



Genl. J. T. Timmonson

THE BIOGRAPHICAL
≡≡≡ CYCLOPEDIA ≡≡≡
OF NEW JERSEY

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE INTELLECTUAL, MORAL AND MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

EDITED BY

SAMUEL F. BIGELOW, A. M., and GEORGE J. HAGAR



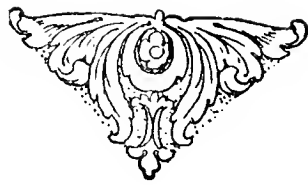
NATIONAL AMERICANA SOCIETY

154 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK CITY





IN this biographical cyclo-
pedia of New Jersey are
presented complete, ac-
curate and carefully prepared
sketches of citizens of reputation
and usefulness who have partici-
pated in the development of the
professions, industries, com-
merce and politics of the State.
The purpose of the work is to
record and perpetuate in the
broadest sense New Jersey civil-
ization through authentic life
histories of those who have had
part in its progress; and it is
the belief of the editors and
publishers of the work that this
purpose has been fully achieved.



INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
ACKERMAN, ERNEST R.....	230	BRIERLEY, JOSHUA	349
ALDEN, JAMES GAMBLE.....	185	BRIGGS, FRANK O.....	136
ALEXANDER, ARCHIBALD STEVENS....	227	BROSS, MARTIN	343
ALLEN, CHARLES J.....	20	BUERMANN, WILLIAM	111
ALLEN, WILLIAM F.....	82	BUMSTED, WILLIAM G.....	203
ARCHIBALD, ARTHUR B.....	37	CAHILL, JOHN FRANCIS.....	204
ASMUS, ERNST GEORGE.....	177	CAIRNS, OLIVER M.	234
ASTLEY, GEORGE BUCKHAM.....	240	CALLAGHAN, JOSEPH HANSBURY.....	175
ATWATER, EDWARD SANFORD.....	135	CALVERT, JAMES CHARLES.....	338
AUF DER HEIDE, OSCAR L.....	331	CAMPBELL, CHARLES GEDDES.....	140
BADGLEY, THEODORE JOHNSON.....	76	CAREY, ROBERT	33
BAKER, JAMES	315	CHANDLER, DAVID DODD.....	338
BARBOUR, COLONEL WILLIAM.....	22	CLARK, JAMES HENRY.....	309
BATTIN, SYLVESTER S.....	96	CLEVELAND, GROVER	26
BEIDELMAN, WILLIAM HENRY.....	342	CLYNES, WELLSWORTH KNIGHT.....	211
BELDON, SAMUEL WHITE.....	296	COBB FAMILY, THE.....	268
BENTLEY, PETER, SR.....	274	COBB, JOHN A.....	272
BENTLEY, PETER, SECOND.....	276	COBB, WILLIAM RIPLEY.....	273
BENTLEY, PETER, THIRD.....	277	COLLINS, GILBERT	106
BERNHARD, JOHN ALBERT.....	243	CONDUCT, HENRY V.....	151
BIERTUMPFEL, ALBERT H.....	241	CONGLETON, JEROME TAYLOR.....	244
BIGELOW FAMILY, THE.....	30	CONLON, OWEN F.....	246
BIGELOW, MOSES	31	COULT, JOSEPH	145
BIGELOW, SAMUEL FOWLER.....	33	COWLES, ELIJAH STRONG.....	21
BIGGS, CHARLES H.....	296	CRANE, ELVIN WILLIAMSON.....	154
BLACK, CHARLES C.....	161	CRANE, JOSEPH SPENCER.....	158
BLAIR, JOHN ALBERT.....	14	CROSS, GEORGE WARD.....	292
BLAIR, JOHN INSLEY.....	349	CROSS, JOSEPH	36
BONNETT, PETER	100	CURRIE, MUNGO J.....	207
BOOTH, RICHARD W.....	120	CUTLER, AUGUSTUS W.....	179
BRAUN, MAX	17	DALRYMPLE, ALFRED N.....	131
BRAY, ANDREW W.	191	DAVIS, WILLIAM JEROME.....	262
BRAY, JAMES A.....	250	DAY, CHARLES P.....	322

	PAGE		PAGE
DAY, CHARLES THOMPSON.....	193	GIBSON, THEODORE GEORGE.....	206
DECKER, CHARLES M.....	156	GILE, FRANCIS A.....	214
DEMAREST, ABRAHAM S. D.....	123	GILMOUR, L. D. HOWARD.....	198
DESCH, JOHN.....	232	GLEESON, GEORGE HENRY.....	109
DIMOND, WILLIAM.....	150	GRAY, EDWARD W.....	182
DIXON, JONATHAN.....	48	GRAY, GEORGE R.....	234
DODD, AMZI.....	58	GRAY, JOHN WALTER.....	178
DODGE, FREDERICK U.....	227	GREENFIELD, WILLIAM.....	105
DOHERTY, HENRY.....	345	GRIGGS, JOHN WILLIAM.....	43
DOREMUS, PHILIP.....	313	HAIGHT, THOMAS GRIFFITH.....	119
DRAYTON, ALBERT IRVING.....	65	HALL, ISAAC A.....	151
DRYDEN, JOHN FAIRFIELD.....	208	HALSEY, SILAS CONDIT.....	102
DUBOIS, FRANK G.....	326	HARDIN, JOHN R.....	245
EARLE, FRANK HASBROUCK.....	74	HARRIGAN, WILLIAM.....	348
EBERHARDT, ULRICH.....	56	HARTSHORNE, CHARLES HOPKINS....	192
EDWARDS, GUY.....	54	HAUSSLING, FRANCIS REYNOLDS.....	153
EGNER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.....	99	HAUSSLING, JACOB.....	69
EGNER, HENRY WILLIAM.....	52	HAWKESWORTH, ROBERT WRIGHT....	215
EGNER, HENRY WILLIAM, JR.....	79	HECK, JOHN W.....	73
EMERY, JOHN R.....	125	HELLER, CARL G.....	101
ERN, MAX ANTHONY.....	121	HELM, JOHN EDWARD.....	301
ERNST, MYRON CHANDLER.....	300	HEMSATH, JOHN.....	341
EVERETT, RUSSELL M.....	108	HENSLER, JOSEPH, JR.....	174
FEAREY, FREDERICK TYSOE.....	110	HEROLD, HERMAN C. H.....	247
FELDMAN, JULIUS.....	196	HERRMANN, LOUIS EDWARD.....	330
FINELLI, ANTHONY R.....	129	HOBART, GARRET AUGUSTUS.....	45
FITZSIMMONS, JOHN F.....	346	HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L.....	147
FLEMMING, JAMES.....	340	HOPPING, WILLIAM FRANKLIN.....	132
FORT, JOHN FRANKLIN.....	293	HOWE, GEORGE ROWLAND.....	103
FRAMBACH, FREDERICK.....	201	HOWELL, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.....	114
FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK.....	12	HOWELL, JAMES E.....	133
FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK T.....	5	HUEGEL, JOHN WILLIAM.....	337
FREY, ALBERT.....	257	ILLINGWORTH, JOHN.....	184
FROELICH, JOSEPH CONON.....	190	JAGLE, GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	42
FULLER, CHARLES W.....	38	JAMES, PETER H.....	344
GAFFENEY, CHARLES H.....	195	JAY, FREDERICK.....	125
GANO, WILLET BIRD.....	141	JOHNSON, WILLIAM MINDRED.....	24
GARRETSON, ABRAM QUICK.....	140	JONES, CHARLES.....	136
GARRISON, LINDLEY M.....	120	Joy, EDMUND LEWIS.....	126
GERMAN, SCOTT.....	129		

INDEX

iii

	PAGE		PAGE
KALISCH, ISIDOR	90	MASON, FREDERIC GOODING.....	225
KALISCH, SAMUEL	93	MATTIA, RICHARD F.....	302
KEARNS, WILLIAM JOSEPH.....	205	MEAD, ROBERT DODD.....	68
KELSEY, CLARENCE	314	MELTZER, MARK CARL	186
KING, BENJAMIN	85	MERZ, HENRY	306
KINKEAD, EUGENE FRANCIS	261	MICHAEL, OSCAR	320
KINNEY, THOMAS TALMADGE.....	305	MITCHELL, ARTHUR H.....	108
KINNEY, WILLIAM BURNET	303	MOCKRIDGE, OSCAR BROMLEY.....	107
KINNEY, WILLIAM BURNET	306	MOREHOUSE, MONTE T.....	331
KIRKPATRICK, ANDREW	18	MURPHY, JAMES J.....	97
KIRKPATRICK, ANDREW	281	NEWMAN, JACOB L.....	181
KIRKPATRICK, J. BAYARD	282	NICHOLS, WALTER S.....	112
KIRKPATRICK, LITTLETON	143	NORTHRUP, SIMON PHILLIPS	220
KNIGHT, GEORGE W.....	224	NOTT, FRANCIS ASBURY, JR.....	189
KRAEMER, CHARLES FREDERIC.....	138	ODELL, WILLIAM PITT.....	282
KROEHL, ANTHONY G., JR.....	299	OELKERS, JOHN B.....	311
KRUEGER, GOTTFRIED	315	ORTON, JAMES DOUGLASS	114
LAMBERT, GEORGE H.....	330	OSBORNE, HARRY V.....	221
LANE, JOHN W.....	222	OWEN, JAMES	308
LANNING, WILLIAM M.....	176	PARKER, CHARLES W.....	38
LAUGHLIN, FRANK P.....	254	PARKER, CORTLANDT	49
LEONARD, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS.....	337	PARKER, JAMES	160
LEWIS, VIVIAN M.....	226	PARKER, JOHN	168
LINDERMAN, HENRY RICHARD.....	62	PARKER, RICHARD WAYNE.....	54
LONG, FRANK ROWLAND	89	PARRY, WILLIAM HAINES.....	159
LORD, WILLIAM ADGATE	61	PEDRICK, ALBERT CLEARMAN.....	55
LOWREY, JAMES HENRY	326	PERRY, JAMES	252
LUM, CHARLES MANDRED.....	332	PITNEY, JOHN OLIVER HALSTED.....	143
MCCARTER, THOMAS NESBITT.....	247	PITNEY, MAHLON	240
MCCARTER, UZAL H.....	13	PLAUT, LOUIS	158
MCDERMOTT, FRANKLIN PIERCE	223	POMEREHNE, HENRY	169
MCGRAW, JAMES H.....	321	POTTER, HENRY ALBERT.....	199
MCGUINNESS, PATRICK J.....	288	PRICE, EDWARD LIVINGSTON.....	134
MCINTYRE, DAVID A.....	133	PRICE, RODMAN MCCAULEY.....	318
MCMAHON, ALOYSIUS	251	PRIETH, BENEDICT	228
MACQUOID, CHARLES WIGHT	170	QUEEN, JOHN WAHL	327
MAGEE, EUGENE VAN A.....	339	RAND, JASPER RAYMOND.....	164
MANDEVILLE, J. ARTHUR.....	212	RAND, JASPER RAYMOND	187
MANNERS FAMILY, THE	94	REEVES, HARRY NORMAN	88
MARTIN, WILLIAM PARMENTER	66	REYNOLDS, JOHN	298
MASON, CHARLES MEEKS.....	70		

	PAGE		PAGE
RIKER, ADRIAN	16	STUHR, WILLIAM SEBASTIAN	323
ROBINSON, BENJAMIN A.....	149	SULLIVAN, MARK A.....	319
RODEN, HUGH PATRICK.....	255	TAYLOR, GEORGE W.	202
RODER, PAUL WILLIAM	260	TERHUNE, ROBERT SPENCER.....	333
ROE, CHARLES J.....	128	THOMPSON, CHARLES DEDERER	249
ROE, ISAAC FIELD	118	THURSTON, CHARLES BALDWIN	253
ROSINGER, AUGUST W.....	189	TITSWORTH, CALEB SHEPPARD	290
RYAN, PATRICK H.....	165	TITSWORTH, CHARLES GRANT.....	291
SACKETT, CLARENCE	162	TRAPHAGEN, HENRY	146
SANFORD, JOSEPH B.....	288	TRIMBLE, JAMES MCNEIL.....	346
SCATTERGOOD, CLAUDE EDWARD	243	TUMULTY, JOSEPH P.....	320
SCHIEERER, WILLIAM	81	TURTON, WILLIAM EUGENE.....	258
SCHLESINGER, LOUIS	71	ULBRICHT, MARCUS	229
SCHREIHOFER, JACOB	197	VARNO, AUGUSTE JOSEPH.....	221
SCHREITMUELLER, HENRY	256	VOORHEES, FOSTER M.....	109
SCUDDER, EDWARD WALLACE	173	VOORHEES, WILLARD P.....	233
SCUDDER, WALLACE McILVAINE.....	183	WAKELEE, EDMUND W.....	233
SEWELL, WILLIAM J.....	219	WARD, ELIAS SAYRE.....	325
SEYMOUR, FREDERICK	267	WARD, LESLIE DODD.....	231
SHACKLETON, JAMES H.....	98	WARREN, GEORGE L.....	297
SHERRERD, MORRIS ROBESON	284	WEIDMANN, JACOB	142
SIMON, HERMAN	86	WENTWORTH, FRED WESLEY.....	335
SIMON, ROBERT	87	WERTS, GEORGE THEODORE	194
SIMPSON, ALEXANDER	153	WILEY, WILLIAM H.....	216
SMITH, HUGH	80	WILSON, SAMUEL F.....	329
SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	41	WINNER, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE	116
SMITH, JOSEPH F.....	334	WITTPENN, HENRY OTTO.....	217
SMITH, LEWIS MICHAEL	122	WOLBER, JOSEPH GUSTAVE.....	220
SMITH, SETH B.....	334	WOODLAND, THEODORE MANDEVILLE..	300
SNAPE, JAMES	157	WRIGHT, EDWARD H.....	35
SOMMER, FRANK H.	294	WRIGHT, HARRY	218
SPEER, WILLIAM H.....	335	WRIGHT, WILLIAM	34
STEVENS, ALFRED FRANCIS	317	WRIGHTSON, JAMES THOMAS.....	137
STEVENS, EDWIN AUGUSTUS	236	YOUNG, DAVID	194
STEVENS, RICHARD	259	YOUNG, EDWARD FAITOUTE CONDIT...	166
STILMAN, FRANK MOODY	130	YOUNG, HENRY	328
STOCKTON, JOHN POTTER	278	YOUNG, HENRY, JR.....	329
STORY, DOUGLAS D. T.....	198		

THE BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW JERSEY

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN NEWARK

FREDERICK THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, who rose to the distinction of being Secretary of State in President Arthur's cabinet, was born in the village of Millstone, in the County of Somerset, State of New Jersey, on the 4th day of August, 1817.

His honored ancestry, distinguished for piety, eloquence and patriotism, traces back, in direct line, to the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who was born in Holland and was there educated and ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church. In the year 1720, this ancestor emigrated to America, in obedience to a call from the Dutch Churches of America to the Classis of Amsterdam. In his ministry in this country he occupied almost the entire County of Somerset, with parts of Middlesex and Hunterdon, as the field of his missionary labors. He was laborious, devoted, and successful. His motto, found inscribed upon a small collection of his sermons printed in 1773, was,—*Laudem non quero; culpam non timeo* (I ask not praise; I fear not blame.) In a successful ministry of more than a quarter of a century he stamped upon the religious faith and character of the Holland inhabitants of Somerset County an

impress which is traceable to the generations of the present day.

His undaunted attitude toward the Colonial Courts of Magistracy regarding the encroachments of the Church of England upon the Reformed Dutch faith and polity was characteristic of the deep spirit of religious freedom with which he was inspired, and which he transmitted to his descendants. He had five sons ordained to the ministry and two daughters who married ministers.

The second of the five sons was Rev. John Frelinghuysen, who was educated and ordained in Holland and succeeded to the labors of his father in 1750, having his residence in Somerville. He established a preparatory and divinity school, which became the nucleus of a college and from which, through one of his pupils, the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, was evolved Queen's College, now Rutgers, of which Dr. Hardenburg became the first president.

The Rev. John Frelinghuysen was a man of brilliant gifts, and was popular and successful as a preacher. He died suddenly in 1754, leaving a wife, who was the daughter of a wealthy and distinguished East India merchant residing at Amsterdam.

Her name was Dinah Van Berg. She was a very remarkable and highly gifted Christian woman and subsequently, as the wife of Dr. Hardenburg, was known in all the Dutch churches of Holland and America.

The son of Rev. John Frelinghuysen and Dinah Van Berg was General Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary fame, who was born in Somerville, April 13, 1753. He graduated at Princeton in the class of 1770 and was a classmate of President James Madison and S. Stanhope Smith, D. D., LL. D., who later became president of Princeton. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, became a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, of the Committee of Safety, and was a member of the Continental Congress at different times. He was captain of a corps of artillery in the Revolutionary War and took part in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He was afterwards made major-general of the militia in the Whiskey Rebellion, and was a member of the United States Senate from New Jersey, from 1793 to 1796. He died in 1804, highly honored and eulogized. He left three sons, General John Frelinghuysen, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Frederick Frelinghuysen,—all men of public distinction and high repute.

General John Frelinghuysen was a graduate of Queen's College, was frequently a member of the State Council, and under the old constitution was popular in politics. Military in taste, he commanded a regiment at Sandy Hook in the War of 1812, and in the absence of the chaplain officiated as such himself. He was for years surrogate of the County of Somerset and held numerous private and public trusts.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, the second son of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, March 28, 1787. He received his education at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and was graduated therefrom in 1804. Choosing, as

did his father, the law for his profession, he entered, as a student, the office of Richard Stockton at Princeton, where he pursued his studies until 1808, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1811 he became a counselor, and in 1817 a sergeant-at-law. Having chosen Newark, New Jersey, as his residence, he removed there, and, in 1809 married Charlotte, daughter of Archibald Mercer, Esq. During the thirty years in which he remained in practice he was fully employed, and in most of the more important causes that arose in different parts of the State was sure to be retained. His eloquence as an orator and his excellent judgment as a counselor brought clients to him from every direction. In 1817 a legislature opposed to him in politics elected him in joint meeting attorney-general of the State, and by re-election retained him in that office until 1829, when he was chosen a senator of the United States. Earlier he had declined the office of justice of the Supreme Court; tendered to him in 1826. Not only on the floor of the Senate, but in its committees, his abilities were unquestioned and the influence which he there exerted was felt many years after he had left it. The first important matter on which he addressed the Senate was the bill for the removal of the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River. His object on this occasion was to defeat the bill and his speech is described as one of great power and eloquence. He also took an active part in the discussion of the Pension Bill, the President's Protest, the Force Bill, the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank, the Compromise tariff, etc. His Senatorial term expired in 1835 and he resumed the labors of his profession.

In 1836 the town of Newark was advanced to the importance of a city. In the following year Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected as its mayor, and in 1838 was re-elected, and would without doubt have been continued in that office had he not



Mr. M. L. King

been chosen, in 1839, Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. This appointment he accepted believing, perhaps, that in his advancing years its duties would be more agreeable than those of the profession in which he had so long and so arduously toiled. He had passed scarcely five years in this retirement from the conflicts of the forum, when, in 1844, he was called upon by the Whig party to be their candidate for vice-president of the United States, with Henry Clay, their great leader, as candidate for the presidency. It was a memorable political struggle, but not even the names of those two most popular men could bring victory to their party. The principles which they represented were, however, subsequently triumphant. The contest over, Mr. Frelinghuysen continued to pursue the even tenor of his way, performing heartily his daily duties, as well as those imposed upon him as president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and also as president of the American Bible Society. In 1850 he was chosen president of Rutgers College, located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, not far from the spot in which he first drew breath, and though still a vigorous man, it is easy to believe that he looked not forward to many more years on earth, and that so near to the place where they first began it would be appropriate to have them end. He accepted the position, and twelve years later, on the 12th of April, 1861, his distinguished and useful career came to a close.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, the youngest of the three sons of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born in Millstone, New Jersey, November 7, 1788. He, too, was educated at Princeton and being admitted to the bar commenced practice in his native town of Millstone, where he rapidly acquired a lucrative practice and established a brilliant reputation. Though suddenly stricken by death in his thirty-second year, he is remembered as a nat-

ural orator, with a fervid imagination, a buoyant temperament, and as possessing great power over juries. He died suddenly, in 1820, leaving surviving him his young widow, daughter of Peter B. Dumont, Esq., who owned a valuable plantation on the south bank of the Raritan River, near Somerville, and leaving also three daughters and two sons, the younger son being Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, the late Secretary of State in President Arthur's cabinet. Young Frederick was only three years of age when his father died, and immediately thereafter he was adopted by his uncle, Theodore, and taken to live with him in Newark. It is especially satisfactory to record that, inheriting his father's natural gifts, his eloquent speech and fervid emotions, and partaking of the refinement and comeliness of his mother, whose heart was ever filled with ambitious aspirations for the honorable career of her son, the loss of his father could not have been more fully compensated than it was by the care and custody of the little boy in the guardianship of his distinguished uncle, who, having no children of his own, lavished upon him all the means that could be employed in his training and culture. His preparatory education alternated between the academy at Newark and the academy at Somerville. He entered Rutgers College as a sophomore and graduated in the class of 1836, a class conspicuous for names that subsequently became eminent. While a student in college Mr. Frelinghuysen's prepossessing personal appearance, his tall, slender figure, neatly attired, his handsome, glowing face, together with a dignified and manly bearing, made him singularly attractive. John F. Hegeman, a classmate, speaking of him at this time, says, "His natural talents were of a high order, but he had no specialties in his studies, no genius for the higher mathematics, no special fondness for the physical sciences. While his standing was good in the classics and in the general studies

prescribed, it was evident that he enjoyed most the branches of mental and moral philosophy, logic and rhetoric. Oratory had a charm for him. He seemed to have a prescience of the path in life he was destined to pursue, and all his studies were subordinated to that end."

Upon graduation Mr. Frelinghuysen entered at once upon the study of law in the office of his uncle Theodore, at Newark. The advantages and training which he received here were of exceptional value. After three years of study the subject of this memoir was admitted to the bar as an attorney and three years later, in 1842, he was admitted as counselor. At this juncture two important events in his history were to be recorded,—the public profession of his religious faith, by which he formed ecclesiastical relations with the church of his ancestors, the Reformed Dutch Church, and secondly, his marriage to Miss Matilda Griswold, the accomplished daughter of George A. Griswold, a wealthy merchant of New York City. These two relations, the Church and the home, ever afterward held the heart of Mr. Frelinghuysen and were his chief joy to the day of his death. Mr. Frelinghuysen stood on high vantage ground at the very start of his professional career in Newark, succeeding to the office and library of his uncle, whither the old clients of the elder Frelinghuysen were accustomed to resort for professional services. Now that his uncle had become chancellor of the University of New York, the young attorney was welcomed as the representative successor of the venerable jurist and senator, loved and revered for so many years; and he received the sympathy and support of the business men,—the merchants and the manufacturers of Newark. A host of influential friends gathered around him. The religious classes cherished an affection for his name; the Newark bar took him into their special favor, and the whole community bestowed upon him their plaudits and good will. Besides,

the helping hand and warm recognition of such men as Chief-Justice Hornblower, Asa Whitehead, Elias Van Arsdale, Gov. Pennington, John P. Jackson, Oliver S. Halstead and many other leading lawyers, were extended to him. He was soon appointed City Attorney, an office bringing him in contact with the industrial classes and securing for him a general interest in the government and business of the city. His early appointment as the retained counsel of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company and the Morris Canal and Banking Company provided a rare field for the development and exhibition of his legal capabilities. Required to appear before courts and juries in different counties, in hotly contested suits at law, meeting as antagonists the strongest counsel in the State and abroad, and in the highest courts of the State, within a few years he stood within the foremost rank of the New Jersey bar. He became not only an eloquent advocate capable of swaying juries, but an able lawyer, preparing and conducting most important cases with strategic skill and eminent success. A formidable antagonist in any cause, civil or criminal, his practice became lucrative and enviable. It is especially noteworthy that in achieving his eminence at the bar he relied not more upon his eloquence and genius than upon the unwearied diligence with which he studied and toiled.

Patriotism was a strong characteristic inherited by Mr. Frelinghuysen, and he kept well read in the politics of his State and country. He was frequently called to address large political gatherings. As far back as 1840 he was one of the speakers at the Whig State Convention, at Trenton, in the presidential campaign of that memorable year. Having acquired eminent legal distinction, and with an unbroken line of ancestry standing high, in the annals of honorable official position, his ambition to follow in the same path was a logical sequence. It is recorded that the only instance in which he failed to obtain

the appointment he desired was in 1857, when he was a candidate for the attorney-generalship of New Jersey, ex-Senator William L. Dayton, who failed in reelection as United States Senator being the successful candidate. But in 1861, Attorney-General Dayton being nominated by President Lincoln as minister to France, Governor Olden, who had in the meantime been elected governor, appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen to the vacant place. In 1866 when the term of the office of attorney-general expired, Marcus L. Ward, who was then governor, renominated Mr. Frelinghuysen for a new term in that office, which he filled with eminent ability. It was the stormy period of the Civil War, and the legislation of that day demanded much special labor, attention and official assistance. During this trying period he spent the most of his time at Trenton in discharging the duties of his office and bravely sustaining the governor in defending the Union. The years which covered the war of the Rebellion were preeminently an educational period,—one that tested and demanded the profoundest application of the minds of public men to comprehend the principles of civil government and to solve the hard problems that rose out of the attempted secession of States and the question of the rights of freedom. No one learned more rapidly and thoroughly in this school for making statesmen than did Attorney-General Frelinghuysen, who had already become one of the most popular political speakers in his State, being well read in history, and the politics of the country, and capable of electrifying the masses when he appeared before them. Thus prepared, upon the death of William Wright of Newark, United States Senator from New Jersey in 1866, Governor Ward appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen as Mr. Wright's successor, and he took his seat in the Senate in December of that year. In the winter of 1867 he was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wright,

which ended March 4, 1869. At the expiration of his term, the legislature of New Jersey was Democratic, but Mr. Frelinghuysen had taken such high rank in the Senate and had been so able and eloquent a supporter of President Grant's administration, that in 1870 he was nominated by President Grant and confirmed by the senate as Minister to England. This honorable position, which the most ambitious public men have so fondly coveted, Mr. Frelinghuysen, singularly enough, declined. The reason, which did not appear until after his death, throws a beautiful sidelight upon his intense devotion to the purity and simplicity of his home life. It is recorded that he stated in private conversation that he declined "because Mrs. Frelinghuysen was opposed to exposing her children to the influence of court life which the mission would involve." And he yielded to her wish. In 1871, however, there again occurred in the Senate a vacancy to be filled from New Jersey for a full term, and the legislature was Republican. The public eye was at once directed toward Mr. Frelinghuysen, and after a spirited struggle in caucus, he was elected by the legislature for a term of six years, from 1871.

It was in the Senate that Mr. Frelinghuysen added the choicest laurels to his fame. The Senate chamber was admirably adapted to his tastes and qualifications. Versed in the science of law and civil government, possessed of oratorical graces, with keen and skillful dialectic power in debate, of fine presence and dignity of action, conscious of integrity, nerved with indomitable courage blended with faultless Christian courtesy, with an inborn patriotism, and spurred on by ancestral prestige, he entered at once into the honors of the Senate and became a prominent and leading member of that august body. He was there during the reconstruction period, when every phase of legislation required the profoundest statesmanship, but he was both ready and

ripe, diligent, assiduous and watchful and alert to grapple every new and important question that arose. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Claims and on Railroads, and as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, he was charged with a varied and often perplexing responsibility. During his career in the Senate he took part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and his judicial opinion, filed in the public record of that court, was brief, clear and convincing. He took a prominent part in the debate on the Washington Treaty, and also in the French Arms controversy, and he raised his voice emphatically against polygamy as engrafted upon the body politic of Utah. The measure to return to Japan the balance of the indemnity fund not used for the payment of American claims, though just and honorable, was not carried until after a prolonged struggle, and the success of this measure was due to Senator Frelinghuysen's efforts. He introduced the bill to restore a gold currency and he took charge of Mr. Sumner's bill for reconstruction, after the Massachusetts statesman had become unable to look after it. It is impossible to enter into details concerning even Senator Frelinghuysen's more notable speeches through which he made a brilliant record for himself and his State. He voted and spoke invariably against the inundation of the flood of bills for relief which were founded upon claims of Southern Loyalists during the war and which, if carried to their logical consequences, would have swamped the national treasury. He spoke on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill in 1868 with great eloquence and force and with a radicalism born of sagacious conversation. The situation was a critical one. The Constitutional amendments formed the background, and the State governments of the South must be reorganized. The white population refused to recognize at the same time the

rights guaranteed to the freedmen by the Constitutional amendments. The alternative on the part of Congress was to confer on the freedmen full citizenship,—the right to vote and to be voted for. Senator Frelinghuysen, always cautious and conservative, upon this question became as radical as any Senator on the Republican side, and brilliantly and with rare logic and force covering in his arguments both the "sovereignty" of the nation and the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, not only kept pace with the advance of public sentiment, but sagaciously stood for a government which should be the same in every section. A change in the political party in control of the State retired Senator Frelinghuysen from the Senate at the expiration of his term, March 4, 1877; but he was not left long unemployed in the public service of his country. Upon the tragic death of President Garfield, Vice-President Arthur succeeded to the presidency under embarrassing circumstances. His own party, irritated and distracted, extended to him meager sympathy. Under these trying circumstances, he invited ex-Senator Frelinghuysen to take the first place in his cabinet, as Secretary of State. It would have been difficult for him to place at his right hand a secretary more qualified for that high position than Mr. Frelinghuysen. The foreign policy of the administration was correspondingly pacific and honorable, conciliating but firm. In negotiating international treaties, taking in the scope of the subject matter, anticipating contingencies liable to arise in the far future, adjusting the conflicting interests of industries, revenues and commerce of nations, Secretary Frelinghuysen sustained the heaviest burden of his life. The two treaties which caused him most exhaustive labor in their general provisions were probably the Spanish Treaty, which President Arthur submitted for ratification near the close of his term, and the great treaty involving the building of the Nicaragua Canal. Both

failed of ratification. The preparation and procurement of the latter international document will ever remain a monument to Secretary Frelinghuysen's skill, industry and statesmanship.

As in public life, so in private life, Secretary Frelinghuysen was a model man. At home he was the center of the affections of his family; in the church which was his supreme delight, he was a pillar; on the platform of religious associations, at Sunday-school and Bible-society anniversaries he was from early manhood a familiar, popular and eloquent speaker. At the time of his death he was president of the American Bible Society. The religious element in his character was positive and of a high type. A close student of the Bible, reposing in the orthodox faith of his fathers, he was yet free from cant and narrowness and preserved throughout his public as in his private career, the pre-eminent Christian character.

The broader fields of his activity did not preclude his interest in and sympathy with the lesser and more local institutions. Schools, public libraries, young men's associations, received his sympathy and assistance, and in higher education he was ever mindful of his Alma-mater, serving on her board of trustees for thirty-four years from 1851. He seldom addressed literary societies, a notable exception being an oration before the literary societies of Princeton College in 1862, followed by the conferring upon him by that institution of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

March 4, 1885, upon the inauguration of a new administration, Mr. Frelinghuysen surrendered his seat in the cabinet to his successor, Secretary Bayard, laden with honors, and taking with him the gratitude of his countrymen for his distinguished services. Apparently he had enjoyed uniform good health, but the removal of his public official burdens revealed his bodily waste and weakness. He went from the Cabinet to his home in

Newark, and to his dying bed. He was too ill to receive the congratulations and welcome of his fellow citizens, who had thronged his home to greet his return. He fell into a comatose state, and in that condition the eminent statesman lay for several weeks, self-conscious, but almost dead to the world. Day after day for many weeks, expressions of sympathy and anxiety were telegraphed from all parts of the country, and the Metropolitan press announced, by hourly bulletins, the reports of his attending physician. The end came. He died on the 20th of May, 1885, sixty-eight years of age, leaving a wife, three sons,—Frederick, George Griswold and Theodore,—and three daughters,—Miss Tillie, Miss Lucy and Mrs. John Davis.

Public expressions of sorrow and sympathy were numerous and eulogistic. The press all over the country gave unwonted space to obituary, historical and editorial notices of the sad event and of the eminent public citizen. The Historical Society, then in session at Newark not only expressed in elaborate resolutions their appreciation of his public services and their admiration of high character, but attended the funeral in a body. The Newark bar did likewise. Secretary Bayard of the Department of State at Washington, the Governor of New Jersey and the Mayor of Newark all issued official proclamations announcing his death, and besides paying high tribute to his memory, personally attended his funeral. Resolutions of sympathy and eulogy were adopted by the trustees of Rutgers College, by the church of which he was a member, by the American Bible Society, of which he was president, by other local Bible societies, and also by numerous other public bodies,—religious, benevolent and political and financial,—expressing their love and reverence for his life, character and services. The obsequies were held in the North Reformed Church, in Newark, on the afternoon of the 23rd of May. The

church was filled with the prominent men of the State, officials and private citizens, members and ex-members of the diplomatic corps, bringing tributes of sorrow and praise to his memory,—a vast assemblage of the great and good, mourning his death with sincerest grief. He was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

On the 9th of August, 1894, in the same city of Newark, was unveiled the statue erected to the memory of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen by a union of private citizens and the Municipal government of the city of his home. The statue is a bronze, the work of the Hartford sculptor, Karl Gerhardt. It is colossal in size,

standing nine feet high and represents the subject addressing an audience,—an attitude so familiar to the people of the city. The pedestal is of granite twelve feet high, on a broad extending base of the French style and was the gift of the city through the Common Council and the Board of Works, and is a rare specimen of the architectural skill of A. Wallace Brown, of Newark. Thus fittingly and enduringly does the distinguished citizen, the brilliant lawyer and the eminent Christian statesman live before the eye of the rising generations as well as in the hearts and memory of a grateful people.

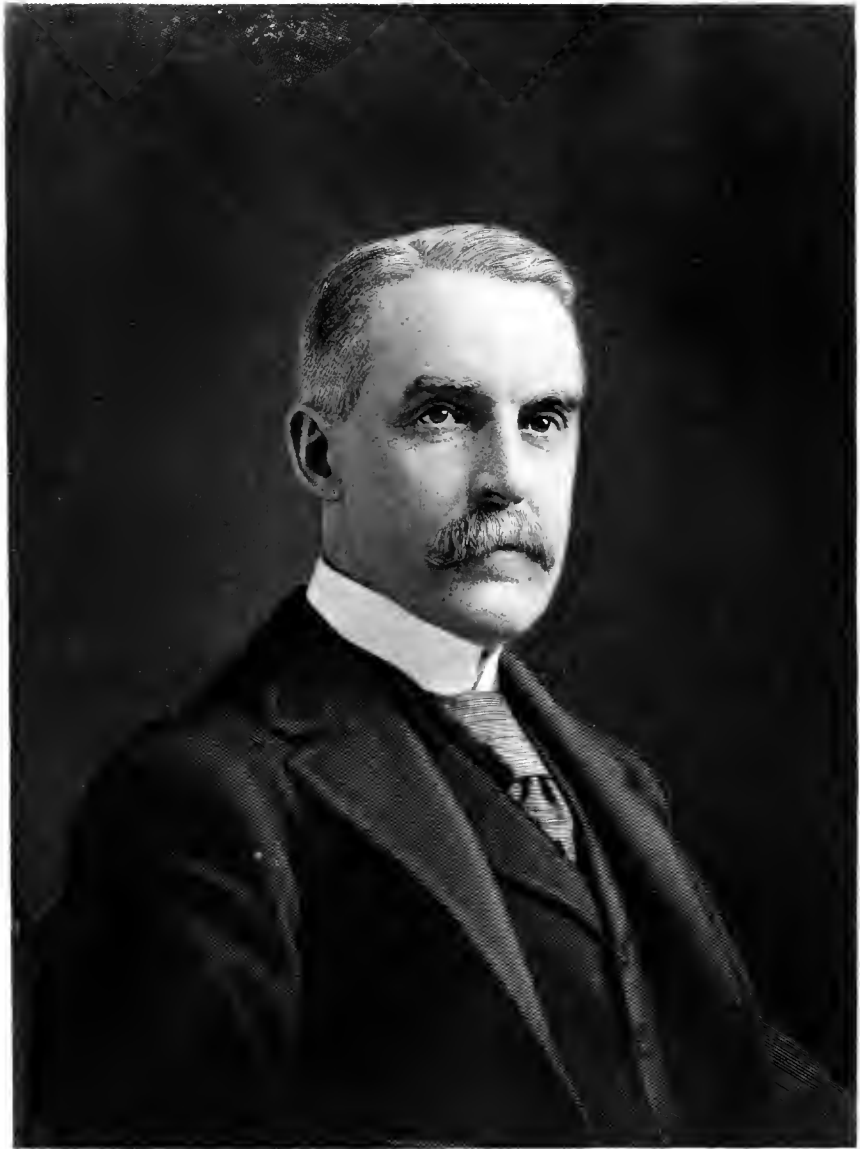
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN

NEWARK

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, a lawyer by profession and president of one of New Jersey's most widely known institutions was born at Newark, N. J., September 30, 1848. His father was Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, late Secretary of State of the United States. The four Frelinghuysens to whom was given the name of Frederick were all men of liberal education and members of the legal profession. The youngest, as already stated, was born in Newark, and received his preparatory education at the Newark Academy and subsequently entered Rutgers College, whence he was graduated with honors in 1868. He entered at once upon the study of law in the office of his father, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. In 1871 he was admitted as an attorney, receiving in the same year the degree of A. M. In 1874 he was admitted as a counselor-at-law, and soon found himself in full practice, mainly as a counselor in the interests of financial institutions, with the business and conduct

of which he became thoroughly acquainted.

In 1881 on the failure of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, he was appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency as its receiver. In 1881 Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected president of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, one of the oldest and most substantial institutions of the kind in New Jersey. He continued the head of this institution until he was elected president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, which position he still retains in 1909. To this great establishment he gives necessarily a large portion of his time, but he still retains his place at the bar. He is the treasurer of the Commission of the Sinking Fund of the City of Newark, N. J., trustee and treasurer of Rutgers College, also executor and trustee for several large estates. Notwithstanding the cares and labors incident to his profession and to his various official positions, Mr. Frelinghuysen has never been able to overcome the love of a soldier's life inherited from his dis-



Ge. S. Seligman & Co.

tinguished great-grandfather, General Frederick Frelinghuysen. As soon as he had reached the required age he offered his services as a citizen soldier and found place in the National Guard, to which he has from time to time been attached, and in which his career has been as brilliant as the career of a soldier can be in times of peace. What is to be most envied in him in this connection is the admiration and affectionate regard in which he is held by all with whom he has ever been associated. With a title to nobility as desirable as any bestowed by an earthly potentate, he gives by his apparent forgetfulness thereof an irresistible charm to the simplicity of his manners and to his total in-

difference to mere parade. As the lives of all his American ancestors have been characterized by an earnest desire to promote the reign of righteousness and truth, so has been the life of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who takes an active part in all religious and charitable works and who is especially useful in the Reformed Church, which owes its early growth and prosperity to the first Frelinghuysen that stepped upon the shores of this country.

On July 23, 1902, Mr. Frelinghuysen married Estelle Kinney, daughter of Thomas G. Kinney. They are the parents of three children, Frederick, Thomas Kinney and Theodore.

UZAL H. McCARTER

NEWARK

UZAL H. McCARTER, financier, was born in Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, July 5, 1861. His parents were the late Honorable Thomas Nesbitt McCarter,—a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work—and Mary Louise (Haggerty) McCarter. When he was four years of age, his parents moved to Newark, where he received his preliminary education, preparatory to entrance to Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1882. On July 1, of that year he entered the New York banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co., with whom he remained for five years after which he engaged with the Lombard Investment Company of New York City, a corporation which dealt largely in western farm mortgages. After being with this corporation for two years, on March 18, 1889, he became associated with the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. In connection with that institution Mr. McCarter became a powerful factor from the time with which he became associated

therewith. From the date of his graduation from Princeton, his business life had been passed in the field of finance and when at twenty-seven years of age he became connected with the Fidelity Trust Company, he had already absorbed much knowledge which served him advantageously in his new field of work.

Mr. McCarter began his duties with the Fidelity Trust Company, shortly after its organization, and he has exerted a powerful influence in its upbuilding and development. He was elected executive manager March 18, 1889. Thereafter he served as secretary and trust officer and filled other positions in management which are never defined by official titles during the periods of rapid growth in institutions such as this, wherein the principal officers do whatsoever their hands find to do without punctilious conformity to the strict definitions that govern the prescribed ranks of officials. Reared as he was in an atmosphere in which the leaders of great industries were constantly moving, he has seen the state

of New Jersey rise from a minor place as a manufacturing region to a position in which, reckoning by its horse power and the capital devoted to its manufactories as to units of population, it stands second only to Massachusetts. During the period of his connection with the Fidelity Trust Company, the population of Newark has almost doubled and is advancing at bounding rate, and, under his able management, the Fidelity Trust Company has more than kept pace with the advancement in population and prosperity, and is to-day the most important financial institution of its kind in the state of New Jersey.

Mr. McCarter is interested in other financial institutions throughout the state, and is a member of the board of directors of the following: The Union National Bank of Newark; the Prudential Insurance Company; the Essex County Trust Company, of East Orange; the Union County Trust Company, of Elizabeth; the New Brunswick Trust Company, of New Brunswick, and the Public Service Corporation. In the management of all of these large in-

stitutions, and corporations, his advice and counsel is sought and in all of these enterprises his influence has been a force, and a force in the right direction.

When the New Jersey Bankers' Association was organized, Mr. McCarter was elected vice-president, and the following year was elected its president, a position to which his career as one of the most progressive of financiers unquestionably entitled him. As president of this organization he has contributed in a large manner to its development and present high standard. Mr. McCarter is a ready and interesting speaker, and is frequently called upon to deliver addresses upon financial matters. He is a financier of more than ordinary ability, far-seeing and conservative, yet ever ready to lend his support to soundly managed enterprises which seem assured of success and will add to the material prosperity of his city and state.

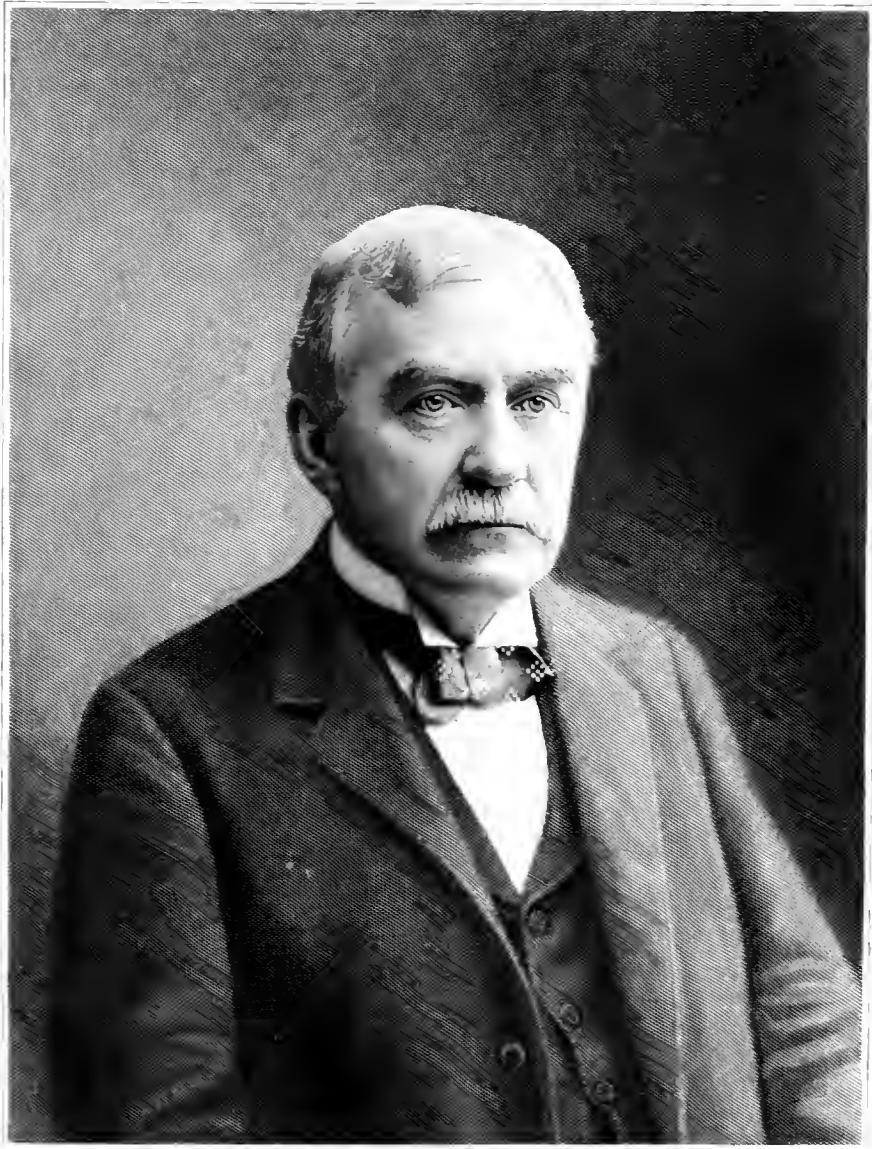
He married January 30, 1889, Jane Meeker Lewis, of Newark. One child, Isabelle Lewis McCarter, born January 11, 1901, has blessed this union.

JOHN ALBERT BLAIR

JERSEY CITY

JOHN ALBERT BLAIR, notable as one of the representative men of New Jersey, being able as a lawyer and distinguished as a jurist, was born near Blairstown, N. J., July 8, 1842. He is the son of John H. Blair and Mary Angle, and the grandson of William Blair and Rachel Brands, of Knowlton township, Warren county, N. J., being a descendant of one of the most distinguished families of his State. He traces his ancestry back to the noted Blair family of Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, representatives of which came to America as early as 1720, settling in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Among them were two brothers, Samuel and John Blair, both of

whom were educated at the famous Log College on the Neshaminy under the celebrated William Tennent and became distinguished as ministers of the Presbyterian church. The Rev. Samuel Blair was called to Fagg's Manor, in Chester county, Pa., in 1739, where, in conjunction with his pastoral work, he conducted a school that was among the most noteworthy of the early Presbyterian academies. His son, also the Rev. Samuel Blair, was pastor of the Old South Church in Boston before the Revolution. He became chaplain of the Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen that participated in the siege of Boston. The Rev. Samuel Blair, the second, was offered



John A. Baird

the presidency of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, but declined in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. The Rev. John Blair was ordained pastor of Big Spring, Middle Spring and Rocky Spring, in the Cumberland Valley, in 1742, but resigned in consequence of the frequent Indian incursions on the frontier (1755-57) and succeeded his brother at Fagg's Manor. In 1767 he became Professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy at Princeton and was acting president of the college until the accession of Dr. Witherspoon in 1769. He died at Walkill, in the New York Highlands, in 1771. While one branch of the family was thus devoting its energies to the work of the ministry and the dissemination of knowledge, another was molding the commerce which has since developed into one of the mainstays of the State of New Jersey. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, another Samuel Blair was sent by a Philadelphia firm to take charge of the iron industry at Oxford Furnace in Warren County, N. J. This Samuel Blair was the great-great-grandfather of John Albert Blair and the great-grandfather of the late John Insley Blair, who died December 2, 1899, at the age of ninety-seven years, after one of the most eventful careers in the history of New Jersey. John Albert Blair received his earlier education in the public schools of his native place and was later prepared for college at the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy. Entering the College of New Jersey at Princeton, he was graduated from that institution in 1866 with honors, afterwards becoming a law student in the office of Hon. Jehiel G. Shipman, at Belvidere, N. J. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1872. It was in January, 1870, that he located in Jersey City, where he has ever since resided, there forming a law partnership with Stephen B. Ransom, an old and distinguished lawyer in that city. He was not long in winning a reputation for himself as an able and con-

scientious lawyer, clear and discriminating in his judgment, and possessed of scholarly attainments of a high order. An eloquent speaker, forceful in argument, his occasional public addresses are distinguished by a high degree of literary merit, while his legal efforts have been marked by profound knowledge of the law and a convincing force. On the passage of the law creating district courts in Jersey City in 1877, Governor Joseph D. Bedle appointed Mr. Blair and Hon. Bennington F. Randolph as the first judges to fill the positions thus provided for. Judge Blair proved himself in every way worthy of the dignity conferred. As a judge he was upright, fair and impartial, just in his decisions and learned in the law. He retired from the bench with the respect and confidence of both bar and public, and in May, 1885, was appointed Corporation Counsel for the city of Jersey City, in which capacity his services were of great public value. He retained the office in question until 1889, when he resigned. He was named again for the same responsible position in 1894, accepted it, and served with credit until April 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court of the County of Hudson, being named for the bench by Governor Griggs just before the latter became Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President McKinley. Since that time Judge Blair has continued to preside over the courts referred to and has added fresh prestige to his name as a jurist of the fullest capacity. His opinions are models in their way and on appeal are generally upheld by the higher tribunals. Judge Blair is a Republican in his political principles, and his ancestors were Whigs before him. While prominent and active in party affairs, his name being frequently mentioned in connection with some of the most honorable positions in the gift of the people of the State, Judge Blair has never been an office seeker,

having no ambitions in the direction of political honors. He has been a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City for years and personally, as professionally, is a man of high and unsullied character. He is popular in social life and is a leading member of the Palma Club, as well as one of the organizers of the Union League Club, of Jersey City, of which body he was president for a number

of years. A lover of books, he has collected a large and remarkably fine library, in which he finds unfailling delight. He is cultured to an exceptional degree, broad in mind, courteous in manner, and possessed of wide general knowledge. Jersey City looks upon him as a citizen of whom the community has reason to feel justly proud, in which opinion all who know him will heartily agree.

ADRIAN RIKER

NEWARK

ADRIAN RIKER, prominent in New Jersey legal circles as one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar of that State, was born in Clinton township, Essex County, New Jersey, August 16, 1858. He is a son of William Riker and Sarah M. Hunter, and is descended on both sides from two of the oldest and most respected families in the State of New Jersey, his ancestry being of Holland-Dutch origin through the paternal branch and of Scotch-English lineage through the mother. His father for many years was one of Newark's best known business men, being at the head of the Riker Jewelry Manufacturing Company, a large and successful enterprise that is one of the most representative concerns of its class in the country.

The son received his rudimentary education in Newark, where he later attended the Newark Academy. He then entered Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1879. Having determined to adopt the law as his profession, he became a student at the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1881, being admitted that same year to the bar of New York. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1883, and was made a counselor-at-law in June, 1887. Since his admission, he has been in successful practice

in Newark, being a member of the law firm of Riker & Riker, his partner being his elder brother, Chandler W. Riker, also a lawyer, of high ability who has won eminence and standing at the bar of his State, in 1895, being tendered the appointment of Judge of the Circuit Court, an honor he declined as he preferred to devote his entire attention to private practice.

Adrian Riker became master in chancery in 1884. In the course of his career, Mr. Riker has been successfully identified with a great deal of important litigation, in all which cases he has displayed marked skill and has handled his clients' interests with a vigor and knowledge that were exceptional. He is convincing in argument and the care with which he prepares his causes has served to gain him prestige throughout Eastern New Jersey. He is general counsel to a number of the leading firms and corporations of Essex County, and his high personal integrity and pleasing personality as a man, coupled with his standing at the bar, have won him the respect and confidence of the community at large.

Mr. Riker is a Republican in his political principles and affiliations, and at times he has been an active factor in the campaigns of his party. He was a member of the state assembly in 1888 and 1889, and his record

in that body proved creditable in every way, his official efforts being always on the side of good government and in support of those measures which he deemed most conducive to the general good. He is a man of public spirit, and he is justly esteemed in his city

as a representative citizen. He belongs to a number of clubs and organizations, in all of which he is popular and influential. He married December 2, 1891, Louise C. Dawson, daughter of Ichabod W. and Mary L. Dawson, of Newark.

MAX BRAUN

NEWARK

PROFESSOR MAX BRAUN, who for over half a century was a potent factor in the development of the art of music in New York City and Newark, was born in Ramberg village in the Rheinphalz, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, March 24, 1825. He was carefully educated for the position of school teacher in the seminary in Speyer, the chief town of Bavaria and was graduated with honors the first in his class of twenty-five. In 1845 he was appointed assistant teacher in Rulzheim. In that year he composed an oratorio for male voices entitled "Stilling des Sturmes" ("Stilling the Tempest") with orchestra, which was performed in 1847 in Langenkandel by the teachers of the district at their conference.

His outspoken sympathy with the Revolutionary movement in 1848 caused him to emigrate to America in 1849. He lived in New York City and began his career as musical director, organist and teacher, a vocation which he followed during the rest of his active life. He held positions as organist and musical director in some of the most prominent churches of different denominations in Newark and New York. Of these may be mentioned St. Stevens Roman Catholic Church, and St. Francis Xavier, New York; the Church of the Messiah and the Dutch Reformed Church on the Heights in Brooklyn; the First Baptist Church of Newark, New Jersey, with which he remained for thirteen years, and the Jewish synagogue B'nai Geshurun for eighteen years. Later he was organist of

the Roseville Methodist Church, and of the Temple Ohel Shalom, Prince Street Newark. In the year 1862, he was joint editor of the *Chorister and Musical Adviser*, published by Abbey and Abbot, New York, and also contributed to the *Musical World and Times*. Of his published musical works are the following: "Amateur Composer and Science of Harmony," by Abbe; "The Practical Harmonist" and "Cadenza and Modulations," by Hall & Son; "The Art of Touch," by Peters, and many songs and piano forte pieces of all descriptions. For male voices he composed a number of quartets of which were published two festival choruses with orchestra "Lubelklaenge" and "Des Sangers Talne;" also an evening service for the reformed Jewish rite, and others. He composed several operas, text as well as music. "The Klausner," a comic opera, and "Goliath" were performed by the Beethoven Mennerchoir in New York in 1868 and the Aurora Singing Society in Newark. In 1870 the Aurora Society repeatedly performed his burlesque opera "Der Feine Wilhelm" in four acts.

His wonderful deep and active mind was not entirely devoted to the art of music. He was a student of philosophy and produced several philosophical works which were received favorably, two of which, "Gottes Werke" and "Das Weltall," received favorable mention from the press. Many years ago he published a witty but strong brochure entitled "Fug und Unfug,"

which contained his ideas on several subjects including music. He was also the author of a system of stenography which he claimed could be learned in a shorter time than any other system. The last work of Mr. Braun's that was published was "Trompeter Von Sakkingen."

Professor Braun died May 31, 1908, in

his eighty-fourth year. He had been twice married. His first wife died in 1878. In 1879 he married Marie Gerard, who survives him, together with her daughter, Ruby Gerard Braum, now Mrs. Alberich de Laet, an accomplished violinist; a daughter Karma Braum and a son, Max Braum, Jr.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK

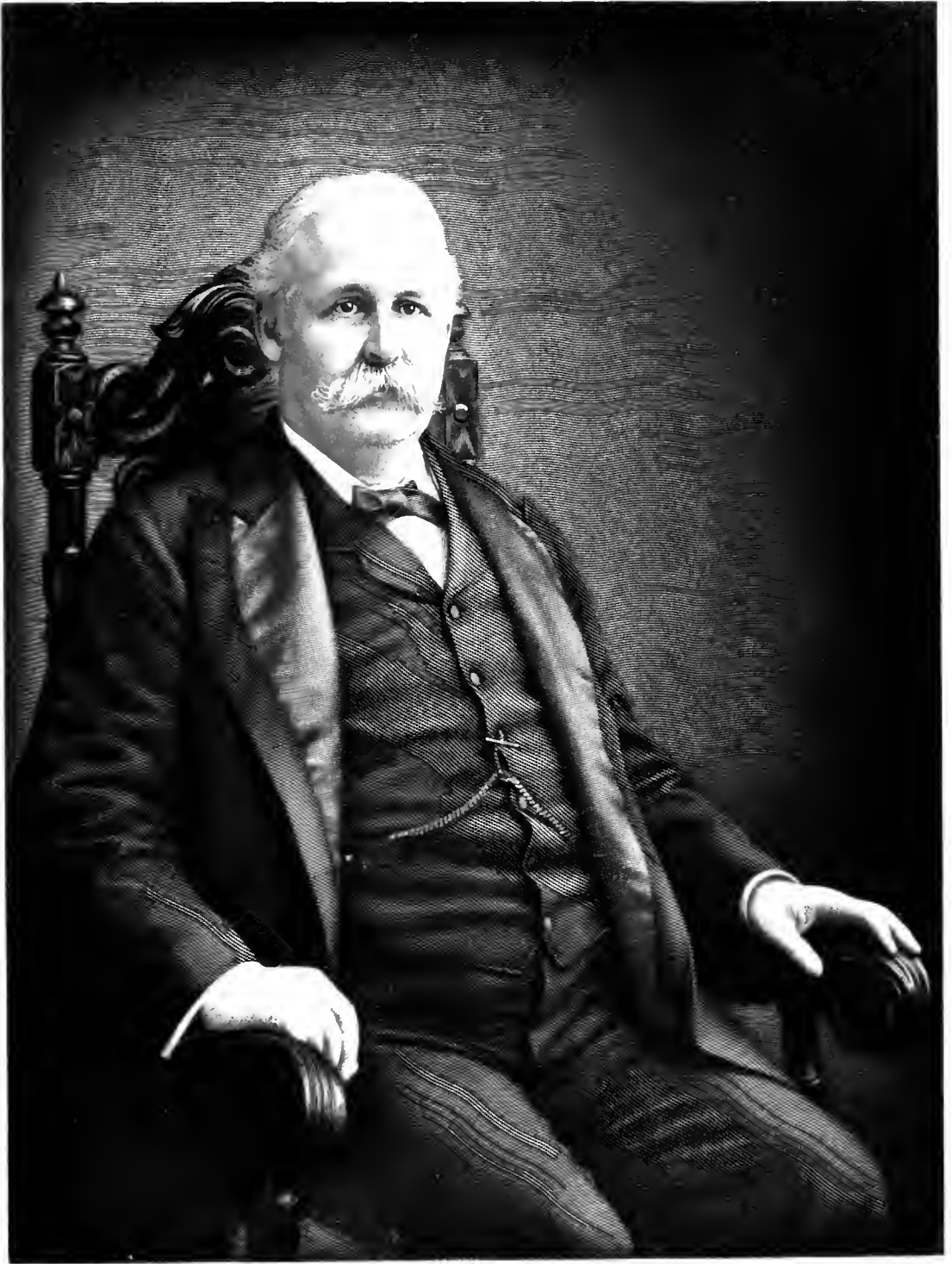
NEWARK

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, late Judge of the United States District Court of the District of New Jersey, and one of the distinguished American jurists of his times, was born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844, son of John Bayard and Margaret (Weaver) Kirkpatrick, and grandson of the noted Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick, of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He was descended from a family resident in New Jersey since the early part of the eighteenth century, and characterized throughout that time by high social position and the exceptional attainments and achievements of its members.

Judge Kirkpatrick's first American ancestor was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, coming from ancient and honorable lineage. Participating in the rising for the Pretender under the Earl of Mar, he was obliged to emigrate, and with his family first removed to Belfast, Ireland, and from there to Somerset County, New Jersey, near Basking Ridge, where he died in 1758. His second son, David Kirkpatrick, was, like his father, a rigid Presbyterian, and "of plain, unassuming habits, highly respected for his unswerving integrity and great preserverance." He married Mary McEwan, and died in 1814, being aged more than ninety years. The third in the ancestral line was the eminent Chief-Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick (born February 16, 1756, died 1831). Graduating from

Princeton College in 1775, he taught school and studied law, and in 1785 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. After a successful career as a practitioner he was elected by the Legislature an Associate Judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court, from which position he was soon elevated to the Chief-Justiceship. His service on the bench of that court continued without interruption for twenty-seven years. He was also a member of the New Jersey Legislature and one of the Trustees of Princeton College. He married in 1792, Jane Bayard, daughter of Colonel John Bayard, formerly of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished officer in the Continental Army. Their eldest son was John Bayard Kirkpatrick, who was a conspicuous merchant of his day, largely engaged in the foreign trade, and who for a time held the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington.

Andrew Kirkpatrick, eldest son of John Bayard Kirkpatrick, and his wife, Margaret Weaver, was, as noted above, born in Washington, D. C., this event occurring during the temporary residence of his parents in that city. Soon afterward the family returned to its permanent home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where the son was reared and received his early education. After completing his preparatory studies in the Rutgers College Grammar School, he entered Union College at Sche-



Александрович

nectady, N. Y., and from that institution he was graduated in 1863 with the degree of bachelor of arts. The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on him by Princeton University in 1870, and that of doctor of laws by Union College, his alma mater, in 1903.

Deciding upon the profession of the law he became after graduation, a student in the office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, (later United States Senator and Secretary of State). He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1866, and as a counsellor in 1869. Enjoying the regard and appreciation of his preceptor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, he was invited by him to become a member of his law firm, and the professional association thus formed continued for several years. Subsequently he was connected in legal practice with the Hon. Frederick H. Teese. At the bar his abilities procured for him an eminent measure of success and reputation, and he rose to a position as one of the recognized leaders of his profession in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's first judicial appointment, that of Law Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, was received in April, 1885, from Governor Abbett. By successive reappointments he continued to serve as Judge of the Common Pleas Court until 1896, when he resigned to accept the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, which was tendered to him by President Cleveland. To the duties of this honorable and important office the remainder of his life was devoted.

Judge Kirkpatrick's characteristic qualities and traits have been thus described by an appreciative writer: "His career on the bench showed a wide knowledge of the law, together with a large fund of common sense, and his methods were celebrated for this latter trait. He acquitted himself with honor, and the brevity of his charge to juries was frequently com-

mented on. . . . His legal knowledge was brought to bear on the cases, to the disentanglement of many knotty problems. His record as a Federal judge was brilliant, and to his courtesy and humanity there were hundreds to testify. Quick-witted, intolerant of shame of any kind, and broad-minded, Judge Kirkpatrick conducted cases to the admiration of lawyers and jurists of many minds. . . . He possessed wide reading, and because of the soundness of his judgment his opinions carried weight in the legal world. They were regarded as peculiarly clear in statement, and had the quality of being easily comprehended by the lay mind. He was a keen student of human nature, a man of force and insight of character."

During his judicial service several of the most important commercial and corporate cases of his time came before him for determination, including those of the United States Steel Company, the United States Shipbuilding Company, and the "Asphalt Trust."

Though his career was essentially that of a lawyer and judge, he was known for administrative abilities of a high order, which on a memorable occasion were exercised for the great advantage of one of the most extensive business interests of the country. In 1893, upon the failure of the Domestic Manufacturing Company, he was appointed receiver of that concern, with authority to continue the business of making and selling the Domestic Sewing Machines. Notwithstanding the unexampled financial depression of the times, he discharged this trust with such skill that the works, with their hundreds of employees, were continued in operation, and at the expiration of his official term as receiver he delivered the property to the stockholders entirely freed from its embarrassments, and with assets sufficient to pay its creditors in full.

Among the important interests with which he was identified, were the following: He was one of the organizers and

president of the Federal Trust Company, a director in the Howard Savings Institution, treasurer of the T. P. Howell Company, director of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, and director of the Newark Gas Company. He served the public with efficiency as one of the Newark City Hall Commissioners and as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of that city.

In personal respects Judge Kirkpatrick was a type of the highest American citizenship—a man of the purest integrity and loftiest ideals, devoted to the obligations of family and friendly attachment, most valuable and attractive in his private character, and, with his family, sus-

taining a prominent social position. He took a lively interest in the Essex Club, and he was one of the original governors of that organization. He was also a member of the Jeffersonian Club and one of the organizers of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He died at his residence in Newark, N. J., May 4, 1904.

Judge Kirkpatrick married, first, in 1869, Alice Condit, daughter of Joel W. Condit. Three children were born of this union, Andrew, John Bayard, and Alice. He married, second, in 1883, Louise C. Howell, daughter of Theodore P. Howell. She bore him three children, Littleton, Isabelle, and Elizabeth.

CHARLES J. ALLEN

NEWARK

CHARLES JOSEPH ALLEN, newspaperman, national guardsman, and Secretary of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision of New Jersey, was born in New York City March 19, 1865. Captain Allen, as he is better known, was educated in the public schools of New York. He began the serious duties of life as a machinist and was engaged in that occupation in Newark when he was induced by a friend who had become acquainted with his ability as a writer and speaker to take a position with one of the local newspapers. This was the old Newark *Journal*. Later he had charge of the *Sunday Standard*, and following that he put in seven years of service as a reporter on the Newark *News*. He went from the *News* to the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, remaining on the staff of that newspaper until 1904.

The first newspaper work that brought Captain Allen prominently before the public was done by him as war correspondent for the *Advertiser*. He went south with the First Regiment shortly after the out-

break of the Spanish-American War and remained with that organization until its return to Newark. His articles appeared daily in his newspaper over his signature and were eagerly read by all who were interested in the members and the movements of the First Regiment. The war correspondent became so much interested in military life while in the south that he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment, and in a few weeks was commissioned as second lieutenant of Company K. At the close of the war, he served as secretary of a special commission appointed by the New Jersey State government to adjust claims of volunteers for clothing and extra compensation. In July, 1904, he was elected Captain of Company M, First Regiment, and ever since then his interest and zeal on behalf of his company and of the First Regiment have been unflagging. At different times he has served on special occasions as a member of the personal staff of both Governor Murphy and Governor Stokes. Perhaps Captain Allen's best newspaper work

was as legislative correspondent for the *Advertiser* at Trenton. He served in this capacity for several years and became well acquainted with the public men of the State and with the various state departments and institutions.

When, in 1903, Governor Franklin Murphy appointed a commission to investigate the tenement house conditions of New Jersey, the commission selected Captain Allen as its Secretary. He was rewarded for the excellent work he did by receiving the appointment as Secretary of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision when that was permanently established. New Jersey is the only state in the Union having a tenement house department that is state-wide in its scope, and under Captain Allen's intelligent and energetic supervision as sec-

retary and working executive head, the department has become one of the most efficient in the state. He himself has become recognized as an expert in housing conditions as well as in tenement house construction, and is frequently consulted and called upon to make addresses by various organizations in the state interested in the improvement of social conditions. He has also been consulted by representatives of other states that are undertaking the supervision of tenement houses, and in one instance has been consulted with regard to the operation of his department by a representative of a foreign government. Captain Allen married May 26, 1886, Nellie M. Dorley, in St. Jerome's Church, New York City. He has two children.

ELIJAH STRONG COWLES

JERSEY CITY

ELIJAH STRONG COWLES is a native of the Green Mountain State, having been born in Coventry, Vermont, on April 30, 1836. He traces his ancestors through several generations back to the earlier settlement of New England, and his forbears were prominent and influential in the development of the New England colonies.

After receiving preliminary training in the public schools, he entered the St. Johnsbury, (Vermont,) Academy, where he fitted for Dartmouth College. Illness prevented him from pursuing a collegiate course, but he turned his attention to the study of law and entered the office of the Honorable Ephraim Paddock, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Vermont. Being admitted to the bar of his native State, for two years he practiced his profession in Coventry, the town in which he was born. He then came to New York City, where he continued to practice for

about two years, or until 1868, when he removed to Jersey City and entered the law office of Washington B. Williams. Here he formed the acquaintance of Edgar B. Wakeman, then a prominent member of the New Jersey bar, residing in Jersey City. Mr. Cowles entered Mr. Wakeman's office, and when the latter retired, succeeded to his business. In 1875 he again associated himself with Washington B. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Cowles, a partnership which continued for about twelve years, and became one of the best known of the leading law firms of Eastern New Jersey. About 1895 Mr. Cowles formed a partnership with William H. Carey, formerly a professor in Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, and the law firm of Cowles & Carey has since continued actively and successfully in the practice of law in both Jersey City and New York City.

Mr. Cowles has achieved eminent reputation at the bar, and during his entire career

has maintained the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is a lawyer of ability, industry and integrity. As a citizen he is thoroughly identified with the city and county and is active and influential in every movement which has for its object the welfare of the community. He is interested in the Automatic Fire Alarm Company of New York City, of which he has been President for many years, and under his executive management it has become a profitable and successful enterprise. He has always been deeply devoted to the development of Christian and charitable work, especially that of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, of which he was one of the founders and which he

served as President for five years. He is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party and takes an active part in political affairs. He was appointed by Mayor Wanser to the Board of Education of Jersey City, and served five years as chairman of the high school committee.

Mr. Cowles has been three times married. His first wife was Sarah L. Persons, who died in 1871, leaving two children, both of whom have passed away. In 1875 he was married to Sarah E. Woodward of New York City, who died in 1893. In 1895 he married Anna Banta of New York City; they had one daughter, Sarah Banta Cowles.

COLONEL WILLIAM BARBOUR PATERSON

FLAX is one of the world's oldest known plants. On it the ingenuity of man has been exercised with the greatest success and utility from remote antiquity. To-day we know not where or how it originated. Ages ago it was found growing wild in Persia, and from time immemorial Egypt was celebrated for its cultivation and manufacture. Strabo, the Greek philosopher, born in the year 60 B. C., wrote that Panopolis, the ancient name of the present Egyptian town of Akhmin, on the Nile, was the chief seat of the linen industry, and the most ancient writers praise the fine linen of that country. The plant was cultivated in Europe from seven thousand to ten thousand years ago. It is mentioned in the Book of Genesis, and in Exodus it is stated to have been a production of Egypt in the days of the Pharaohs. Solomon bought linen yarn in Egypt and sold it to his merchants to be retailed to the people (II. Chron. 1:16).

Linen formed part of the garments of the Hebrew as well as the Egyptian priests, and the better class of the ancient Scandi-

navians were clothed in it. The cere-cloth in which the most ancient mummies were wrapped proves its early and extensive use. Seetzen, the German naturalist, born in 1767, wrote that he had found several napkins within the folds of the covering on a mummy, had had them washed several times without injury, and had used "this venerable linen, which had been woven more than 1,700 years". Charlemagne wore fine linen underclothing, and linen has been made in France since the time of the Roman rule. Superior linen was made in Wilts and Sussex, England, as early as 1253; spinning schools for girls were common in Germany in 1677; and linen manufacture was an established industry in Ireland in the early part of the eleventh century.

The spinning and weaving of flax constituted an important industry in the United States a hundred years ago; but to-day the manufactures are mostly thread, twine, and toweling. American farmers at present cultivate the plant for the seed, used for a



Wm. D. D. D.

variety of purposes, including linseed oil and oil cake, the latter a valuable cattle food, and allow the stalk to go to waste owing to the cost and difficulty of obtaining the commercial fiber from it.

We have thus briefly outlined the history and development of one of the world's oldest industries as a fitting introduction to an eminent citizen of New Jersey who represents a family connection with this ancient industry extending backward for more than a hundred and forty years, a record as remarkable in many respects as the industry with which he is allied.

Colonel William Barbour, of Paterson, N. J., a son of Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth Barbour, was born in New York City on September 9, 1847, and is the direct descendant of an ancient family of Paisley, Scotland. One of its members, John Barbour, the grandfather of Thomas, removed to Lisburn, Ireland, about 1768, and, after engaging in flax spinning there, founded, in 1784, what is now the oldest linen-thread manufacturing establishment in the world, which was conducted for many years under the style of William Barbour & Sons, Ltd., and has come to control the flax-thread trade of the world. Thomas Barbour, a son of William, came to the United States about 1840, and was the American agent of the Lisburn establishment until about 1864, when he was joined by his brother, Robert (born in Lisburn in 1826; died in Paterson in 1892), and the two soon afterward established extensive thread works in Paterson, under the firm name of the Barbour Flax-Spinning Company. This undertaking was eminently successful from the start. The Barbour thread had already attained a world-wide reputation and a ready demand in this country, and with this impetus the Paterson enterprise speedily developed into one of the leading industries of its class in the world.

Colonel Barbour's parents removed to Paterson while he was a child, and he received his early education in a private school of that city, subsequently attending

the well-known High Street Academy at Newark, N. J. He also spent two years in Hanover, Germany, and a year in Tours, France, to acquire a familiarity with the language of those countries. On his return to Paterson he entered the employment of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company and has since been associated with the various Barbour interests.

The success that marked his management of the vast concerns under his direction naturally attracted the attention of men connected with other large enterprises and he has been eagerly sought for influential places in the administration of more corporations than his time would permit him to accept. He has, however, entered the directorate of a considerable number of financial and other corporations and is today Vice-President and director of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, director in the Hanover National Bank of New York, director in the U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., the American Cotton Oil Company, Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., First National Bank, Paterson Savings Institution, and Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Paterson, N. J., President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., Governor of the Society of Useful Manufactures of Paterson, and a director of Water Companies of New Jersey; President of the Linen Thread Company of New Jersey and Managing Director in the United States of the Linen Thread Company, Ltd.

The Barbour families in the United States in political belief have always been in unswerving affiliation with the Republican party, though their vast business interests have, as a rule, permitted them but slight opportunity for conspicuous service. Colonel Barbour, with all his manifold responsibilities has found occasions, however, to give active aid in promoting the welfare of the party, and is recognized as one of its most prominent members in New Jersey.

In 1884 he was a delegate from New

Jersey to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency; and has been a delegate from the Sixth District of New Jersey at every National Convention since that date.

Colonel Barbour had been intimately acquainted with William McKinley for many years, and was one of his strongest supporters in the St. Louis convention, and it is generally conceded that his friendship for Mr. Hobart had as much to do with his name appearing on the ticket as any other of his many warm supporters. In the National affairs of his party he also held for a year the office of treasurer of the National Committee; and, on being forced by other interests to retire, he was succeeded by Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. In State politics he was a delegate to the convention of 1895 which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor, and after Mr. Griggs's election, he being the first Republican candidate elected Governor of New Jersey in twenty-five years, Mr. Barbour was appointed a member of his personal staff, with the rank of Colonel, a dignity that he resigned when Mr. Griggs was appointed Attorney-General of the United States.

Colonel Barbour is a member of the Union League, Republican, and Merchants' Clubs of New York; the Hamilton Club of Paterson, and the Central Presbyterian Church of New York.

He was married to Julia Adelaide, daughter of John H. Sprague, of New York, on November 8, 1883. They have four sons, Thomas, connected with Harvard University; Robert, a student at Columbia University; William Warren, assistant treasurer of the Linen Thread Company; and Fritz Krupp, a student, named after the famous Prussian gun-maker, because of the intimate friendship that long existed between him and Colonel Barbour. Colonel Barbour is a man of broad and liberal views rising on occasion above the prejudices of the hour, ever eminently just, firm of purpose, resolute in the pursuit of the right as he sees it, and earnest and unflinching in the maintenance of it. Yet withal he is keenly alive to all that which is sympathetic, moral and magnanimous. He is easy of approach, exceedingly affable, solicitous for the well-being of the people associated with him in business, and a liberal patron of institutions that are really doing good in the community.

WILLIAM MINDRED JOHNSON

HACKENSACK

WILLIAM MINDRED JOHNSON, alike distinguished as an eminent member of the bar of Northern New Jersey, a Republican leader in local and State affairs, former incumbent of the Federal office of First-Assistant Postmaster-General, and as a practical philanthropist, was born December 2, 1847, in Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, a town famous for the large number of eminent lawyers it has given to the State. On both sides he comes of an ancestry that had much to do with

the early progress of his native State as well as of the country. His great-great-grandfather was Casper Schaeffer, a member of the Provincial Congress in 1776-77; his paternal great-grandfather was Henry Johnson, who served the cause of independence as a captain in the Continental army. His parents were the Honorable Whitfield Schaeffer Johnson and Ellen Green, a daughter of Enoch Green and a sister of the Honorable Henry Green, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

His father was one of the notable men of the day. Born also in Newton, November 14, 1806, he was there educated, and, after studying law in the Newark office of the Honorable Joseph C. Hornblower, later Chief Justice of New Jersey, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and returned to Newton to practice. He followed his profession there for many years with noteworthy success. He also served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Sussex County, was Secretary of State of New Jersey in 1861-66, and held the office of Register in Bankruptcy. He died in Trenton on December 24, 1874.

William M. Johnson was educated in the Newton Collegiate Institute, the State Model School in Trenton, and Princeton University, being graduated from the latter institution in 1867. He studied law in Trenton, first with the Honorable Edward W. Scudder, and later with the Honorable Garret D. W. Vroom; was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1870 and as a counselor in 1873; and practiced in that city till 1874, when he removed to Hackensack, where he has since resided. Here he has been notably active and influential in all movements for the betterment of the community. Besides having served in various town offices, he has been particularly conspicuous in the promotion of advanced educational facilities. In order to supplement the local system with an instrument of higher education as well as popular entertainment, he built the Johnson Public Library, at a cost of about \$60,000, in 1900, and presented it to the town. He also became an organizer and a director of the Hackensack National Bank, and President of the Hackensack Trust Company. The religious activities of Mr. Johnson have been exercised in connection with the Second Reformed Church, of which he has long been an efficient officer. In his recreative life he is identified with the Oritani Field Club, the Hackensack Golf Club, the Hamilton Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Princeton Club of New York, the Holland Society, the Washington

Association of Morristown, the Bergen County Historical Society, the New Jersey Historical Society and the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Johnson has long been active in Republican politics, and holds the distinction of having been the first State Senator ever elected in Bergen County by that party. He was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1884; a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1888 and 1904; was elected to the State Senate in 1895 and 1898; was the Republican floor leader there in 1898 and 1899; and was chairman of the Republican State Conventions in 1900 and 1904. In 1900 he became president of the Senate, and was acting-governor during the absence of Governor Voorhees in Europe. While in the Senate he served on a number of important committees, including those on appropriations and state library, being chairman of each; judiciary, boroughs and borough commissions, state hospitals, and the Reform School for Boys.

In August, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley First-Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, an office he resigned in 1902 because of ill health. During his tenure of the office he did much to facilitate the development of the free rural delivery service. Several flattering official preferments have been tendered him, including an appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State and nominations for Governor and for Congress, but in each instance he declined the honor.

A recent writer familiar with his life and achievements, said of him: "In every capacity and relation in life, Senator Johnson has exhibited consummate ability, a broad and liberal knowledge and a commendable public spirit and enterprise. Privately, he is possessed of scholarly attainments, and is universally respected for those virtues which make up the loyal friend and honest man."

He married Maria E. White, daughter of William White, of Trenton, October 22, 1872. The children of this union were:

Walter Whitfield Johnson (deceased), George White Johnson, and William Kemp-ton Johnson.

GROVER CLEVELAND

PRINCETON

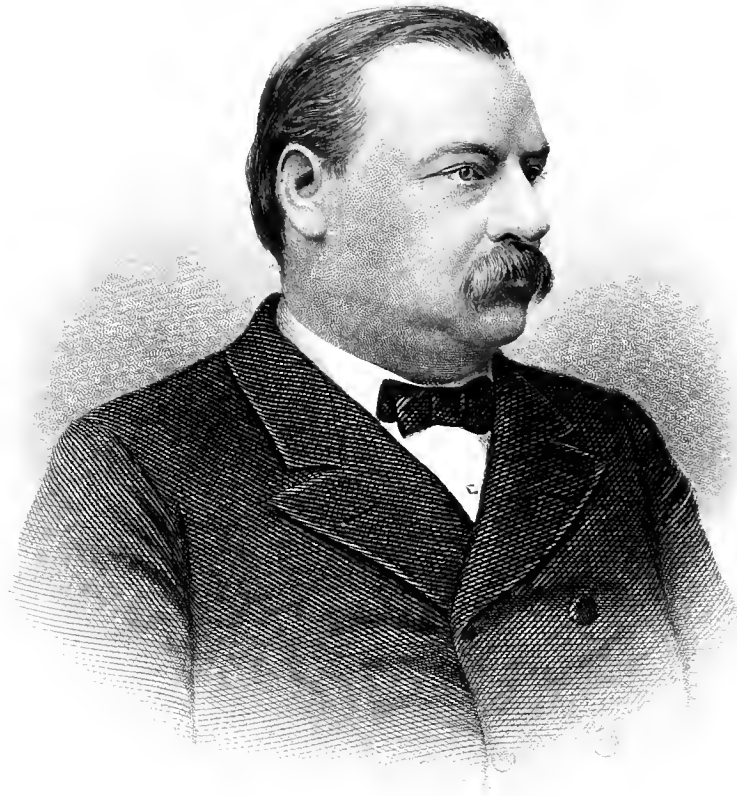
GROVER CLEVELAND, twice President of the United States, and one of the most forceful characters in the political history of the country, was born in the Presbyterian parsonage in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. He was of English ancestry on the paternal side and of Irish on the maternal. The first American representative of the family was Moses Cleveland, who left his home in Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, in 1635, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts. His grandson, Captain Aaron Cleveland, of Medford, Massachusetts, had a son, also named Aaron, who became noted first as a Presbyterian and later as an Episcopal clergyman. A grandson of the second Aaron Cleveland, William Cleveland, of Norwich, Connecticut, had a son, Richard Falley Cleveland, who became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Caldwell, and married Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth. The two last were the parents of Grover Cleveland, who was named Stephen Grover, in honor of the Rev. Stephen Grover, the first occupant of the Caldwell parsonage; but the first name was dropped in his early youth.

As a boy he had few educational advantages and it may be truly said of him that he was self-educated. When he was four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, New York, and later to Clinton, New York, and in each of these places young Cleveland attended the local academy working in a country store between the two periods. When about sixteen years old however, his schooling was stopped and upon the death of his father, which necessi-

tated his going to work to aid in supporting the rest of the family, he was forced to abandon his plans for a collegiate education. William Cleveland, an elder brother, was a teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, in New York City, and through his influence Grover secured employment there as a clerk and assistant teacher in which position he remained for a single year.

In 1855 he undertook a journey to the West in search of permanent employment. Stopping in the present Black Rock section of Buffalo, New York, to visit an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, he was set to work upon the compilation of "The American Herd-Book," for which he received \$10.00 per week for six weeks. In the autumn of that year he entered the law offices of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, as a clerk and copyist. A congenial opportunity thus seemed to open to him, and he began reading Blackstone and other legal authorities with such avidity that in 1859 he was able to pass the required examination for admission to the bar. He remained with his preceptors for three years as managing clerk, and in the meantime became interested in Democratic politics. Earnest, fearless, thorough, and with engaging manners, he was soon considered for political preferment.

On January 1, 1863, he was appointed to be assistant district attorney of Erie county, New York, and held the office for three years. His official conduct attracted a degree of attention that led to his being chosen as the party candidate for the office of district attorney when he was twenty-eight years old; but he was defeated by Lyman



Green Cleland

K. Bass, his republican opponent and a subsequent partner and close friend. He then entered into a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool and four years later became a member of the firm of Lanning Cleveland & Folsom, continuing in remunerative practice till 1870, when his party gave him the nomination for sheriff of Erie county, to which office he was elected. He served the full term of three years, and then for eight years was again in general law practice, as a member of the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which later, on the retirement of Mr. Bass, became Cleveland & Bissell.

Mr. Cleveland now entered upon a career that soon made him a person of national importance. In 1881 he was chosen mayor of Buffalo by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office, in an election in which the Republicans carried the state ticket in Buffalo by a vote exceeding the Cleveland majority by nearly one-half. In his inaugural address he first voiced the sentiment, "public office is a public trust," which was ever afterward a dominating principle in his political faith, in these words:

It seems to me that a successful and faithful administration of the Government of our city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow-citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust, to be expended for their benefit, that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account of them, touching the manner of their expenditure; and that the affairs of the city should be conducted as far as possible upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private concerns.

In the warfare on official corruption and extravagance which he at once undertook, he wielded the power of veto with a vigor never before known in this country, and it is a matter of record that by this means alone, in the first six months of his administration, he saved the city nearly \$1,000,000.

One year later he was called by his party to "go up higher," and in the election of 1882 he was elected governor of the State of New York by the remarkable plurality of 192,854, over Charles J. Folger, the Republican,—and by many supposed to be the national administration,—candidate, and a majority over all candidates of 151,742. In this office he observed without deviation the principles and line of conduct that had characterised his Buffalo mayoralty administration; and he faced the larger problems and conditions with a like earnestness, courage, and independence. Here, also, the veto power never slumbered.

By this time his party, as well as the country at large, had come to recognize in him one of its stanchest and most promising leaders. His name naturally suggested itself for the highest honor that an American citizen can attain, and before his term as governor was half over it was conceded by the politicians of all parties that he would be the next Democratic candidate for the office of President. The Democratic National Convention of 1884 was held in Chicago, and there Mr. Cleveland received 683 votes, or 126 more than was necessary for a choice, subsequently receiving the unanimous vote of the convention for the Presidential nomination, with Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. In the ensuing election there were four candidates in the field: Democratic, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Republican, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Labor and Greenback, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; and Prohibition, John P. St. John, of Kansas. The total popular vote was 10,067,610, of which Mr. Cleveland received 4,874,986, and Mr. Blaine, his closest opponent, 4,851,981; and the total electoral vote was 401, of which Mr. Cleveland had 219, and Mr. Blaine, 182, a majority of 37 for Mr. Cleveland.

In his inaugural address of March 4, 1885, Mr. Cleveland announced his unqualified adhesion to the Monroe Doctrine

in dealing with foreign nations; urged the strictest economy in the administration of national finances; upheld the laws against Mormon polygamy and the importation of undesirable alien laborers; and asserted that the people demanded the application of business principles to public affairs, and that those who worthily seeking public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency be recognized, instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief. His declaration that, with the exception of officials charged with the execution of the policy of the administration, no removals would take place except for cause, brought him into his first serious conflict with his party, which threw in his face the old Jackson slogan, "to the victors belong the spoils." His subsequent assertion that "offensive partisanship" would be a ground for removal did not go far toward assuaging the ruffled party spirit, although very many Republicans were removed for this now familiar cause.

The most important features of his first administration were his persistent efforts to bring about a reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life; his recommendations for the suspension of compulsory silver coinage, the strengthening of the navy, and the extension of the principle of civil service reform; his successful contest with the senate over his refusal to submit to it the papers on file in the department relating to the causes for which certain officials had been removed; his forcing the great cattle corporations and ranchmen to vacate Indian lands and remove their fences in the Indian Territory; and his unprecedented use of the veto power, especially against private pension bills. A pleasing personal feature was his marriage in the White House, on June 2, 1886, to Miss Frances Folsom, a daughter of his former law partner.

President Cleveland's annual message of 1887 was wholly devoted to the policy of tariff reform, and was the basic cause of his defeat for a second term in the follow-

ing year, as it united the Republican party in defense of the protective system, while the president's party called for a tariff for revenue only. The Democratic National Convention, in June, 1888, unanimously renominated Mr. Cleveland with Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President, while the Republican Convention nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-President. The dominating issue of the campaign was the tariff. In the election, Mr. Cleveland received 5,538,233 popular and 168 electoral votes, and Mr. Harrison, 5,440,216 popular and 233 electoral votes, the latter, with the smaller popular vote, winning by 65 electoral votes. At the close of his first administration, Mr. Cleveland retired to New York, and there resumed private practice.

At the session of Congress following the election a tariff reform bill, bearing the name of Representative Mills, was passed in the House and killed in the Senate by the Republican majority, and in the session of 1890 another bill, bearing the name of Representative, afterward President, McKinley, was passed by a Republican majority in both houses. The year 1890 witnessed an overwhelming democratic victory in the congressional elections, caused largely by the Republican tariff bill, and in 1892 both Messrs. Harrison and Cleveland received their party renominations, with Whitelaw Reid, of New York, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President, respectively. In this election, Mr. Cleveland received 5,556,918 popular and 277 electoral votes, and Mr. Harrison 5,176,108 popular and 145 electoral votes, Mr. Cleveland winning by 132 electoral votes. A significant feature of this election was a popular vote of 1,041,028 for James B. Weaver, of Iowa, the Populist candidate, the largest vote ever polled by that party.

On his second inauguration Mr. Cleveland's party found itself in control of the Presidency of the Senate and the House

of Representatives for the first time in thirty-six years. But ominous clouds were rising. The Populists, among other principles, were pledged to the free coinage of silver; a large section of the Democratic party also favored free silver, and the Republicans charged the panic which occurred early in 1893 to a fear of further Democratic tariff legislation. A special session of Congress was held, to which the President earnestly recommended the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman Act of 1890, and after a memorable struggle a repealing act was passed and became a law.

The revision of the tariff was again taken up by Congress at its December session. A bill, bearing the name of Representative Wilson, was approved by the President, passed in the House, amended beyond practical value in the Senate, and allowed to become a law without the President's signature, he not wishing to veto it because the Senate had permitted a few desirable provisions to remain in it. The financial depression following the panic and a wide-spread lack of harmony in the Democratic party led to a popular revulsion in the congressional elections of 1894 and an overwhelming Republican victory, leaving the President with but feeble support by his party, by Congress, and by the people. Yet to the close of his term of office he steadfastly maintained a courageous and independent attitude that comported with his high ideas of public service, and never manifested sensitiveness under criticism.

Other conspicuous acts of his second administration were his private sale of \$62,000,000 in four per cent. thirty-year bonds to maintain the gold reserve in 1895, after Congress had refused to authorize the issue of three per cent. bonds payable in gold, this act being bitterly criticised at the time but later acknowledged as having saved the nation's credit; his withdrawal from the

Senate of the treaty negotiated by the Harrison administration for the annexation of Hawaii, and his termination of the American protectorate over the islands; his forcing Great Britain to agree to arbitrate her boundary quarrel with Venezuela, after a special message to Congress in which he vigorously upheld the Monroe Doctrine and intimated the possibility of forceful alternative measures; and his dispatch of Federal troops to Chicago during the great railroad strike of 1894, an act that was strongly resented by Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, but which ended the strike and was commended by both houses of Congress.

At the expiration of his second term Mr. Cleveland retired to private life in Princeton, N. J. Soon afterward he was chosen a trustee of Princeton University, and a lectureship on public affairs was there established for him, under which he delivered a series of lectures, largely dealing with his official policies, and published in 1904, under the title of "Presidential Problems." In 1905 he was selected as one of the trustees of the majority of stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, and after the Armstrong insurance investigation he became chairman and general counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York, a relation he held till his death, which occurred in Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908.

After his death the tributes paid to his life and work, in all parts of the world and by leading representatives of every vocation in American activities, united in forming the picture of a man of exceptional devotion to duty, of inflexible determination to do that which was right and just despite criticism; a man of powerful intellect, well-poised judgment, and keen, analytical mind; a man prompt, bold, and practical of action in emergencies; and a man who had supreme confidence in the sober sense of his fellow-citizens.

THE BIGELOW FAMILY

NEW JERSEY

THE Charter of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay was granted by England, in 1629, and under this charter, many settlements were made around Boston, that of Watertown in 1630. The settlers were principally from Eastern England of a distinctive stock, bred from the purest German crossed with Scandinavian blood.

John Bigelow was one of these settlers. Born in Wrentham, England, in 1617, arriving in Watertown, he married Mary Warren, daughter of John Warren, of the Mayflower Company, August 12, 1642. This was the first marriage of public record in Watertown; and it was succeeded by lines of descendants in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and other states. John Bigelow served in the Pequod and other Indian wars, and also held several colonial civil offices. He died July 14, 1703. His first born son, John, died childless. His second son, *Jonathan*, born in Watertown, December 11, 1646, married Rebecca Shepherd and settled in Hartford, Connecticut.

Jonathan Bigelow's eldest son, also Jonathan, married Mabel Edwards, daughter of Reverend Timothy Edwards, and was the father of Adjutant Timothy Bigelow in the Canada expedition, and the grandfather of Lieutenant Timothy Bigelow, who died at Fort Stanwix in 1746: hence the name Timothy was afterwards given to Colonel Timothy Bigelow, the intimate associate of Otis Warren, and other patriots, and the Commandant at West Point at the close of the Revolution, and to others of the family of later distinction.

Jonathan's second son, *John*, grandson of John of Watertown, was born in Hartford in 1679; married Abigail Richards, January 11, 1710, and settled in Hanover, New Jersey, about 1715. A contract in the New Jersey Historical Society's Archives, dated June 15, 1718, between him, David Ogden

and others, locates him in Newark in 1718. He was the first Collector of Hanover, then comprising all of the present Morris County, in 1723. His father gave him a farm of two hundred and seventy acres in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 13, 1709. He sold a part of this farm, December 23, 1716. In a deed for the other part, dated December 8, 1729, he is described as of Hanover, Hunterdon County, Province of West Jersey.

Many colonists came from Connecticut in 1715-1720 seeking gold and silver ores. They settled Whippany, the oldest town in Morris County, and named the Pequannoc River after the turbulent Pequannoc of Connecticut. John Bigelow was one of these colonists. Gold and silver ores were not available to increase their riches. The Attorney General and the Solicitor General of England advised the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations that royal mines—gold and silver—remained the property of the Crown, and only base mines—iron and copper—passed to the grantees of the lands. The processes for making iron in vogue in Connecticut were known to these colonists; they developed iron mines, and built forges in Morris County. The Bigelows became iron makers and farmers. So late as 1769 John and Aaron Bigelow, grandsons of John of Hanover, owned and operated the White Meadow Forge and property of 300 acres, near Rockaway. John of Hanover died July 25, 1733; his wife Abigail (Richards) Bigelow, September 5, 1749. Both are buried in the "Old Whippany Burying Ground," the oldest burying ground in the oldest town in Morris County, by the side of John Richards, the donor of the ground for pious uses. Their children: *John*, Daniel, Samuel, Jonathan, Joshua, and daughters were born in Whippany.

John of Hanover's first born son—*John*,



W. J. Bigelow

was a mine owner and a farmer. He married Elizabeth Dickerson, and died in Whippany in 1773. His sons—John, Aaron, Moses, *Timothy*, and daughters survived him. In the New Hampshire Historical Society's Library is a paper termed the "Pequannoc Remonstrance," dated May, 1776, and signed by 180 freeholders of Pequannoc Township, Morris County. This paper expresses in forcible language hostility to the English Crown, and furnishes proof of the disloyalty of the influential freeholders of that locality. All the adult males of the Bigelow family in Morris County—Daniel, Josiah, Aaron, Jonathan and Jabez, signed this paper. John was in Canada, Timothy and Moses not of age, and Samuel and Joshua lived in other counties. Samuel, in Monmouth County, signed a similar paper, and entering the rebel naval service became a Captain renowned for his bravery and activity. John and Aaron were Captains in the land forces, and took part in many battles. J. F. Tuttle, D. D., President of Wabash University, in his unpublished manuscripts in possession of the Historical Society narrates in-

cidents of their conspicuous gallantry, told by David Gordon, a Revolutionary soldier of Morris County.

Timothy Bigelow was born in Whippany, New Jersey, November 21, 1763. When sixteen years of age he volunteered in the rebel army, was engaged in many battles and present at the Yorktown surrender. He married, after the war, Hannah Ogden Meeker and established his home at Lyons Farms, now Newark. His wife participated in warlike scenes in that locality and often fled from her father's house to escape the British and Hessian soldiers ravaging the country. Of reserved and quiet manners he found employment in domestic affairs and the care of his family, but was interested in educational matters to the extent of acting for some years as one of the Board of Trustees of the "Old Stone School House," a landmark of the neighborhood. He died April 8, 1847, aged 84 years; and his wife, May 23, 1852, aged 86 years. He left one son *Moses*, a biography of whom here follows,—and several daughters.

MOSES BIGELOW

NEWARK

MOSSES BIGELOW, son of Timothy and Hannah Ogden Bigelow, was born in the family homestead, Lyons Farms (Newark), January 12, 1800. His boyhood was passed at his birthplace, and he attended school there and at Elizabethtown. Studious and thoughtful from his youth, when of age, he had read all the standard books at hand, and excelled in many branches of knowledge, particularly in mathematics. He became a law student in the office of Governor William Pennington, and always enjoyed legal studies in a desultory way. His fondness for literary pursuits gave a domestic turn to his habits, and his evenings

after his marriage were given to his family and to his books. From the year 1821, for more than a half century, he was prominently identified with Newark manufacturing.

Co-operating with John P. Jackson and J. M. Meeker, representing Newark citizens in 1835, he brought about the incorporation of the Morris & Essex Railroad. He also drew and obtained the charter of the Mechanics Fire and Marine Insurance Company, long a prosperous institution. He was an incorporator and a director of the Bank of New Jersey, the Howard Savings Institution, the Firemens Insurance Com-

pany; the Republic Trust Company, the Citizens Gas Light Company, and other local companies. He was the first President of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for many years a faithful trustee of the Trenton Asylum for the Insane by appointment of the Supreme Court.

In 1856, he was elected the first Democratic Mayor of Newark and administered city affairs so justly that he was re-elected four times. He was well equipped for a successful politician. He had a fine presence, benevolent manner, strong sincerity, superior intelligence, and an unsullied reputation. He was cautious, reticent, independent, truthful, dignified, firm and ambitious; his conduct was uniformly even and correct in the privacy of home and in the publicity of affairs; but his pride withheld him from unseemly efforts to advance his fortune, yet his ability, character and popularity were appreciated, although he never had an elective office except that of Mayor.

As Mayor he had made block maps of the city to facilitate taxation and numbering of houses; procured the establishment of sinking funds to extinguish the public debt; brought about the purchase of private water rights, and the formation of the Newark Aqueduct Board; organized a Police Department, a Dispensary of Medicines for the Poor, and a Board of Health; and obtained a codification of the city ordinances, and the alteration or repeal of many obnoxious laws. The city financial affairs were his especial care during the Civil War; all public loans were negotiated by him and his plans were approved and adopted by the Common Council.

He married, February 4, 1836, Julia Ann Breckenridge Fowler, daughter of the learned mineralogist Dr. Samuel Fowler, of Franklin, Sussex County, and granddaughter of Colonel Mark Thomson, an officer of the revolution, a deputy of the Provincial Congress and a Member of Congress in Washington's time. His wife had the ad-

vantages of the best associations and schools of her time, in Elizabethtown, Morristown and New York, and the social benefits of several seasons in Washington with her father, a Member of Congress, before her marriage in 1836. The family home was at 1020 Broad street, Newark, and they had five children born in Newark—*Samuel F.*, of whom hereafter; Moses, Julia, Frederic and Josephene.

Moses married Eliza Rebecca Fowler, daughter of Colonel Samuel Fowler of Franklin, Sussex County, granddaughter of General John Mifflin Brodhead of Pennsylvania, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Robert Ogden of New Jersey. He was a prominent citizen of Newark for many years (1860-1897), inherited many of his father's traits, and was a promoter, trustee and treasurer of the Newark Technical School, trustee and treasurer of the New Jersey Reform School for Boys, a governor of the Essex Club, and a member of the Essex Country Club; he held several political offices without emoluments and was several times a delegate to Democratic National and State Conventions. He died March 26, 1897, and left children—Moses, Frederic, John Ogden and Henrietta.

Frederic, the third son of Mayor Moses Bigelow, married Harriet Van Rensselaer Bleecker of New York, and was a prominent citizen of Newark, much interested in religious affairs and for a time treasurer and vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church. After traveling extensively seeking health, he died at his home Montrose, near Newark, July 13, 1871, and left children—Julia, the wife of Francis H. Gellatly of South Orange, Harriet Van Rensselaer and Frederica.

Josephene, the youngest daughter of Mayor Moses Bigelow, married John C. Kirtland, of East Orange, and resides in that town. She has three daughters—Josephene, married to Russell Colgate of Llewellyn Park, May, and Katharine Campbell.

Mayor Moses Bigelow died in Newark, January 10, 1874.



Samuel B. Dugelow

SAMUEL FOWLER BIGELOW

NEWARK

SAMUEL FOWLER BIGELOW is the eldest son of Mayor Moses Bigelow and Julia Ann Breckenridge Bigelow of Newark. Prepared at the best schools—Newark Academy, Ashland Hall, and Freehold Institute,—he was matriculated at Princeton College in 1853, and was graduated in 1857. After the prescribed course of law studies under Amzi Dodd of Newark and Jehiel G. Shipman of Belvidere, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney at law in 1860, as a counselor in 1866; and subsequently to the New York, California and different United States' bars.

He was made City Attorney of Newark in 1863, Judge of the Newark City Court

in 1868, United States Attorney for New Jersey by President Cleveland, Supreme Court Commissioner by the New Jersey Supreme Court, Special Master in Chancery by Chancellor William T. McGill, and United States Commissioner for New Jersey by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court. He was tendered and declined the position of Governor's Aid with the rank of Colonel by Governor Joseph D. Bedle, and that of Judge of the Newark District Court by Governor R. S. Green. The district courts were established chiefly through his instrumentality. He is unmarried, and practices law in his native city of Newark.

ROBERT CAREY

JERSEY CITY

ROBERT CAREY was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, (Greenville section) September 16, 1872. His father, Thomas Carey, was a member of the bar of both New York and New Jersey, and he was also a member of the New Jersey legislature.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in public school number 20, of Jersey City, and was graduated from the Jersey City High School in the class of 1888. Later he attended the New York Law School and received the degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1893. He read law in the offices of Judges Hudspeth and Puster, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1893. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Carey practiced for a number of years and was corporation attorney of Jersey City from January 1, 1902, until January 1, 1908. In 1905 he

became a partner of Judge Hudspeth, but this partnership was dissolved when Mr. Carey was appointed, by Governor Fort, on May 8, 1908, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hudson County. Prior to his admission to the bar, he was connected with several newspapers as a local writer.

Politically, Judge Carey is an ardent and steadfast Republican and he has always taken an active and influential part in the campaigns of that party. He has been especially active in the equal taxation controversy, both in the courts and in the legislature. In January, 1908, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation by Governor Fort and served on that board until he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Carey is one of the most popular judges on the bench of Hudson County.

He is a member of Bayview Lodge, No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons, and of other fraternal and political organizations.

He married, in 1899, Cora Gurney, daughter of William Gurney of Jersey City, and they have two children, Robert and Anna.

WILLIAM WRIGHT

NEWARK

WILLIAM WRIGHT, a successful manufacturer of New Jersey during the first half of the nineteenth century, and for many years one of the conspicuous political leaders of the state, serving as mayor of Newark, member of congress, and United States senator, was born in Clarks-town, Rockland County, New York, November 13, 1794, the son of Dr. William Wright, a graduate of Yale college. He was sixth in descent from Benjamin Wright who in 1645 emigrated from Bolton-on-Swale, Yorkshire, England, to Virginia, removing about 1650 to Guilford, Connecticut, and soon afterward to a farm at the mouth of Wright's River near Saybrook, Connecticut, where the Wright Family in this line resided for five successive generations.

William Wright was educated with a view to a collegiate course, pursuing preparatory studies in Poughkeepsie, New York, but the death of his father, in 1808, made it necessary for him to abandon the plans thus formed and engage in business. Going to Bridgeport, Connecticut, he entered, as an apprentice, the harness manufacturing establishment of Anson G. Phelps. While living there he was a volunteer for the defense of Stonington against the British forces. After some years in the employment of Mr. Phelps, he organized, in Bridgeport, with William Peet and Sheldon Smith, the firm of Peet, Smith, and Company, manufacturers of saddlery and harness. This venture was successful, and a branch house was presently opened in Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1821 Mr. Wright removed to Newark,

New Jersey, and there joined with Mr. Smith in the copartnership of Smith and Wright (other partners later being Hanford Smith, Edwin Van Antwerp, and William S. Faitoute), which soon became the leading concern of its kind in that city, and for a quarter of a century was at the head of the leather goods manufacturing industry in New Jersey and probably also in the United States. The factory of this company was at the southeast corner of Broad and Fair streets; a portion of it is still standing. Mr. Wright continued in business until about his sixtieth year, when he retired. Aside from his own extensive affairs, he had an earnest and influential part in promoting the development of the manufacturing and financial interests of Newark. He was prominent in the management of the Newark Mechanics' Bank and the Mechanics' Insurance Company, and was president of the Newark Savings Institution from its organization to his death. He was also president of the Morris & Essex Railroad from the time of its inception until his death.

Though from early life deeply interested in political questions, with very decided opinions and party predilections, he did not become identified with public affairs until middle age. In 1840 he was elected mayor of Newark on the Whig ticket, and in that office he continued for three years. While still serving as mayor in 1842, he received a nomination for Congress—his opponent being the noted William B. Kinney, afterward minister to Italy—and was elected. In 1844 he was re-elected. He sat in the national house of representatives from December, 1843, to March, 1847, making a reputation



Wm. H. Hunt

as one of the able men of that body. Upon his retirement from Congress he was nominated for governor of New Jersey in 1847, but was defeated. Throughout this period of his political career he was a supporter of the Whig organization, and he was active in advocating the cause of Henry Clay as a candidate for the presidency. At the Whig national convention of 1848 he was a delegate from New Jersey.

In the great secession from the Whig party during Fillmore's administration he was a participant. Entertaining strong convictions on constitutional issues and on the momentous questions of national policy which then came up for decision, he felt that the Democratic party best represented his principles and views, and from that time he was one of its foremost leaders in New Jersey. In the campaign of 1852 he supported the Democratic nominees. The accession of a man of such influence and reputation was welcomed by the Democrats of his state, and at the legislative election held to fill the position of United States senator he was the candidate of that party and was chosen for the full term running from March 3, 1853, to March 3, 1859. At the expiration of this service he was succeeded by a Republican, but in 1863 the Democrats again gained the ascendancy and he was returned for another term in the senate. During his first senatorial term he was chairman of the committee on manufactures and a member of the committee on contingent expenses of the senate, and during his second he served on the committees on manufactures, public lands, and revolutionary claims.

Senator Wright was a man of remarkable capacity and achievement, both in his private and public character. Entering upon the serious work of life at the age of fourteen, without a father's guidance, he attained not only a substantial, but, for those times, an affluent position. But it is not alone, or even principally, in the aspect of his personal success that what he accomplished is to be rated; the result of industrial enterprise, it was of general and large benefit to the people of his community and his state. Engaging in the maturity of his career in public affairs, he was called to responsible and dignified offices. His political record includes, in succession, selection by his fellow-citizens of Newark and New Jersey for the four highest positions within their bestowal—mayor, member of Congress from his district, governor, and United States senator,—to three of which he was elected, and he had the uncommon distinction of being an honored leader of two great political parties of totally antagonistic traditions and complexion. In his personality he was known for the highest ideals, to which all his life conformed. He was an earnest and devoted member of the Episcopal Church and a generous contributor to its work, taking an especial interest in the Newark House of Prayer, of which he was a leading communicant.

He married Minerva Peet, daughter of William Peet of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

He died in Newark, November 1, 1866, being at that time still a member of the United States Senate.

EDWARD H. WRIGHT

NEWARK

EDWARD HENRY WRIGHT, of Newark, was born in that city, April 5, 1824, son of the Honorable William Wright and Minerva Peet. He was pre-

pared for college in Saint Paul's School, College Point, Long Island, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in Princeton in 1844, subsequently receiving

from his alma mater the degree of master of arts. Deciding to qualify himself for the legal profession, he pursued studies with Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and Archer Gifford, of Newark, also attending the Harvard Law School; and in 1850 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar.

Previous to that event he had spent some time in foreign travel, and, having an inclination for the diplomatic service, he applied for the office of secretary of the United States legation in St. Petersburg, to which he was appointed by President Taylor in May, 1850. In this position he continued, with a creditable record, for four years, when he returned and resumed his residence in Newark. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he was one of the first to volunteer; and in May, 1861, one month after the firing on Fort Sumter, he received appointment as major of the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, and aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. Later, General Scott having retired from the command, he was attached to the staff of General George B. McClellan, also with the rank of colonel. His service was marked by courage and soldierly ability. "For gallant and meritorious conduct" he was honored with recommendation for two brevets.

A life-long resident of Newark, Colonel Wright is one of the most useful and respected, as he is one of the oldest and best

known citizens of that community. At the age of eighty-four he is still active in connection with various interests and affairs. Though always much interested in the course of political events, and cherishing earnest convictions—an adherent, like his father, of the Democratic party,—he has uniformly declined public office. His influence as a citizen has not on that account, however, been of any restricted nature; exercised in many directions, it has been, and is, of eminent weight and value.

He is president of the board of managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, having been identified with that institution for more than a quarter of a century, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the diocese of Newark. He is one of the directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and the Firemen's Insurance Company. The organizations of which he is a member include the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Marcus L. Ward Post, G. A. R. (of which he has been commander), the Union Club of New York, and the Essex Club, of Newark (in which he has served as vice-president several terms).

Colonel Wright married, in 1860, Dorothea Mason, daughter of the Honorable Stevens Thompson Mason, the first governor of the state of Michigan and founder of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

JOSEPH CROSS

ELIZABETH

JOSEPH CROSS, Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, and son of William and Sarah (Lee) Cross, was born near Morristown, New Jersey, December 29, 1843. His early education was obtained in public schools and in Pearl College Seminary, of which D. H.

Pierson was principal. There he prepared for Princeton University from which he was graduated in the class of 1865. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of William J. Magie, now Chancellor of New Jersey. He also took a course of lectures in the Columbia College



Edw. H. Wright

Law School, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in June, 1868, and as a counselor in 1871. Upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by his preceptor, under the firm name of Magie & Cross, which relation existed until 1880, when Mr. Magie was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court. Judge Cross has resided in Elizabeth since the spring of 1858, and has always been a staunch Republican. In 1888 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city of Elizabeth, but in common with all of the other Republican district court judges of the State, was legislated out of office in April, 1891.

Judge Cross was elected a member of the Assembly from Union County in the fall of 1893, and again in 1894. When Speaker Holt resigned the chair, May 26th, 1894,

Mr. Cross was chosen his successor for the remainder of the session. In 1895 he was re-elected speaker by the unanimous vote of his Republican colleagues. In November, 1898, he was elected Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Voorhees, who had been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor.

He was re-elected to the Senate for a full term in 1899 by a plurality of 2,471, being an increase of 491 over that of the previous year. He was again re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 1,186 over James E. Martine, his Democratic opponent. He served as President of the Senate during the session of 1905, and in April of that year he was appointed by President Roosevelt a Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. He married October 19, 1870, Mary P. Whiting.

ARTHUR B. ARCHIBALD

JERSEY CITY

ARTHUR B. ARCHIBALD, one of the ablest of the men composing the Hudson County bar, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, July 6th, 1870, his entire career being spent in his native city. He comes of a well known family and was educated in the public schools. After completing his studies he entered the New York Law School, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1892. During this period he read law in the office of Judge Henry Puster, in Jersey City, and later with William M. Dougherty. Admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, June 9, 1892, he immediately established himself in the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where his abilities speedily attracted attention and support. Mr. Archibald was not long in securing a large and influential clientele, and has gained an enviable standing in Hudson county legal circles. He is engaged in practice and is

counsel for a number of leading merchants, firms and corporations, and is also attorney for the Erie Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lackawanna, Delaware & Western Railroad in the prosecution of criminal cases.

His name has been identified with much litigation of an important character. He is a skilled advocate and guards his clients' interests with a zeal and effectiveness that have given him honorable repute, while his professional and personal integrity invites confidence and commands esteem. As a citizen he is respected and useful, and he is at all times ready to co-operate in any movement that tends to advance the material welfare of the city and county in which he lives. He is a member of many fraternal organizations of Jersey City. He is a gentleman of culture and broad intellectual attainments, and his standing as a lawyer is well merited by his professional work.

CHARLES W. PARKER

JERSEY CITY

CHARLES W. PARKER, a son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 22, 1862. He received his preliminary education in Pingry School, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Princeton College with honors in 1882; read law under the direction of his father and in Columbia Law School from 1882 to 1885; was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor at the February term, 1890. He practiced his profession in Newark till 1890, and thereafter in Bayonne City, and since 1891 in Jersey City. In 1898 he was appointed a District Court Judge for Jersey City, and in 1903 he was reappointed. He resigned that office in 1903 and accepted an appointment by Governor Murphy as a Judge of the Circuit Court. The appointment was

unanimously confirmed by the Senate and he took his seat on March 2, 1903. This office he held until October, 1907, when he resigned to become a Justice of the Supreme Court, to which office he was nominated by Governor Stokes and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on September 25, for a full term of seven years. He succeeded John Franklin Fort, who had resigned upon his nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor. He served as Assistant Adjutant General of the State from 1902 to 1907, after twelve years of enlisted and commissioned service in the Essex Troop and Fourth Regiment, and was aide de camp on the staff of Governor Franklin Murphy, during the latter's term of office. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1914. His circuit comprises the counties of Morris, Bergen and Somerset. Population, 204,207.

CHARLES W. FULLER

BAYONNE

CHARLES W. FULLER, one of the foremost lawyers of the New Jersey bar, and one of the most widely known corporation lawyers of the United States, was born in New York City, July 2, 1843. His parents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Bartine) Fuller. Through his father he is descended from Thomas Fuller, a member of that immortal band of pilgrims who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. For many generations the family resided near Salem, Massachusetts, and many of its members displayed their patriotism by participation in the Revolutionary War, several of them being distinguished for bravery in battle. Through his mother, Colonel Fuller is of French Huguenot descent, his

ancestors being among the first settlers of New Rochelle, New York. The best blood of the New England colonies, combined with that of the French Huguenot, coursing through his veins has endowed him with those qualities of courage, intellect and good nature that have made him successful as a soldier, lawyer, orator and wit.

Colonel Fuller received his early education and training in the public schools in New York city, where he prepared for entrance into the College of the City of New York, in which institution he was actively engaged in his studies when the war between the states was inaugurated. Patriotism was one of the qualities which he inherited from his ancestors, and love of



Charles W. Fuller

country impelled him to tender his services to the government. He enlisted as a private in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, in which he served for three months, when a severe sun-stroke incapacitated him from further duty as a soldier on the field.

Returning to New York, he engaged in business until 1871, when he removed to Bayonne, Hudson County, New Jersey, where he has resided continuously ever since. During his residence in New York he rendered valuable services in the suppression of the draft riots of 1863 and also in the riots of 1871. In 1868, he was appointed adjutant of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, National Guard of New York, in 1869 was promoted to the rank of major, and, in 1871, was commissioned colonel and retained the command of the regiment until 1874, when he resigned.

Although he had prepared himself for a business life, he was endowed by nature with a legal mind, and a personality which convinced him that the study and practice of law was the field in which his talents could be best utilized. He entered upon his studies with intense devotion and pursued them with a diligence born of a fascination of the subject. He read law with Edward A. S. Man, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1884. In 1885, he was also admitted to the bar of New York and has since practiced his profession in New York and New Jersey, making a specialty of corporation law, in which he is one of the ablest and best known authorities in the United States. He is counsel for many large corporations, some of which he organized. His professional life has been very active and he has participated in a number of very important cases, arguing at the bar not only of New York and New Jersey, but in a number of other States and before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is still in the prime of life, and although he has reached a position of eminence in his profession,

his reputation as a counsel of ability is constantly growing, and intricate questions are frequently placed before him by members of the profession from distant parts of the country.

Colonel Fuller has always manifested a deep interest in the cause of education. For four years he was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Bayonne. In 1885, he was elected, by the New Jersey Legislature, a trustee of the State Normal School and a member of the State Board of Education, filling these positions with much ability and inaugurating many reforms and improvements in the state schools. In 1886, he was nominated for the Assembly, but owing to a severe contest for United States senator, was defeated. In 1887, he was again nominated and was elected by over one thousand plurality, but resigned in March, 1888, when he was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the State Board of Education, for a term of three years.

Following is an extract from the proceedings of the New Jersey House of Assembly at a meeting held March 22, 1888, as published in the *Weekly State Gazette* under date of March 29, 1888.

"Colonel Fuller sent a communication to the House stating that, having been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the time having arrived to begin the duties of the office, he was obliged to resign his seat in the House as a Representative from the Sixth District of Hudson County.

"Mr. Emley thereupon offered the following:

"Whereas, the Speaker has laid before the House the resignation of the Honorable Charles W. Fuller, a member thereof, who leaves to assume the duties of State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

"Resolved, that this resignation be accepted, and that in accepting the same, the members of this House tender to Superintendent Fuller their hearty congratulations, wishing him a full measure of success; and that they regret the necessity for the severance of relations which have been rendered invariably pleasant and cordial by his genial manner and warm-hearted nature, and the

withdrawal of services which have been rendered of great value to the State by his eloquence and distinguished ability.

"Mr. Emley said that the departure of Colonel Fuller leaves behind it feelings of most profound regret, and it hardly could be otherwise, because of the prominent part he had taken in the proceedings of the House. He was foremost in all debate, and when extraordinary services were needed, he was always in his seat. He was ever ready for the fray, and if his sarcasm was sharp, it was more from zeal than from personal motives. He was strong in his convictions, unflinching in his courage, and his integrity was of the highest order. He could go home and say that he had tried to do his duty to his constituents, and to serve the State. He had rare social qualities,—was always kind, courteous and generous. He had the esteem of the whole House, and it is with profound regret that he is parted with. He had the kindest personal feelings of all the members of the House, irrespective of party, and he is wished the same success he achieved here, and a hearty God-speed."

After serving in this capacity for eleven months, he was legislated out of office by a Democratic legislature, which removed the power of appointment from the State Board of Education and invested it in the governor, with a confirmation by the senate.

Ever a consistent friend of the cause of education, Colonel Fuller's influence upon the school system of New Jersey has been marked and he has done much for its advancement. He also served as city attorney of Bayonne for five years, during which time he evinced an unusual knowledge of municipal law, a branch of the profession upon which he is considered an authority. He has been a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of Bayonne since its inception. He was appointed by Governor Voorhees one of the commissioners of the State Sewage Commission, a position which he held for eleven years. As a member of the Joint Waterways Committee, which was composed of three members from seven boards of trade, Colonel Fuller was largely instrumental, after several years of hard work, in securing an appropriation of about seven

hundred thousand dollars for the deepening of the channel in the Arthur Kill and Newark Bay. For this he received no compensation except the knowledge that he had performed a public service.

Colonel Fuller is an ardent and steadfast Republican, and in all his capacities has earned and won the confidence, respect and approval of all classes, regardless of party affiliations. No matter which political party has been in power in Bayonne, his interest in the city and in city affairs is such that every administration has called upon him for assistance. His devotion to the interests of his home city and his disinterested labors on behalf of its advancement have probably never been equalled by any citizen of any city in the United States. In appreciation of what he had done for his city and fellow citizens it was determined to honor him by a banquet, to which many of the most prominent of the citizens of the State were to be invited. The event occurred on the 23rd of April, 1908, and was attended by over two hundred of the leading citizens of Bayonne, besides invited guests from other parts of the State. Eulogistic addresses, outlining many of Colonel Fuller's disinterested acts, were delivered by several of the most eminent men of the State, many of whom had known him from the time when he took up his residence in Bayonne, and all of whom united in an endeavor to confer upon him praise for his useful career. The occasion was one that will ever be remembered by those in attendance, and it has been claimed that there were on that day more men of prominence in the City of Bayonne than at any time before or since. As a further mark of esteem and in commemoration of the event, his fellow citizens presented him with a loving cup.

As an orator, Colonel Fuller is widely and favorably known and few men are more popular or enjoy a more enviable reputation as a public speaker. He has actively participated in many political campaigns, advocating strongly, with all the ability at

his command, those principles of republican doctrine which have done so much to up-build and preserve our national fortunes. Not only are his oratorical abilities called upon in political campaigns, but he is also constantly requested to deliver after dinner addresses, public readings, and lectures for charitable and social objects. He is a student and a lover of literature, possessing, in addition to one of the best private law libraries in the city, a large and well selected library of general literature. He has contributed various articles to the press and keeps in close contact with the affairs of the day. He is a member of the Newark Bay Club, the New Jersey Country Club, and the Union League Club, of New Jersey; the Twilight, Lotos, and Lawyers' clubs, of New York; the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; the Hudson County Bar Association, and the New Jersey State Bar Association. He is also prominently identified with George Wash-

ington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

He has been a resident of Bayonne, New Jersey, for thirty-seven years. During that time he has been a powerful factor in the material and intellectual advancement of the city. He has been a force, and a force in the right direction, at the bar, in politics, and in the cause of education.

Colonel Fuller married, May 29, 1867, Matilda B. Williams, daughter of Samuel T. Williams, a prominent manufacturer of New York, and his wife, Rebecca (Johnson) Williams. They have two children, Harry W. and Fanny S. The son, Harry W. Fuller, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1891 and is now General Manager of the Washington Traction and Electric Light Company, of Washington, District of Columbia. The daughter, Fanny S. Fuller, was married, June 15, 1891, to Major Lee Toadvine.

JOHN EDWARD SMITH

NEWARK

JOHN EDWARD SMITH, a prominent and successful member of the Essex County bar, and also a member of the New York bar, was born in Washington, District Columbia, August 24, 1866. He is the son of John Edward Smith, who was, in his day, a leading lawyer in Washington and a man of influence and standing in that city and Baltimore, being high in the Masonic order, in which fraternity he was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Royal Order of Scotland.

Mr. Smith is descended from old and notable American ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, his mother being a daughter of Professor E. L. Andrews, of New York City, while his grand-

father, John L. Smith, also ranked high as a lawyer, being a partner of the late Judge William Alexander, of Baltimore, Maryland, and a gentleman who was esteemed in Baltimore and wherever he was known, as well as at the national capital. The younger Smith is essentially a self-made man in all that the term implies. He owes his education solely to his own efforts, acquiring knowledge through his perseverance and desire to learn, coupled with an intelligence that is far above the ordinary. He acquired understanding speedily, thanks to his intellectual gifts, and even as a boy he displayed that mental strength which has been so characteristic of the man.

Having decided upon the law as his profession, he studied with all his heart and,

on being admitted to the bar, attained success in his chosen career almost from the beginning. He is known to-day as one of the ablest practitioners at the Essex County bar, and he has a large and influential clientele. His office is in Newark, where he is a citizen enjoying the confidence of all with whom he holds relations. He carries on a general practice and has been connected with important litigation as counsel, acquitting himself with a skill that has added greatly to his reputation. He represents some important interests in a professional way and is noted for the care with which he guards his clients' affairs.

A liberal Democrat in his political views, he served as school commissioner in 1906-07. He is a member of a number of organizations, including the Knights of Py-

thias, the Modern Woodmen, the Royal Arcanum, and the North End Club, of Newark. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith and is, personally, a gentleman of warm sympathies and generous impulses. He is popular in an extended circle of friends and acquaintances, and has inherited to a marked degree those peculiar social and professional qualities which distinguished both his father and his grandfather. He has prospered in his career to an extent that is worthy of note and he has thoroughly merited the substantial success and pronounced prestige that has come to him. His integrity, both as citizen and lawyer, has never been called in question. He married, in Newark, Grace M. Johnson, who, like himself, is a descendant of old and prominent American ancestral stock.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JAGLE

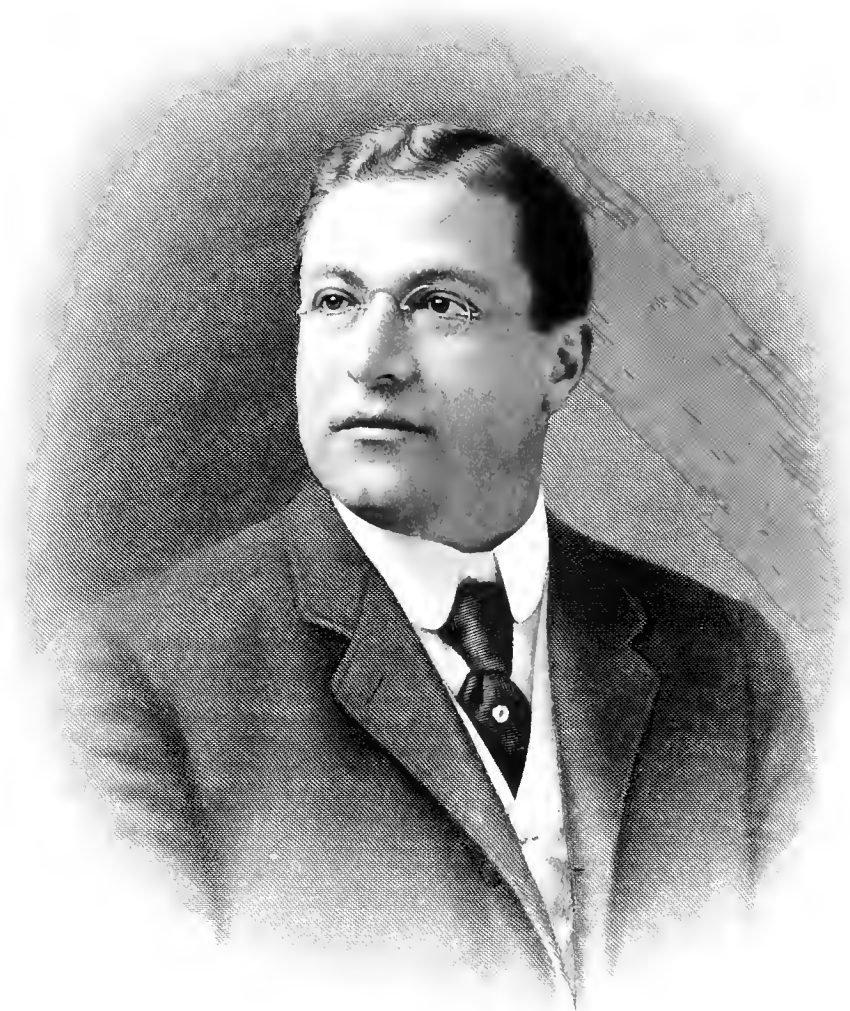
NEWARK

GEORGE WASHINGTON JAGLE, son of Herman and Sophie (Hockenjos) Jagle, was born in New York City, June 6, 1867. There he resided until eleven years of age when, after the death of his parents, he went to Newark, New Jersey, to live with his uncle and resided there ever since. He attended the Green Street German and English School and also the Chestnut Street public school, from which he entered the New High School and was graduated from the commercial department of that school in the class of 1884. He then became a clerk in the store of his uncle, the late J. J. Hockenjos; after the latter's death, in 1891, he succeeded to the business and the firm of J. J. Hockenjos Company was then incorporated. As a manager of mercantile affairs, Mr. Jagle displayed remarkable ability from the time that he entered the employment of his uncle. Under his able control, the affairs of the business of which he is at the head has ad-

vanced successfully, and he has made it the most important establishment of its kind in the city of Newark.

Mr. Jagle's business interests are not confined to the company of which he is the head. He is also a stockholder and director of several important financial institutions. He is director of the Iron Bound Trust Company; trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank; director of the Court House Building and Loan Association, the Federal Building and Loan Association, and the Fireman's Building and Loan Association; and treasurer of the Four Corner Building and Loan Association. He is also a director of the Bureau of Associated Charities of the city of Newark, and is deeply interested in that benevolent organization.

Politically Mr. Jagle has been a strong and zealous Republican, and has actively participated in the campaigns of his party. He was appointed play ground commissioner by Mayor Doremus in 1906 and re-



George W. Jagle

appointed by Mayor Haussling. By Governor Stokes he was appointed one of the board of managers of the New Jersey State Hospital in Morris Plains, and is a member of that body at the present time. He is a member of the Republican Indian League, of the Republican County Committee, and of the Seventh Ward Republican Club. In 1908 he was unanimously endorsed for the nomination for the mayoralty, but declined to run because of the pressure of his large business interests. A lover of outdoor sports, he is interested in athletics and does much to encourage the young to engage in athletic contests. He is a consistent friend of the youths, and has been honored by the Newark Boys Club by election to the treasurership of that society.

Endowed by nature with strong personal force and full of magnetic power, he has drawn around him a large company of admiring friends. His advancement in his

business life has been both rapid and strong and he has earned for himself, through his own exertions, a high place in the business circles of his city and state. His advice and counsel are constantly sought by managers of the various organizations with which he is connected, and he has become recognized as a farseeing, progressive man of affairs. He is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar; Salaam Temple, Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine; Corinthian Council 644, Royal Arcanum; Unity Conclave, Independent Order of Hepatasophis; and Newark Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

He married, April 6, 1903, Elizabeth Caroline Iffland, the eldest daughter of John Iffland, of Newark. They are the parents of two children: George John and Helen Anna Jagle.

JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS PATERSON

JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS, the forty-fourth incumbent of the office of Attorney General for the United States was born in Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, July 10, 1849. He is descended from an English family which settled in Massachusetts in 1636, whence some of the name removed to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where the grandfather of this sketch and his father, Daniel, were influential men. He obtained his early education in the Newton Collegiate Institute; was graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1868; began his legal studies with Robert Hamilton in Newton and finished with Socrates Tuttle in Paterson; was admitted to the bar in 1871; and, settling in Paterson, was received into partnership by Mr. Tuttle in 1872.

About this time he began to attract the

attention of the political leaders in his city and county. Naturally a ready, fluent, and well-poised speaker, his prompt acceptance of an emergency call to address a political gathering in Paterson, urged by Henry L. Butler, then chairman of the Republican County Committee, was his actual introduction to public life. In 1875 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly, his first political office, and he at once took an active part in framing the general legislation made necessary by the newly-adopted amendments to the State Constitution, in association with Supreme Court Justice Magie, Frederic A. Potts, Leon Abbett, Alden Scovel, and William A. Lewis. He was reelected in 1876, and, being nominated for a third term against his will, was defeated after making a brilliant campaign.

In 1879-82 he was City Counsel of Pater-

son; in the last named year he was elected to the State Senate; three years later he was re-elected by a large plurality; and in 1886 he was chosen President of that body. The impeachment trial of State Prison Keeper Laverty occupied a greater part of the session of 1886. He presided over the court of impeachment, where his judicial bearing, learning, and impartial rulings gained for him marked commendation. In the following year he was chairman of the committee on Judiciary. While in the Senate he took a leading part in framing the Railroad Tax Act, drafted the law for the taxation of miscellaneous corporations, aided in securing high license legislation, urged a more stringent act in the ballot-reform movement, and was the Republican leader at the joint meeting in the Senate contest in 1887, which ended in the defeat of Governor Abbett. After his retirement from the Senate and until his election as Governor, he devoted himself wholly to his large law business.

In 1892 President Harrison gave serious consideration to Mr. Griggs' record and qualifications in connection with the vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court caused by the death of Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey. Although Mr. Griggs had always been an ardent and unfaltering Republican, he had gained such high reputation for fairness and honesty that the Democratic newspapers of the State uniformly expressed gratification at the probability of his appointment. The choice, however, fell elsewhere. Mr. Griggs was prominent in Republican politics in the stormy scenes preceding the legislative session of 1894, and again in 1895. Governor George T. Werts offered him an appointment to the State Supreme Court, but he declined this as well as other flattering preferments.

For twenty-five years prior to 1895 the office of Governor of New Jersey had been held by a Democrat. In that year Mr. Griggs was honored with the Republican nomination, and in the election, he received

a plurality of 26,900 votes. His extraordinary strength in this campaign was attributed to an emphatic demand of the people all over the State, Democrats and Republicans alike, for a candidate who would represent what were called the old-fashioned ideas of personal integrity and dignity of character as Governor. His intimate knowledge of the affairs of the State and his broad acquaintance with its citizens also specially commended him. He had long represented the ideal of an eminent, active unswerving Republican, and was recognized as a legislator of statesmanlike qualities, and a man of sterling character, unimpeachable integrity, and cleanliness of thought and deed. Of his record as Governor it need only be said that it comported with his previous career and that it fulfilled the expectations of all who knew him. That a knowledge of his course as lawyer, legislator, and Governor had extended beyond his native state was pleasingly attested on January 22, 1898, when President McKinley nominated him to be Attorney-General of the United States. The nomination was confirmed on the 25th, Mr. Griggs resigned the office of Governor on the 31st, and took the oath of his new office on the same day.

Mr. Griggs assumed the duties of his Federal Office at a critical period in the history of the country. The eyes and hearts of the American people were concentrated on starving, bleeding Cuba. Threatening clouds were rapidly rising and daily growing more alarming. On April 21 the storm broke, revealing a state of war between the United States and Spain. During the short-lived struggle, the negotiations for peace, and the subsequent operations of the American military and civil authorities in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, Mr. Griggs, as the official legal adviser of the President and Government, was charged with a most weighty and delicate responsibility. Only a minimum of what he did in those trying days has been made public, the rest belongs to the secret archives of the Government which it would be impolitic to



Genl. A. D. Hobart

disclose. Mr. Griggs held this office for a little more than three years, resigning on March 29, 1901, though urged in high quarters to remain, feeling that duty to his family demanded his return to private life and practice.

On retiring from the office he was presented by the officers and employes of the Department with a large solid silver claret pitcher of classic shape and unique design. In making the presentation, Solicitor-General Richards paid Mr. Griggs the following compliment:

"During three years memorable in the history of our country, as trusted adviser in trying times of one of the great Presidents of the Republic, and as chief law officer of the Government when serious legal questions sought solution, you have added to your fame as a statesman and your reputation as a lawyer. You have served with distinction as Attorney-General. We are proud to have served under you. We are sorry to see you go. The burden you have had to bear—the trying work you have had to do—has never made you unmindful of your subordinates. Your uniform kindness and courtesy as our chief has touched our hearts. We want you to take away a token of this fact."

In responding, Mr. Griggs thus chival-

rously acknowledged his indebtedness to the loyalty and excellent service of the members of his official family:

"If the Department has, during the time that I have belonged to it, achieved anything in the way of public commendation, if the demands of the public business have been met, if those who came here have been treated promptly and courteously and gone away satisfied, it has been more due to the uniform courtesy, kindness, faithfulness, and ability of you gentlemen than to any qualities of mine. And I want to say for you, each and all, that I never knew in all my experience or never learned of a corps of assistants who were so absolutely loyal and faithful to their chief and to the Government they served, as are the employes of this Department in Washington."

Mr. Griggs is a close student, a profound thinker, and writes in an unusual degree, sound, practical judgment, with the acuteness needed to unravel legal subtleties. He is a keen lover of all forms of athletics, an enthusiastic hunter, an excellent rifle shot, a good golf player, and an expert in chess and whist. He is a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson and of the Union League Club of New York City, and President of the Paterson National Bank and of the Paterson Safe Deposit Company.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART

PATERSON

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART, twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, was born in Long Branch, New Jersey, June 3, 1844. He was a son of Addison W. Hobart, who removed from New Hampshire to New Jersey and became a teacher, and of Sophia Vandever, of Long Branch, a woman of French and Dutch ancestry. He received a common school education, prepared for college in a classical institute, and was graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick,

New Jersey, in 1863. Ambitious to become a lawyer, but without the means of study, he engaged in teaching in Marlboro till he had acquired a small sum of money, when he went to Paterson and entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, a close personal friend of his father. He there applied himself assiduously to general study and at the same time specialized in commercial law. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 was made a counselor-at-law. During his early years in Paterson he devoted him-

self wholly to the practice of his profession. His ability and popularity, however, soon brought him into political notice, and in 1871 he made his first political and public appearance as City Counsel of Paterson.

Also at this time he began to take a special interest in local and State political activities, and did much to secure the election of Mr. Tuttle, his preceptor, to the office of mayor. In 1872 he was elected counsel to the board of freeholders of Passaic County, and was also elected to the State Assembly, receiving for the latter the largest Republican majority the county had ever given for that office. He was re-elected in 1873; was speaker of the house in 1874, when only thirty years old; and declined a renomination in 1875 because of the pressure of his law business. But a year later his party again called him into the field and sent him to the State Senate, where he served two terms, and was President of that body in the sessions of 1881 and 1882. During his service in the Legislature he made hosts of warm friends, and as Speaker and President he exhibited remarkable tact and ability as a parliamentarian.

After leaving the Senate he gave up all aspiration for further political honors. He had become identified with many and widely diverse business interests, which demanded much of his attention, and, with his law practice, left him little opportunity for other activities. His withdrawal to private life was a keen disappointment to the party leaders. Any preferment within their power could have been his for the asking; but he asked nothing. He received the complimentary nomination for United States Senator in 1884, when the Democratic majority elected John R. McPherson; he declined a congressional nomination five times; and twice refused assent to the wishes of his party to place him in nomination for governor. Yet, notwithstanding the great pressure of his private responsibilities, he remained active in the councils of his party. He was chairman of the Repub-

lican State Committee in 1880-90; was a delegate to the National Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896; and became a member and vice-chairman of the National Executive Committee in 1884.

In 1895 Mr. Hobart was drawn, most willingly be it said, from his retirement to the activities of a struggle for the office of Governor. The Democratic party had held uninterrupted possession of that office for twenty-five years, and considered its possession impregnable. Mr. Hobart believed that the Democracy could be attacked successfully with a candidate of unusually strong personality, and suggested his friend and neighbor, John W. Griggs, as the most available person. His choice met with general approval throughout the State. Mr. Griggs received the nomination. Mr. Hobart undertook the personal management of the campaign, and diffused his contagious enthusiasm to every nook and corner of the State. The struggle was one of the most brilliant, exciting and memorable contests in the political history of New Jersey. Mr. Griggs won by a plurality of 26,900 votes, an astonishing triumph for all concerned.

The victory achieved, his political prestige vindicated, Mr. Hobart turned again to his manifold business concerns. But the result of this campaign had an immediate and powerful influence on the national policy of the party. New Jersey, restored to the group of Republican States, received a heartier consideration from the party leaders than she had had for an entire generation, and the man who had been most influential in bringing about the remarkable change became "a factor to be reckoned with." Mr. Hobart's friends within and without the State realized the opportunity and pressed it in all quarters.

When the National Republican Convention of 1896 convened it seemed a foregone conclusion that its candidates would be McKinley and Hobart. The result justified the forecast, and this ticket carried the election. Mr. Hobart was inaugurated on March 4, 1897, and from that time till the

illness that caused his death, at his home in Paterson, November 21, 1899, he was probably a more intimate friend and trusted counselor of the President than any of his predecessors had been to their chief. As President of the Senate he kept on terms of intimacy and cordiality with every member, and his conduct of business from the chair was conspicuous at all times both for its orderliness and impartiality. He was highly praised for his decisions on mooted questions, some of which involved delicate political and personal points sufficient to tax abilities of the highest order.

How ably he discharged the duties of his high office may be judged from the testimony of the men with whom he had been closely associated in public life. The following are typical of a great number of tributes:

"In him the nation has lost one of its most illustrious citizens and one of its most faithful servants. His participation in the business life and the law-making body of his native State was marked by unswerving fidelity and by a high order of talents and attainments; and his too brief career as Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate exhibited the loftiest qualities of upright and sagacious statesmanship. In the world of affairs he had few equals among his contemporaries. His private character was gentle and noble. He will long be mourned by his friends as a man of singular purity and attractiveness, whose sweetness of disposition won all hearts, while his elevated purposes, his unbending integrity, and whole-hearted devotion to the public good deserved and acquired universal respect and esteem."—President McKinley in announcing his death.

"Mr. Hobart was a noble, generous hearted man—one of the most lovable I have ever known. Of him in his official capacity it may be said that he was a typical presiding officer, and deservedly popular and most highly esteemed by all Senators, without regard to party affiliations."—Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

"No one knew better than he at all times

the state of the business of the Senate. He was quick and just in decision, and absolutely free from partiality. No provocation ever disturbed his urbanity."—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, later Vice-President.

"I never knew a man who had such a strong faculty for endearing himself to those with whom he came into contact."—Senator William A. Harris.

"Mr. Hobart was a remarkable man. He was uniformly successful as a lawyer and as Vice-President. He was successful because he was a man not only of ability, but of sterling loyalty and honesty."—Former Vice-President Levi P. Morton.

"As his associate and friend I can say he had the clearest intellect, the largest business capacity, the keenest intuition, of any man I ever knew; but more remarkable than these qualities were his traits of modesty, amounting almost to diffidence, of large-handed generosity unostentatiously bestowed, of unselfish public spirit in all affairs of town, or State, or country, and, finest of all, a great heart that never beat except with love and loyalty and sympathy for all the world."—Attorney-General John W. Griggs, his neighbor and most intimate friend.

As before mentioned, Mr. Hobart had wide business interests. He was the president, general manager, or a director in some sixty corporations, to many of which he had also acted as general counsel. Personally he was one of the most approachable of men. He never denied himself to visitors, no matter on what errand they came. There was no "private" room in his suite of offices in Paterson. He was most scrupulous in attending to the requests for information and assistance that constantly came to him, and he made it a rule both in his political and business life to at least acknowledge the receipt of every letter.

Mr. Hobart married Jennie Tuttle, daughter of his preceptor in law, July 21, 1869. Two children were born of this union, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., who with his mother survived, and Fanny Hobart, who died in Italy in 1895. The family occupied and still retain a handsome home "Carroll

Hall" in Paterson, and a summer place in Long Branch, near which Mr. Hobart was born. On opening Mr. Hobart's will it was

found that he had bequeathed \$5,000 each to the five principal charitable institutions of Paterson.

JONATHAN DIXON

JERSEY CITY

JONATHAN DIXON, who, in the course of thirty-one years' service as a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, attained wide and enviable distinction as a jurist of exceptional capacity and high honor, was a native of Liverpool, England, in which city he was born July 6, 1839. He was the son of Jonathan and Ann (Morrison) Dixon. The father came to this country in 1848, and was followed by his family two years later, settling in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The family was of ancient English lineage and honorable traditions, its descendants figuring conspicuously in various walks of life, both in this country and abroad.

Jonathan Dixon received his education in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, entering that institution as a student in 1855 and being graduated therefrom in 1859. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him in 1878, by Rutgers College, and he was made a trustee of that college in 1886, serving as such for many years. During his collegiate career he was an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenburg, a well-known lawyer, who, having been afflicted by blindness, assumed the education of the lad, who in the meantime acted as his benefactor's amanuensis and personal attendant.

On the completion of his collegiate course, the young man took up the study of law, for which he had a natural taste and marked aptitude, serving as a student-at-law in various offices, and at the same time finding a means of livelihood as a school teacher. Admitted as an attorney in 1862, he became a counsellor-at-law

three years later. Immediately after his admission as an attorney, he removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he entered the law office of E. E. Wakeman, forming a co-partnership with that gentleman in the spring of 1864. This professional relationship continued for a year, at the end of which time Mr. Dixon established a practice of his own. For five years he followed his profession alone, acquiring a high and enviable reputation as a learned and careful practitioner in whose hands the interests of clients were well guarded and intelligently represented.

He then formed a partnership with Gilbert Collins, who afterward became a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, an honor that fell to Mr. Dixon in 1875, when he was appointed to that judicial position by Governor Beadle. He acquitted himself of his new responsibilities with a dignity and strength that left nothing to be desired, and in 1882, when his term expired, he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow. Again, in 1889, he was named by Governor Green for the place that he so well and honorably filled, and was subsequently reappointed by Governors Griggs and Murphy in 1896 and 1903 respectively, being still on the bench when he died, his term not expiring until 1910. At the time of his death he filled the circuit comprising Hudson county. As a jurist he possessed those qualities of mind and that keen intelligence which are essential to the duties of the position; fair and impartial in his decisions, learned in his legal interpretations, and upright as a man, he reflected honor



Jonathan Dixon.

upon the bench that he adorned. He was a Republican in his political convictions, and in 1883 was his party's nominee for governor of the State, being defeated by Leon Abbet.

Justice Dixon married Elizabeth M. Price, daughter of Henry M. Price, by whom he had one son, Warren Dixon, who inherited his father's legal talents to a marked degree and has attained prominence in the same profession, winning recogni-

tion and prestige as one of the leading members of the Hudson County bar. He was survived also by his widow and eight daughters, Mary M., the wife of Millard F. Ross, Jessie L., the wife of Francis J. McCoy; Elsie, the wife of Lewis E. Carr, Jr.; Bertha, the wife of James Crowell; Laura, Helen, and Velma Dixon, and Elizabeth, the wife of Robert C. Post, at whose home in Englewood, N. J., he died on the 21st day of May, 1906.

CORTLANDT PARKER

NEWARK

CORTLANDT PARKER, sixth child of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker, was born in the old mansion of the Parker family in Perth Amboy, June 27, 1818. He received his early education in Perth Amboy, with private instruction in the elements of Latin and Greek, and in 1832 entered Rutgers College, where he was graduated, with the first honors and as valedictorian of his class, in 1836, at the age of eighteen. Among his classmates were Joseph P. Bradley, afterward Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who became Attorney-General of New Jersey, United States Senator, and Secretary of State under President Arthur; William A. Newell, elected governor of New Jersey and later appointed governor of Washington Territory; Henry Waldron, for many years a member of Congress from Michigan; James C. Van Dyke, who served as United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania; George W. Coakley, eminent as professor of mathematics in New York University, and others who in after life enjoyed prominence in professional, ministerial, and business pursuits.

Soon after leaving college young Parker entered the office of the Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen of Newark as a law

student, and upon Mr. Frelinghuysen's retirement from practice to become Chancellor of the New York University he continued his professional studies under Amzi Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in September, 1839, and as a counsellor three years later, and began his legal career in Newark, in association with two of his classmates, Joseph P. Bradley and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. From that time throughout his life he continued in Newark, without any interruption, as a practicing lawyer. At the time of his death he was the oldest as well as the most distinguished active representative of the bar of New Jersey; two of his sons, the Honorable Richard Wayne Parker and Cortlandt Parker, Jr., being connected with him in professional business.

The son of one of the most notable leaders of political opinion in the state of New Jersey during the first half of the nineteenth century, and thrown from youth into association with many of the foremost characters of the day, as well as, in friendly rivalry, with other young men of aspiration and ability, he entered upon active life with high personal ideas. The earnest spirit which thus marked the beginning of his career was conspicuous throughout its entire progress, and it is

in the character of the high-minded, unselfish citizen, of pre-eminent attainments, influence, and unselfishness that Mr. Parker is chiefly to be estimated.

In his political affiliations, both from the early influences by which he was surrounded and from his own studies and reflections upon the principles of government, he followed the course pursued by his father. The latter had in youth espoused the doctrines of Hamilton and the other great federalist fathers of the constitution, expressed at that early day in the tenets of the Federalist party and later maintained by the Whigs, and based upon the fundamental ideas of the supremacy of the national government and inviolability of the national union, encouragement to manufactures, a protective tariff, and the subordination of local or schismatic preferences or tendencies in the interest of a solid union and a broad development.

The first presidential vote of Cortlandt Parker was cast in the memorable campaign of 1840, when General William H. Harrison, the candidate of the Whig party, was elected; and in this contest he took part with enthusiasm, delivering political speeches and writing communications to the press upon the issues involved. In the next campaign (1844), when Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen were the Whig nominees for President and Vice-President, he was also very active. He was the author of the campaign "Life of Frelinghuysen," which still remains the best biographical character sketch of that statesman. The commanding question at that time was concerning the proposed admission of Texas as a state, and the consequent enlargement of the slave-holding area. With a deep conviction of the error and danger of such a course, and a clear foresight of the future, he opposed it in speeches and articles.

Clay and Frelinghuysen were, however, defeated, Texas was admitted, and all the national perils which conservative thinkers had apprehended came in steady and ter-

rible development. The slave power, supreme and despotic, increased its exactions, repealed the Missouri Compromise, passed the Fugitive Slave Law, and ended by denying the right of freedom to Kansas. The Whig party, weak, disrupted, and no longer existing for any definite policy, met death in the election of 1852.

In all this succession of events Mr. Parker was an advocate of the programme which presently became the basis of the new Republican party, and he was one of the founders of that organization in New Jersey. He was chairman of the ratification meeting held in Newark upon the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and from that day until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he was one of the most pronounced and steadfast supporters of the whole policy of preservation of the Union and suppression of the rebellion. After the Emancipation Proclamation he took the advanced ground that the only logical end of that measure was the concession of the ballot to the freedmen, as otherwise State law in the south would inaugurate a contract system which within a few years would lead to the practical re-establishment in slavery. He presided at the State convention which first proposed that doctrine in New Jersey, delivering an address that was circulated as a campaign document in the ensuing election. Upon the original submission to the New Jersey legislature of the proposed fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, it was voted down by the democrats in that body, an action which, in the opinion of the leaders on both sides, settled the matter so far as New Jersey was concerned. But Mr. Parker took a different view of the legal aspects of the subject, maintaining that the amendment might be submitted again and again until adopted. This legal view of the question carried such weight that Mr. Parker's party confidently entered upon the next electoral contest on the issue thus defined, secured the necessary major-



Cortlandt Parker

ity in the legislature, and duly ratified the amendment.

In this subsequent career, throughout all the changing conditions of political discussion and public events, Mr. Parker maintained the same active and patriotic interest, frequently addressing his fellow-citizens on questions of the day, exercising a valuable influence by his counsels when sought by those in responsible position, and contributing to the press many papers distinguished for dignity and solidity of treatment and argument.

As a man continuously and intimately identified for sixty-five years with the politics and policy—considered in their more elevated aspects of his state and the nation, and sustaining a reputation of the first order for ability, accomplishments, and character, Mr. Parker occupied a unique personal position, probably seldom paralleled in the history of the country. With the single exception of a local office in his county, which, moreover, was strictly in the line of his profession as a lawyer, he was never a political officeholder; but on the other hand he uniformly declined repeated tenders of high and honorable stations, both State and National. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor Newell Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County, and for a period of ten years continued to serve in that capacity. In the same year as that of his appointment as prosecutor his name was brought before the State Legislature for the position of Chancellor; later a Republican convention nominated him for Congress after he had announced that even if nominated he would decline; President Grant requested him to accept a judgeship in the court for settling the Alabama claims; President Hayes offered him the ministry to Russia; President Arthur tendered him that to Vienne, but all these dignities were declined. In his earlier career he was on two occasions proposed for Attorney-General of New Jersey, when that honor was one not uninviting from his professional

point of view, but owing probably as much to his reputation for independence of political influences and considerations as to any other circumstances he was not appointed. He was many times voted for in the legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Aside from the strict sphere of politics, he served in several honorary positions—notably as a commissioner to settle the disputed boundary lines between New Jersey and Delaware, and as a reviser of the laws of New Jersey, in conjunction with Chief-Justice Beasley and Justice Depue. In the disputed presidential election of 1876 he was sent by President Grant to witness the counting of the ballots in Louisiana, and was complimented for his fairness by opponents.

“It was largely due to Parker’s opinion, pitted against that of other eminent lawyers, that the state riparian rights were safeguarded and dedicated to the school fund at the time railroad interests were seeking to gobble the harbor frontage without payment. He was a leading author of the general railroad law. He was responsible for bringing into the supreme court the question of the constitutionality of electing assemblymen by districts, in which the court sustained his view, stopped gerrymandering, and reinstated the system of electing by counties. He was senior counsel and manager of the cause of the republican senators who were upheld by the supreme court in the famous deadlock case, resulting from the ‘rump senate’ fight in 1894.”

As an orator Mr. Parker enjoyed a reputation for force, scholarship, and the particular type of eloquence appealing to the intelligence of men which well accords with the dignity and strength manifested in his public career, his writings, and his well-known individual characteristics. In his personality he is remarkable for a physical constitution of great vitality, nurtured throughout life by a vigorous but orderly regimen; possessed of a commanding fig-

ure, and even to the end of his life as erect as in youth; with a distinction of manners and address and a nature of warm sensibilities and strong attachments and sympathies.

Mr. Parker's published writings on topics of current or general interest include the following, among many other papers and addresses: "The Moral Guilt of the Rebellion," "Philip Kearny, Soldier and Patriot," "Our Triumphs and Our Duties," "New Jersey; Her Present and Future," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Open Bible or Tolerant Christianity," "Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson," "The Three Successful Generals of the Army of the Potomac: McClellan, Mead and Grant," "Justice Joseph P. Bradley," and Sir Matthew Hale: The Lawyer's Best Exemplar."

He held at one time the honorable position of President of the American Bar Association. Like his father and grandfather he was actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a lay

delegate to many diocesan conventions, which, in their deliberations, were largely guided by his parliamentary knowledge. He received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College and Princeton University, both in the same year.

In December, 1905, a complimentary banquet and reception was tendered to him at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, by the bench and bar of New Jersey, in testimony of the honor and affection in which he was held as the oldest, most distinguished, and most esteemed member of the legal profession in his State; addresses being delivered by eminent judges, lawyers, and public men of New Jersey and other States. Upon this occasion a testimonial, signed by many former students in his law office, was presented to him. He lived in Newark, with a summer residence in Perth Amboy, his boyhood home. He married, September 15, 1857, Eliabeth Wolcott Stites, daughter of Richard Wayne and Elizabeth (Cooke) Stites of Morristown, New Jersey.

HENRY WILLIAM EGNER

NEWARK

HENRY WILLIAM EGNER, whose public career has been one of honor and distinction, his official acts serving well the best interests of his own city of Orange and of Essex County generally, stands as a fine type of that high class of American citizenship which we owe to German origin. Mr. Egner was born May 13, 1837, in Merchingen, Baden, Germany. He is the son of Frederick John Egner and Susan Siller, of that place. His father was a man of influence there, who from time to time held various offices in the municipal government of the town. The family is an old and respected one in Germany, and the younger Egner had all the advantages of an excellent education, pursuing his studies

in the Merchingen schools and under private tutors.

It was in 1852, when he was fifteen years of age, that he came to the United States with his father, settling in Orange, New Jersey, where he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler with his brother, Louis, who was then established in that line of business in that place. He remained in the jewelry trade until 1879. In 1885 he entered the leather business as junior partner in the firm of Meis & Egner, remaining identified with that concern until 1895. In 1898 he became president of the Newark Cornice and Skylight Works, with which important and growing enterprise he still continues in that capacity.



Henry W. Egner

Mr. Egner has shown exceptionable business ability and to his wise direction is directly due much of the success and repute that the concern has achieved in its own special field of effort. He has always taken a keen personal interest in its operations, guiding its destinies with a shrewd, unerring hand; and the results are to be seen in the fruits attained.

In addition to his connection with the Newark Cornice and Skylight Works, Mr. Egner has various other business interests of an important character. He is president of the Essex Realty and Investment Company, to which he has devoted himself with an energy that has been fruitful in advancing the development of the enterprise. He is also a director in several building and loan associations, a form of effort to which he has given considerable attention and done much to promote. For many years he was a director of the Orange Savings Bank, serving as a member of the auditing committee of that institution.

Mr. Egner is a Democrat in his political views and affiliations, but he has never permitted partisanship to blind his eyes to public duty and his official acts in every instance have been of a type to recommend him to the favor and endorsement of the whole people, irrespective of mere party considerations. He served with credit as an alderman of the city of Orange from 1867 to 1873, during which time he was one of a special committee which revised the charter of Orange. This charter is still in force, and many of its wisest provisions were due to Mr. Egner's foresight and judgment.

He was elected mayor of Orange in 1875 and served for three successive terms. That his administration was able and satisfactory is best shown by the fact that after the expiration of his third term, the citizens of Orange, without distinction of party, nominated him for a fourth term, which honor, however, he declined to accept. Police and fire departments were organized, sidewalks laid, and a system of

macadam street improvements introduced in Orange through his efforts, and in many ways he demonstrated his public spirit as a citizen and his regard for the welfare of the community as an office-holder. While mayor he was watchful of the public interests and vetoed many measures that he deemed detrimental to the city; and although the common council was of a different political faith not a single measure was repassed over his veto. He subsequently served as register of deeds of Essex County, 1879-1884. In the campaign which elected him, his personal popularity was shown by his running 1,800 votes ahead of his ticket. Again he proved an intelligent, capable official and he retired from the office with the good feeling of the lawyers and business men of his county.

In 1893 Mr. Egner was appointed collector of customs of the port of Newark by President Cleveland, serving in that capacity until 1897. During his term the new Federal Building was erected in Newark under his supervision as disbursing agent and through his efforts the usefulness of the port was greatly enlarged, the annual receipts of the custom house at Newark being increased from \$5,000 to \$250,000, which was in itself a notable achievement.

Mr. Egner is a Lutheran in his religious faith and is a regular attendant at St. John's Lutheran Church of Newark. Interested in efforts of a benevolent nature, he is a member of the German Hospital of Newark and president of the board of directors of the Krueger Greisenheim of Newark. He belongs to many fraternal and social organizations. He was president of the Newark Shooting Society and a member and vice-president of the Eintracht Singing Society, of the same city. He was prominent and influential in the Fraternal Legion of America, being senior vice commander of the Supreme Camp and Commander of Schiller Camp of that order.

Mr. Egner now resides in Newark and takes great delight in his home and family. He married in New York City, June 5,

1866, Emily S. Nasher, daughter of Martin and Anna Maria (Worth) Nasher. Of this union were born nine children, of whom six survive, as follows:

Emily L. Egner, married Ramon F. Ozias, well known as a successful metallurgist, and they have five children, Ramon E. Jr., Arthur H., Harold E., E. Lucile and James E. Ozias; Lena E. Egner, unmarried, a graduate of the Newark High School and the Newark Normal School; Henry W. Egner, Jr., unmarried, a lawyer by profession, graduated from the Newark High School and in 1895 from Columbia University with

the degree of bachelor of arts, that of bachelor of laws being conferred upon him by the same institution in 1898; A. Wilberforce Egner, unmarried, a lawyer and a graduate of the New York University Law School; Arthur F. Egner, unmarried, a lawyer, graduated from the Newark High School and afterward, in 1903, from Columbia University, with the degree of bachelor of arts, that of master of arts being conferred upon him by that institution of learning in 1905, in which year he was made a bachelor of laws by the New York Law School; Florence M. Egner, unmarried.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER

NEWARK

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER was born in Morristown, New Jersey, August 6, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, studied law in the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He then became the law partner of his father, the late Cortlandt Parker, and the partnership continued until the death of the latter. He was a member of

Assembly from Essex County in 1885 and 1886, and he took a prominent part in legislation. In 1892 he was defeated for Congress by the late Thomas Dunn English. He was a member of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth Congresses, and was elected to the Sixty-first Congress by a plurality of 6,759 over Townsend, Democrat, being his eighth consecutive term.

GUY EDWARDS

NUTLEY

GUY EDWARDS, who has acquired enviable prominence as a member of the New Jersey and New York bars, was born in Chester, Illinois, March 19, 1861. He is the son of John Lang Edwards and Marie Josephine Widen, and traces his descent from old American ancestral stock. He was educated in Monmouth College, in Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1882. Leaving his

native state the following year, he came to New York City, where he attended the Columbia Law School, locating in New Jersey in 1885. He then studied law in Jersey City with Washington B. Williams and was admitted to the bar of that State as an attorney at the February term, 1887, and as a counselor in February, 1890. He was also admitted to the New York bar in 1895.

As a lawyer, his exceptional ability speedily served to attract support and, having established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, he succeeded in acquiring a large and influential clientele. He is distinguished by the care with which he guards his clients' best interests and he has been successfully identified with some litigation of a highly important nature, so acquitting himself as to add materially to his professional repute and standing. He is a Republican in his political convictions and he has taken an active part in the campaigns of his party. He is a member of the Republican County Committee of Essex County and vice-president of the Republican Central Committee of Nutley. He served for some time as

counsel for the town of Nutley, in which capacity he performed his official duty with an ability that has drawn favorable notice to himself. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York, the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the Nutley Field Club, and Crescent Lodge, No. 402, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York.

Mr. Edwards married in New York, December 27, 1898, May Stuart Scholefield, daughter of the late Major Charles M. Scholefield, of Utica, New York. By his first wife, who was the daughter of W. B. Williams, he has one son, Guy V. Edwards. He is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of Nutley, and is regarded in that place as a leading and representative citizen.

ALBERT CLEARMAN PEDRICK

NEWARK

ALBERT CLEARMAN PEDRICK, who has won distinction at the New Jersey bar as one of its ablest representatives, skilled in corporation law and general practice, was born at Newark, New Jersey, August 21, 1874. He is a son of Robert A. and Henrietta Pedrick, and traces his descent from old and honored lineage, his forebears having figured conspicuously in the affairs of their neighborhood and period. Receiving his earlier education in the Washington Street public school, in his native city, he afterward attended the Newark High School, and then took a course at the New York University Law School being graduated from that institution in 1895, with the degree of bachelor of laws.

He read law in Newark in the office of Cortlandt and Wayne Parker, subsequently becoming the managing clerk for the firm of Depue & Parker, with whom he remained in that capacity until his admission to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney-at-law, in November, 1897. He was admitted as a coun-

selor in November, 1900, and as attorney and counselor in the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1906.

He has been very successful in his practice and has acquired an extended and influential clientele, having been identified with considerable litigation of an important nature, in which he has acquitted himself with an ability that has gained him enviable prestige. Deeply versed in the law, especially in that appertaining to corporations, in that branch of his profession he may well be classed as an expert whose opinions can be safely accepted as authoritative. He was counsel for the Coast Gas Company, of Belmar, New Jersey, at the time of its organization and he has organized the Little Falls Water Company, of Little Falls, New Jersey, the Patchogue Gas Company, of Patchogue, Long Island, the Sea Cliff and Glen Cove Gas Company, of Glen Cove, Long Island, and various other public service corporations, in which connection his thorough knowledge of corporation law has proved of

the fullest value to the interests concerned.

Mr. Pedrick has always been an active Republican politically. Although taking a keen interest in the campaigns of his party, he has never held public office, preferring to concentrate all his time and energies upon his professional work. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, with which he has been identified ever since its organization. In his religious faith he is a Methodist and holds membership in St.

Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newark, being a leading and influential member of that congregation and president of its board of stewards. Personally, he is a gentleman of high culture and broad attainments, possessing strong mentality and intellectual gifts of an exceptional order. Wherever known he is popular and his social standing, like his professional repute, is of the best. He married October 26, 1908, in Newark, Emma Unger Hagney, daughter of Lewis G. and Pauline Hagney.

ULRICH EBERHARDT

NEWARK

ULRICH EBERHARDT, manufacturer, and, at the time of his death, president of Gould and Eberhardt, Incorporated, was born in the village of Mettlen, canton of Turgau, Switzerland, December 4, 1841. His boyhood was passed in his native village, where he attended the public school. His parents were not possessed of wealth, but his father was of noble ancestry and was a relative of Count Ulrich Eberhardt, of Wurtemberg, Germany. In the early fifties, his father, believing that the new world offered greater opportunities for advancement to himself and his children, decided to emigrate to America. The journey from their home in Switzerland to Havre was made by wagon and was tedious and exhausting. At Havre they embarked on a sailing vessel and the time of forty days occupied by the trip from that port to New York was not unusual in those days of slow sailing packets.

Arriving in the United States, the family located in Newark, where the subject of this sketch began to earn his livelihood by stripping tobacco. Even at the outset of his career he displayed those qualities of ambitious perseverance that won for him the successes of his later years. Although forced to add to the income of the family

by daily employment, which precluded the possibility of attending school during the day, he determined to supplement the education he had obtained in his native land. To this end he attended the Newark evening schools and rapidly acquired a knowledge of the English language and its literature.

Before reaching his majority, his natural aptitude for mechanics and his abilities in that branch of science became decidedly marked. Determined to devote his life to mechanical pursuits, he obtained employment operating an engine in the Ward Rule Works, in Newark, but being desirous of laying the foundation for a thorough knowledge of the science of mechanics, he apprenticed himself to Ezra Gould, who was then running a small machine shop in Newark. In this connection he at once developed a high order of ability that could really be called genius, and applied himself with such industry and enthusiasm that his worth was soon recognized by his employer, who, before his term of apprenticeship had expired, made him foreman of the shop, a position which he held while still an apprentice, but receiving therefore only an apprentice's wage of three dollars and fifty cents per week.



Ulrich Shepard

He entered upon the duties of his position with a determination to guard and shield the interests of his employer and throughout his career as an employee he never deviated from that principle. His qualities of leadership and organization were invaluable to the enterprise and shortly after reaching his majority he was rewarded by admission into partnership with Mr. Gould. In this connection he became inspired with more confidence in his ability and inaugurated new and progressive methods which brought increased prosperity to the firm, whose reputation as the most competent designers and manufacturers of high class machine tools rapidly spread throughout the United States, and ultimately became world-wide.

In 1890 Mr. Gould retired from the firm and Mr. Eberhardt acquired complete control of the business, which was continued under the firm name of Gould and Eberhardt, and was later incorporated under the name of Gould and Eberhardt, Incorporated. Mr. Eberhardt was president of this corporation and was its controlling spirit until the time of his death.

At the time when Mr. Eberhardt became the sole owner of the business the firm had already won renown as builders of high class machine tools. Under his direction, special attention was paid to automatic gear-cutting machinery, shapers, and upright drill presses, and in these lines great progress was made. He invented many essential features of construction, which won distinction for the machines. When the first demand for American tools came from Europe, the Eberhardt machines were received with marked favor abroad and a very large export business was acquired by the firm. The large increase in the output of the business necessitated increased facilities for manufacturing so that it was but a short time before the plant of the firm was too small for its business. Although additions had been made from time to time, Mr. Eberhardt again displayed his genius by reconstructing the entire build-

ing, making of it a modern steel form structure, this undertaking being accomplished without interfering in any way with the operation of the machine shop during this period.

Mr. Eberhardt took unusual interest in the men whom he employed. He placed many young men in positions wherein they developed careers of usefulness; some of them occupy important positions in the business which he founded, while others have gone forth into new fields, but all have always been influenced throughout their careers by his teachings and kind advice. Many of his early associates were foremen in his shops at the time of his death.

He was a man of distinguished appearance, and possessed remarkable powers of leadership and personal magnetism. He had absolute control over his men, to whom he was always fairminded, respecting their rights, but at the same time demanded that they respect his; consequently, he never experienced the unpleasantness of a strike or trouble with his employees.

Although deeply engrossed in his business affairs, he was a man of public spirit, ever taking a lively but unpretending and quiet interest in local and State affairs. He was deeply concerned in the welfare of the young, and gave particular attention to the advancement of the Newark Technical School and similar institutions elsewhere. He believed that the youth of this and future generations would be benefited most by technical education and his influence was always enlisted in behalf of institutions where technical knowledge was taught. His private charities could not be listed, as what he bestowed was given without ostentation and without knowledge excepting to the participants. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M., and was a working member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Eberhardt died March 31, 1901. He was survived by his wife and five children. Three sons, Frederick L. Eberhardt, Ulrich Eberhardt, Jr., and H. Ezra Eber-

hardt have since his death conducted the business, which has steadily advanced under their control.

The news of Mr. Eberhardt's death was received with profound sorrow not alone by those with whom he was surrounded in his home city; those who knew him intimately or had had business transactions

with him for many years before his death were greatly shocked and grieved. Numerous letters of condolence, all eulogizing him for his uprightness of character and business probity, were received from the machinery trade and his customers everywhere all agreeing that his death was an irreparable loss to the business community.

AMZI DODD

NEWARK

AMZI DODD, LL.D., the first Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey and since 1882 President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in what is now the township of Montclair, then part of the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey, March 2, 1823. He is the second son of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd and Maria Grover and a lineal descendant of Daniel Dod, an English Puritan, who emigrated to America about the year 1646, and, in company with other immigrants, helped to form a settlement at Sagus—now known as the city of Lynn,—a thriving seaport on Massachusetts Bay. This early American progenitor died prior to 1665, leaving four sons, all in their minority, the eldest of whom was named Daniel after his father. While yet under age he joined the colony of the Reverend Abraham Pierson, who founded the town of Newark in 1666, and to him a home lot was assigned in the neighborhood of what was for so many years known as the "Stone Bridge." He was a good mathematician, a surveyor by profession, and 1692 a member of the Colonial General Assembly. His son, John, his grandson, John, and his great-grandson, John, were all, in a direct line, ancestors of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, and in their times were all men of mark. Dr. Dodd was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, January 10, 1791, was graduated from Princeton College in

1813, and commenced the practice of medicine in his native place in 1816. He was a skillful physician, and a man widely esteemed and respected. He was elected to the State Senate in 1842, and was largely instrumental in establishing the State Lunatic Asylum. He died September 5, 1847.

Amzi Dodd was carefully educated at home and at the Bloomfield Academy, and in 1839 was so well advanced in his studies that he found no difficulty in securing admission to the sophomore class in the College of New Jersey, his father's alma mater. In 1841 he was graduated with the highest honors, being chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory at the commencement in September of that year. Among his classmates who have risen to distinction may be mentioned the Reverend Theodore Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine; the Reverend Dr. Duffield, of Princeton University; General Francis P. Blair, late of Missouri; John T. Nixon, United States District Judge; Edward W. Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; the Reverend Dr. Potter, of Ohio; Professor A. Alexander Hodge; the Honorable Craig Biddle; and others in legal and ministerial life.

During the ensuing four years after leaving college Mr. Dodd was engaged in teaching, principally in Virginia, but, intending to become a lawyer, read law diligently, and gave his vacations to acquiring a practical insight into its intricacies by service in

the office of Miller & Whelpley, prominent lawyers at Morristown, New Jersey. In January, 1848, he was licensed as an attorney and admitted to the New Jersey bar, and afterward became associated in business with the Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then an eminent practitioner at the bar and later Secretary of State of the United States. In 1850 Mr. Dodd severed this connection to devote himself to the duties of the office of clerk of the Common Council of Newark. For three years he held this position, maintaining his own law offices, and attending to such practice as came his way. This finally grew to such volume that he resigned his office the more fully to devote himself to professional work. Early connection with corporation and fiduciary affairs led him largely into legal departments calling for judicial rather than forensic powers. Although occasionally taking part in litigated cases in court, he was far less inclined to jury trials than to arguments to the bench, in which his intellect and also his temperament found more congenial exercise.

Mr. Dodd early developed ability as a public speaker. His first effort of importance was a Fourth of July oration, delivered in the First Presbyterian Church in Newark in 1851. "His panegyric upon Washington fell from his tongue deep into every heart, and for many a day the young orator's name was on every lip." Later efforts about this time were a literary address at the commencement at Princeton College, and a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, of which he was President. Opposed to the extension of slavery to the Territories, he was one of that resolute little band of anti-slavery men who raised their voices in loud protest against the movement in its favor, and as a "Freesoiler" he aided in the formation of the Republican party and became an active champion of its principles. In 1856 he was selected to lead the fight in Essex and Hudson Counties, being chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress. In this cam-

paign, as well as in that of 1860, which resulted in the election of President Lincoln, he won new laurels as an orator. In 1863 he was elected by the Republicans of Essex County to the New Jersey Legislature, but declined a second term. Brilliant, logical, and powerful as an orator, he might, had he so willed, have achieved forensic distinction equal to that of his most gifted contemporaries. There was that in his nature, however, which inclined him to the role of counsellor rather than to that of advocate; and while gracefully yielding to the calls made upon him to deliver lectures before lyceums and institutions of learning, and to greet his old classmates at Princeton in an anniversary oration, he gradually relinquished his public oratorical efforts, the more completely to devote himself to the demands of professional work.

In 1871, when the business of the Court of Chancery became so pressing that Chancellor Zabriskie was obliged to ask for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Dodd was selected for the position. In the delicate and important work thus assigned to him he was engaged continuously until 1875, when he resigned. In 1872 he was nominated by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Special Justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. In 1878, toward the close of his term as Justice of the Court, the Governor of the State, General George B. McClellan, wrote to him as follows:

State of New Jersey, Executive Dept.
Trenton, January 18, 1878.
Hon. Amzi Dodd, Newark.

Dear Sir:—Although your term of office as a member of the Court of Appeals does not expire for several weeks, there are reasons which seem to render it advisable for me to take measures to fill the appointment at an early day. I do not care to make a nomination without first ascertaining the wishes of the party most interested, and I therefore write to you that it will afford me peculiar satisfaction to be permitted to nominate you as your own successor. Perhaps you will pardon me for saying that I am

led to this determination by the high estimate in which you are held by all who have been thrown in contact with you.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) George B. McClellan.

To this flattering recognition of his services, accompanied by so earnest a suggestion that he accept re-appointment, Judge Dodd returned an affirmative reply, whereupon Governor McClellan made the appointment, sending with his commission the following complimentary letter:

State of New Jersey, Executive Dept.
Trenton, February 7, 1878.

Hon. Amzi Dodd, Court of Errors and Appeals.

My Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in forwarding to you the new commission for the office you now hold. This appointment was made solely in consequence of your eminent merit and without solicitation from any quarter, and it is very gratifying to me that you have consented to accept it.

Very truly your friend,

(Signed) George B. McClellan.

In 1881 Judge Dodd was again called to serve the State as Vice-Chancellor, taking the office at the request of Chancellor Runyon; but in the following year he resigned this position, and also his seat upon the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, being moved to do so by the pressure brought to bear upon him to accept the Presidency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, a corporation with which he had been officially connected as mathematician for nearly twenty years. In this office he succeeded his friend, Lewis C. Grover, who had resigned. In 1875 Judge Dodd was appointed a member of the New Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners by Governor Bedle, and held that position until April, 1887. In 1876 the Supreme Court of the State appointed him one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home. In this service—a gratuitous one—he has continued to the present day, laboring with zeal and scrupulous

fidelity in the interests of these veterans wards of the State. It is a noteworthy circumstance that, though of pronounced Republican political views, the several public offices he has held have been by appointments received from Democratic administrations, and, it is to be added, unsolicited on his part.

Judge Dodd's opinions as an equity judge are to be found in the New Jersey Reports, volumes 22 to 34, inclusive; and as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the court of last resort for the review of the Supreme, Chancery, and inferior courts, his opinions are in volumes 36 to 42, inclusive. They are regarded by lawyers as possessing superior merit, and belonging to the best class of juridical productions. Some of them have become authoritative cases in important questions. One of the most notable is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the National Railway Company, decided in 1873, and recorded in volume 7, C. E. Gr., 441. The decree of Vice-Chancellor Dodd in this case was supported by a train of argument so clear and conclusive that no appeal was taken from it, though great property interests as well as public questions of great importance were involved. The result of the injunction issued against the defendant prohibiting the construction of the proposed road was the passage soon after of the general railroad law of the State, in pursuance of the suggestions in the opinion that such a law was the necessary means for obtaining what the judicial tribunals under existing laws could not assume to supply.

In 1874 he received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. Judge Dodd's active and useful life has been absolutely free from sensational attempts to arrest public attention and singularly devoid of ostentation, yet no man in the State is better known, more highly respected, or more popular. His entire career has been marked by uprightness and sincerity of purpose; devotion to duty and zeal in the public interest have signalized every step of his advance.

Judge Dodd was married, in 1852, to Jane Frame, a daughter of William Frame, of Bloomfield. He resided in Newark until the summer of 1860, when he removed to his present home in Bloomfield. His domestic life has been a delightful one, and the social position of his family has been second to none. Of the nine children of the marriage three daughters and three sons are living. The eldest, Julia, is the wife of the Reverend H. B. Frissell, D. D., princi-

pal of the Hampton, Virginia, Normal and Agricultural Institute, the able successor of General Armstrong, its famous founder. One of his daughters, Caroline, is the wife of Leonard Richards, a New York merchant, and the third, unmarried, resides with her parents. One of the sons, William S. Dodd, is a lawyer. Another, Edward Whelpley Dodd, is in business. The third, Joseph Smith Dodd, is a practicing physician.

WILLIAM ADGATE LORD

ORANGE

WILLIAM ADGATE LORD, a young and popular lawyer of Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, was born in Jersey City, October 7, 1870. He is the son of the late Charles Douglas Lord and Lucy Ann Fay (daughter of Joel Wood Fay and granddaughter of Joel Fay), a grandson of Joshua A. Lord, a great-grandson of Major Joseph Lord, a great-great-grandson of Joseph Lord, Sr., and a great-great-grandson of the Reverend Benjamin Lord, D. D. Through his father he is descended from William the Conqueror, Henry I., Henry II., John, Henry III., and Edward I., kings of England; from Sir Gilbert de Clare, third earl of Gloucester; and from Ralph and Hugh Stafford, first and second earls of Stafford. He is also descended from Ralph de Nevill, first earl of Westmoreland; from Sir Thomas Dacre, sixth lord of Dacre; from Sir Richard Fienes; and from Sir Thomas Fienes, eighth lord Dacre.

William A. Lord has lived in Orange since he was ten years of age. He attended private school and was graduated from the Orange High School in 1889, having completed the usual three years' course in two years. He immediately entered the newspaper profession, writing for the *Orange Journal*, the *Orange Evening Mail*, the

Newark Sunday Standard, the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, the *Newark Times*, the *New York Sun*, the *Newark Evening News*, and the *New York Times* successively. He was appointed clerk of the Orange District Court at the time it was established, April 1, 1896, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1899, resigning his position as District Court clerk in June of that year to begin the active practice of law in Orange, with an office in the National Bank Building. He was admitted to practice as a counsellor-at-law in February, 1902.

Mr. Lord became a private in Gattling Gun Company A, N. G. N. J., April 27, 1895, and at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish American war was second lieutenant of Company H of the Second Regiment, having been elected to that office March 1, 1898. He served in the same capacity during the war when his regiment became the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, stationed during most of the time at Jacksonville, Florida. He became first lieutenant in Company H, Fifth Infantry, N. G. N. J., in 1903 and the same year was made captain. He resigned in 1904 but was again elected captain of his old company in 1909.

He was elected a member of the New Jersey General Assembly from Essex Coun-

ty in November, 1900, on the Republican ticket, by over 19,000 plurality, and served on the important committees on Revision of Laws and Militia. He became City Counsel of Orange in 1904 and still holds that position. He is a Past Archon of Orange Conclave, No. 475, Improved Order Heptasophs, Past Commander of Colonel Emerson H. Liscum Camp, No. 94, Spanish American War Veterans, and Past Commander of the New Jersey Spanish American War Veterans, a member of Orange Lodge, No. 135, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, Orange Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, Jersey Commandery, No. 19, Knights

Templar, Salam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the McKinley and Roosevelt Club of the Oranges, the Union League Club of the Oranges, The New England Society of Orange, Orange High School Alumni Association, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Seventh Army Corps Veteran Association, Republican Indian League and other clubs. He is also vice-chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee.

He was married April 16, 1903, to Sarah Homer Roberts, daughter of William Henry Harrison Roberts of Englewood and has four children, William Adgate Lord, Jr., Mary Roberts Lord, Genevieve Fay Lord and Sarah Lord.

HENRY RICHARD LINDERMAN

NEWARK

THE LINDERMAN family in the United States traces its descent from a brother of Margareta Linderman, the wife of Hans Luther, and the mother of Dr. Martin Luther, the famous leader of the German Reformation. One of Margareta (Linderman) Luther's brothers, M. Dietrich Linderman, was mayor of Dresden in 1503; in the same century other members of the family were respectively, John Linderman, LL. D., mayor of Leipsic and professor of jurisprudence in the University; Casper Linderman, M. D., first physician to the Electors, George, and John Frederick; Nicholas Linderman, senator at Gotha; Cyprian Linderman, director of the Latin School in the same place; and Laurence Linderman, LL. D., counsellor to the Elector Augustus. Many members of the family in this and succeeding centuries were Lutheran clergymen.

Jacob v. Linderman, who had first gone from Saxony to England, came thence to America in 1710 and settled in Orange County, New York, where he became a

large landowner, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man of much prominence in that section.

John Jordan Linderman, M. D., his grandson, was born in Orange County, New York, in 1787, in the house built by his grandfather, studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons under Doctors Valentine Mott, Post Hosack and David Hosack, and after graduation settled in Pike County, Pennsylvania, in 1813, where he practiced his profession on both sides of the Delaware River for nearly fifty years, and where he married Rachel Brodhead, daughter of one of the judges of that judicial district. Two of Dr. Linderman's brothers were lawyers of eminence; Willet Linderman, who was District Attorney of Ulster County from 1837 to 1846, and James Oliver Linderman, who was Judge of the Ulster County Court from 1842 until his death in 1856.

Henry Richard Linderman, M. D., Director of the United States Mints, was born near Milford, Pike County, Penna, in 1825,



A. Ruderman

the eldest son of Dr. John Jordan and Rachel Brodhead Linderman. He studied medicine with his father, was graduated from the University of the City of New York, Doctor of Medicine, in 1846, and practiced in Pike and Carbon Counties, Pennsylvania. He was chief clerk of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, 1855-64; and Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia and in charge of all the branch mints and assay offices in the United States, 1866-69. In July, 1869, he was appointed United States Treasury commissioner to examine the western mints and adjust some intricate bullion questions. In 1870 he was sent to Europe by President Grant to visit the mints in London, Paris, Brussels and Berne to report on their coinage methods and on the relative values of gold and silver as currency metals, and his report on his return in 1871 favored a single gold standard. In 1872 he was appointed a commissioner with Professor Robert E. Rogers of the University of Pennsylvania, to examine the subject of wastage in operating on gold and silver bullion and was also the government commissioner for fitting up the new mint and assay office in San Francisco. In 1872 he made an elaborate report on the condition of the market for silver and predicted the decline in its relative value to gold, which afterward took place. With a view of obtaining an advantageous market for the large and increasing production of that metal in the United States, he projected the coinage of the trade dollar which was subsequently authorized by law and successfully introduced into oriental markets with marked advantage to American commerce. In the same report he called attention to the disadvantage arising from the computation and quotation of exchange with Great Britain on the old and complicated colonial basis and from the undervaluation of foreign coins in computing the value of invoices and in levying and collecting duties on foreign merchandise at the U. S. custom houses. He was the author

of the Act of March 3, 1873, which corrected these defects.

Dr. Linderman was the first to recommend the adoption of a system of redemption for the inferior coins used as change money for the purpose of keeping their purchasing power on an equality with the money of unlimited legal tender. He was the author of the Coinage Act of 1873. In 1869 he had assisted John Jay Knox, then deputy comptroller of the currency, in framing the first act for the codification of the mint legislation, which was not acted upon. Upon his return from Europe in 1871-72, he entirely re-wrote this act, adding and including the provisions demonetizing silver and putting the country on a gold standard, making the Director of the Mint an officer reporting to the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the President, and authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar for oriental commerce. He secured its passage after two years' work before Congress in 1873 and was the first Director of the United States Mints under the new law, 1873-79. He declined to serve the Japanese government at a very large salary in organizing a new mint system for the empire. With Henry Dodge and Frederic F. Low of San Francisco, named by him as colleagues, as the United States Treasury Commission, he investigated the San Francisco mint, custom house and other Federal departments on the Pacific coast (without additional compensation) in 1877, and the over-work brought on the illness which resulted in his death. Besides his reports to the President and the Treasury Department, he wrote largely and ably, during all his official career, on coinage and financial subjects, contributed the articles on the Mint and Coinage to Johnson's Encyclopedia, (1876), was the author of "Argument for the Gold Standard," (1877) and "Money and Legal Tender," (1877). He died in Washington, District of Columbia, January 28, 1879, when but 53 years of age.

HENRY RICHARD LINDERMAN, the only son of Dr. Henry R. Linderman, and

the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1858. Through his grandfather, Dr. John J. Linderman, he is the great-great-grandson of Moses Shaw of the Fifth New York Regiment, Continental Line, killed at the battle of Bemis Heights; and also a descendant of Jacob and Cornelius Linderman, both of whom served in the Dutchess County troops. A near kinsman of these was Frederick Linderman, a sergeant in the German Regiment of Philadelphia, Continental Line. Through his grandmother, Rachel (Brodhead) Linderman, he is descended from Captain Daniel Brodhead of King Charles II's Grenadiers, who accompanied Sir Richard Nicolls's expedition which captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664, and who after commanding the English forces at Esopus on the Hudson, settled in the Province. Captain Brodhead was a grandnephew of John Brodhead, lord of the manor of Monk-Britton in Yorkshire, whose line became extinct in England in 1847 in the person of Sir Thomas Livingstone Brodhead, Baronet. Rachel (Brodhead) Linderman was a daughter of Judge Richard Brodhead of Pike County, Pennsylvania, a sister of Richard Brodhead, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, a granddaughter of Garrett Brodhead, who served through the Revolutionary War with the New Jersey troops, and of Captain Samuel Drake, of the Pennsylvania Militia, also in active service; a grand niece of Charles Brodhead, a captain in the French and Indian War; a grand niece of Luke Brodhead, a captain in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, who was severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine; and of Daniel Brodhead, colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania, Continental Line, Commandant of the Western Military Department from 1778 to 1781, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania for eleven years after the close of the Revolution. On the reorganization of the army in 1781, Daniel Brodhead became Colonel of the First

Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, and was retired at the close of the war with the rank of Brevet-Brigadier General and the thanks of Congress. His only son, Daniel Brodhead, Jr., was a lieutenant in Shee's Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Line, was captured after two years' service and died a prisoner of war.

Mr. Linderman's mother was Emily Holland Davis, a daughter of George Hyer Davis of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Samuel Philip Holland of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Her father was one of the early coal operators of the Carbon and Wyoming district in Pennsylvania, and related to the Coleman and Bull families, both prominent in Revolutionary affairs in Lancaster County; and her grandfather, an Englishman of large means, invested extensively in coal lands and was the first President of the old Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Mr. Linderman was educated in private schools, prepared for college in the Episcopal school of St. Clement, Ellicott City, Maryland, and then entered Lehigh University, where he completed a special three years' course in the class of 1879. He then studied law with the Honorable John B. Storm, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, representative in Congress for the tenth Pennsylvania District; was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor of the lower courts in 1883 and as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1885, and practiced for five years. In 1890 he first engaged in the insurance business, and in 1894 removed to Newark to take charge of the business of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, and for twelve years was the company's general agent for the state of New Jersey. In 1906, after the reorganization of that company under a new management, he assumed charge of the New Jersey business of the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York, and at present has entire oversight of their business in this state.

In 1899 he married Mrs. Harriet S.



H. A. Hinderman.

Wright, a daughter of Cornelius J. Sprague of Brooklyn, New York, and granddaughter of Roswell Sprague, (and Mehitable Hobart), a well known merchant of New York and Charleston, South Carolina, an organizer of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and a prominent figure in the public movements and financial life of that city a generation ago. Mr. Linderman is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church

and has been active in its affairs. He served three terms as a vestryman of the House of Prayer, four years as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention, and two years as registrar of the Diocese of Newark, and at present (1909) is a vestryman of St. John's Church in the Woodside section of Newark. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Zeta Psi college fraternity.

ALBERT IRVING DRAYTON

JERSEY CITY

ALBERT IRVING DRAYTON, an acknowledged authority on the subject of land titles and a New Jersey lawyer of exceptionally high ability and attainments, was born in Jersey City, that State, August 14, 1869. He is the son of Dr. Henry S. Drayton, a well-known and successful physician, and Almira E. Guernsey, being descended on both sides from old and notable American lineage. His grandparents were William R. and Mary M. (Shipman) Drayton and Dr. Henry and Martha J. (Halsey) Guernsey. His great-grandparents on the paternal side were Henry and Mary (Rood) Drayton, and Jacob and Mary (Mulford) Shipman, while those on his mother's side were William and Elizabeth Nancy (Scofield) Guernsey and Rensselaer and Jane Halsey. These names represent some of the oldest and most distinguished families in New Jersey, many of whose members have been prominent in the history of the colony and State, and eminent in both civil and military life. William Henry Drayton, one of Mr. Drayton's ancestors, was Chief Justice and Governor of South Carolina in 1776-77, and another member of the family was Captain Percival Drayton, famous in his day as a naval commander.

Albert I. Drayton received his preparatory education in the public and private schools of Jersey City and Montclair, later

attending the Jersey City High School. Entering the New York University, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1888 with the degree of bachelor of science. Having decided upon the law as his profession, he was a student in the offices of Randolph, Condict & Black, of Jersey City, from 1888 to 1891, in the meantime taking a course of lectures at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1891, and as a counselor in February, 1895. Ever since his admission he has carried on an active general practice, being a member of the firm of Condict, Black & Drayton from 1901 to 1902, and from the latter year to 1908 of Black & Drayton. He has proved a success at the bar, his ability attracting attention and support. He has been identified with much important litigation, in all his cases displaying skill, learning, judgment, and all those qualities most to be desired in a practitioner. He prepares his causes for trial with exacting care and guards his clients' interests with a fidelity that has won for him their regard and confidence. His legal connection with important real estate matters induced him to make a close study of that subject and he ranks today as a recognized expert in all relating thereto, his views being authoritative. He was president and general mana-

ger of the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company of Jersey City for ten years, from 1895 to 1905, in which capacity he demonstrated his value to the enterprise in question.

He has many interests outside the law and is secretary and treasurer of the Kewanee Manufacturing Company, vice-president and director of the Jersey City Trust Company, and a director and officer in various other corporations. He holds membership in the Hudson County and the State Bar Associations, the University Club of Hudson County, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Machinery Club, of New York, the New York University Alumni Association, the Delta Phi fraternity, Englewood Golf Club, the Englewood Field Club and other organizations. He has served as president of the Jersey City Golf Club for eight years and is first vice-president of the Alumni

Association of Gamma Chapter of Delta Phi. He is a Republican politically but has never desired or held a place of public preferment, his professional and personal interests commanding all his time and attention. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith and attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Englewood, New Jersey.

Mr. Drayton married in Jersey City, October 14, 1896, Sarah Conselyea Traphagen, daughter of Henry and Annie (Campbell) Traphagen, of Jersey City, and a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of New Jersey. Three children were born to this marriage; William Rood, Grace Traphagen and Katharine Irving. Mr. Drayton is one of Jersey City's representative men and in his person the family name is well and worthily carried, his own achievements adding fresh credit thereto.

WILLIAM PARMENTER MARTIN

NEWARK

WILLIAM PARMENTER MARTIN, a member of the New Jersey and New York bars and an influential leader in the Republican politics of the former State, was born in Virginia City, Nevada, October 8, 1871. He is descended from the old English family of John Martin who came from Devonshire, England, to the plantation of Dover on the Piscataqua River in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, now New Hampshire, in 1634, under the patronage of Gorges and Mason of the Plymouth Colony. In 1668, John Martin removed to Woodbridge township in New Jersey and became one of the most prominent men in the new settlement. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Martin was Anne Elizabeth Parmenter, daughter of James and Maria Haskell (Thayer) Parmenter; James Parmenter was of Cambridge and Maria Haskell Thayer was of

the Boston family of that name. Mr. Martin's grandfather, William Mulford Martin was a Presbyterian clergyman. James Parmenter Martin, father of William Parmenter Martin, was a leading figure in San Francisco and also represented the Bank of California in Virginia City, Nevada. On the maternal side, Mr. Martin's mother was Holdena White Bell, a daughter of the Reverend Samuel Bookstaver Bell. She is descended from Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, from Captain James Avery of New London, Connecticut, who commanded the united forces of the colonies in King Philip's wars, and from John Humfrey, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and first major general of the colony. Among Mr. Martin's ancestors were five who fought in the war of the revolution and one was a naval captain in the war of 1812. The family is



Wm. Martini.

also related to that of Chancellor Walworth. For many generations the ancestors of Mr. Martin have been residents of Union and Middlesex Counties of New Jersey.

Mr. Martin's early education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco. Later he entered the Columbia University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892, becoming employed afterward by the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, in New York. He remained in their office a short time, preferring to establish a practice of his own in that city, which he has since maintained. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey early in 1893 and thereupon opened a branch office in Newark. As a lawyer he has been successful. His professional career has been active and his reputation as a counselor of ability is known in both New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Martin married Miss Margaret Morrison of Geneva, New York, June 10, 1896.

An earnest "Progressive" Republican in his political principles, he has proved a powerful factor in the Republican party in New Jersey and has figured conspicuously in its recent history. He served as a member of the Common Council of Newark for three terms, 1902-1907 inclusive, and was for the same period chairman of the Committee on Compilation and Revision of the City Charter and of the laws relating to Newark, as well as a member of the Finance and Legislation Committees. He was chosen as the leader of the Republican minority on the floor of the Council during 1907.

From the beginning of his appearance in public life he entered upon the work of reform and honesty in the administration of public affairs that has made him one of the leaders of his party in the state. In the Common Council he initiated a campaign for changes in many of the city ordinances and lead the movement against the Special Privileges Corporations and the Boss System in the party to which he belonged. He

was the first public official in the city, county or state openly to oppose the Public Service Corporation and he began the fight single-handed and alone. He prevented the looping of the New City Hall by the trolley system, an accomplishment which has ever since been recognized as of the greatest advantage to the city and to the general operation of traveling conditions. His activity was successful in developing popular opposition to the scheme, that in the end the Public Service Corporation withdrew its application and abandoned the plan. He also led the fight against the five per cent. ordinance agreement, thus saving the city of Newark upwards of thirty thousand dollars a year. He was also foremost in the movement for the betterment and the progress of the affairs of the city, favored the City Hall lighting plant and the municipal lighting plant, and was active in the preparation and adoption of the theatre ordinance and in the support of measures for the reorganization of the Building Department of the city.

In 1905 he undertook the famous campaign which Everett Colby made to secure the nomination for State Senator. At personal sacrifice of time and money and against the advice of many of his friends Mr. Martin took upon himself this responsibility, led in the work of building up an independent organization, won the victory in the primary, and in the election was successful in electing the Senator, Sheriff and Assemblymen. In the legislative session of 1906 many progressive bills were introduced by the Senator and Assemblymen of Essex County and many of them were prepared by Mr. Martin, including the primary recount bill, the repeal of the act for the protection of fraudulent promoters, and other important measures.

In the autumn of 1906 after the regular faction of the party had been defeated at the polls, Mr. Martin was offered the Chairmanship of the County Committee of Essex County, but declined the honor. Again in the primaries of 1907 and in the

subsequent election he won in opposition to the regular party leaders. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1908 and in that body was a leader of the "Progressive" Republicans. He was talked of first for Speaker of the Assembly but was finally chosen unanimously for leader of the majority. In that position he was the foremost figure of one of the most interesting and important sessions of the legislature that New Jersey has known in the present generation, and aided materially in securing the enactment into law of several important reforms.

In 1908 Mr. Martin was tendered the support of a large number of influential friends for the nomination for Congress in the Seventh District, to succeed the Honorable Richard Wayne Parker, but declined to enter the lists, believing that his duty was to go to Trenton and there make a fight for the enactment of a proper public utilities law and other important progressive measures. He therefore became a candidate for nomination to the General Assembly and, after a hard fought battle in a primary, with the largest vote ever polled at a primary in the county, he won by a plurality of five hundred votes over his nearest competitor and was re-elected.

Mr. Martin has at all times acted inde-

pendently on political questions but throughout has been a zealous and ardent supporter of progressive Republican principles. He is a young and able fighter, and a man of breadth and wide experience. He has been steadfastly devoted to the cause of pure politics and his capable work in this direction has gained for him the respect of all classes, regardless of partisan affiliations. His devotion to and disinterested labors in behalf of representative government have become generally known to the citizens of his State. As a public speaker he is brilliant and forceful, carrying conviction to the minds of his hearers, as he never hesitates to speak freely on the public platform in the cause of the correction of political abuses, always advocating with all his strength those principles of progress and a square deal for all, by which government by the people can only be upheld and preserved.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, Lawyers' Club of Essex County, Lincoln Club, Roseville Athletic Association, California Society of New York, University Club of Newark, Essex Country Club, Board of Trade of Newark, Republican Club of New York, Lawyers' Club New York and many bodies of the Masonic Order.

ROBERT DODD MEAD

NEWARK

ROBERT DODD MEAD, secretary of the Howard Savings Institution, Newark, New Jersey, was born in Newark on May 19, 1851. His father was Theodore Mead, and his mother was Johanna Mary (Dodd) Mead, both of Newark. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and after graduating was in the dry goods commission business for a number of years. In 1876 he became connected with the Howard Savings Institution, and has been with that institution ever since.

During the thirty-three years he has been associated with the Howard Savings Institution, he has seen the wonderful growth of the city of Newark and the relative importance and influence of the financial institution in the business world. In politics Mr. Mead is an Independent. He is a member of the Roseville Athletic Association, and of the Roseville Presbyterian Church. He married, December 26, 1877, Anna Dow Baldwin, daughter of Robert J. and Anna D. (Joralemon) Baldwin. He

has one son, Edgar B. Mead, who married Adeline Mabille, daughter of Henry P. and Gertrude Mabille.

The Mead family is one whose members have distinguished themselves in literature and war. Its lineage contains many noted names. The founders of the family in

America came from Germany in 1690, and settled in New York City; afterwards they moved to Pompton Plains, New Jersey. From Peter Mead, who died in 1697, there followed John, Jacob, Henry, Jacob and then Theodore, the father of Robert Dodd Mead.

JACOB HAUSSLING

NEWARK

JACOB HAUSSLING, mayor of the city of Newark, was born February 22, 1855, in Halsey Street, Newark, New Jersey, and has resided in the ward in which he was born all his life. His father, Henry Haussling, was born in Bavaria, in 1828, and emigrated to the United States when twenty years of age. He was a blacksmith and locksmith, and followed those vocations for many years. Later in life he engaged in the manufacture of mineral water, a line of business which is continued by his son. Henry Haussling died in 1892; his wife, Josephine (Freund) Haussling departed this life in 1872.

Jacob Haussling obtained his education in St. Mary's Parochial School, the Second Ward Grammar School and Stratton's Business College. His father believed in the old German rule, that the sons of the family should become proficient in some art or trade, and the boy went to work at marble cutting. At the age of seventeen he became actively associated with his father in the mineral water business. At that time the concern needed but one horse and wagon to deliver its output. Now, it is one of the largest businesses of its kind in the city. He later saw the advantage of establishing a factory for the construction of soda water apparatus, and formed a corporation for this purpose, which has been successfully conducted since.

The father, Henry Haussling, was for many years a leader of the German-Ameri-

can element in Newark, and was admired and loved by all who came in contact with him, whether natives of Germany or elsewhere. The cloak of his popularity embraced his son, who identified himself at an early age with the Democratic party. In 1888, his friends, without his knowledge or consent, placed his name before the party convention as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, and he received a large plurality vote. The following year he was named for county register, and after an exciting campaign was defeated by Richard Coogan, the Republican candidate, by seventeen votes in a total poll of 62,000. In 1890 he received the nomination for sheriff and was elected by a plurality of 3,000 over Henry M. Doremus. In 1896, when the free silver agitation had alienated thousands of New Jersey Democrats, Mr. Haussling consented to lead the battle of his party as shrievalty candidate, although he knew that the obstacles were almost insurmountable. His opponent again was Henry M. Doremus, who this time was successful, although Mr. Haussling ran 8,000 ahead of his ticket.

In 1899 Mr. Haussling was nominated for sheriff for a third time. The Republican nominee, John Bonnell, retired a week before the election and George Virtue, who was then nominated, was elected. In 1898 Mr. Haussling was the candidate of his party for the Assembly on what was known

as the Big Ticket, all the Democratic nominees being men of much prominence. In 1906 he consented, at the solicitation of many friends in both parties, to enter upon a campaign for the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty. The political situation was full of interest, owing to the recent enactment of the so-called Bishop's Bill to regulate the liquor traffic and also to the heavy increase in the tax burdens of the citizens of Newark.

Mr. Haussling was nominated in the Democratic primaries over a number of other competitors and at the election was

successful, receiving the majority over all the votes cast for his Republican and Independent opponents. He was inaugurated mayor of Newark January 1, 1907, succeeding Henry M. Doremus against whom he had twice run as candidate for sheriff, once successfully and once unsuccessfully. He was again elected mayor in 1908 and began his new term January 1, 1909.

Mr. Haussling was united in marriage in Newark, January 11, 1874, to Miss Ellen Elligott. They are the parents of four children: Henry J., Elizabeth, Jacob and Josephine.

CHARLES MEEKS MASON

NEWARK

CHARLES MEEKS MASON, was born in Natchez, Mississippi, May 7, 1876, son of Samuel A. and Mary P. (Mellen) Mason. On the maternal line he traces his ancestry through some of the most illustrious members of the bench and bar of New England, to William Pepperell, who was born in Plymouth, Wales, and came to America in 1668, settled in Kittery, Maine, where in 1690, he was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and was Colonel of the Militia in 1714. He had one son, named William Pepperell, born in 1696, who commanded the American forces which captured Louisburg from the French, after which he was made Lieutenant-General. He also had the honor of being the first native of New England to be knighted by the King of England. He also was a member of the bar and practiced law and was Governor and Chancellor of Massachusetts in 1756. His sister, Mary Pepperell, married Captain John Frost, 1691-1732, who was a captain in the fleet that went to Louisburg under the command of Lieutenant-General Pepperell.

Captain Frost was also a lawyer and in 1724 was a member of the Council for the

Province of New Hampshire. His son was George Frost, born 1720, died 1796. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Stafford County, New Hampshire. He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776-1779. His daughter, Martha Frost, married Henry Mellen, who was also a lawyer practicing in New Hampshire. His brother, Prentiss Mellen, was United States Senator from Massachusetts. When Maine was formed as a separate state in 1820, he resigned from the Senate to become the First Chief Justice of Maine. Sargeant S. Prentiss, the American orator, was a first cousin of Henry Mellen.

William Pepperell Mellen, son of Henry Mellen, born in 1806, died in 1864, removed to Mississippi in 1831. He was a lawyer and a member of the Legislature of Mississippi and established the first daily newspaper, "The Natchez Courier", in Mississippi, and was Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of that state. He married Sarah Lewis, daughter of Archibald Lewis, who was Presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Mississippi. A brother of Archibald Lewis was Seth Lewis, who studied law in Tennessee



Chas. M. Mason

under Andrew Jackson, and was a member of the first legislature of Tennessee. In 1800 he was appointed the first Chief Justice of Mississippi by President John Adams and later served as United States Circuit Court Judge for Louisiana.

Two sons of William Pepperell Mellen became lawyers. They were William F., (born 1836, died 1890), who had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University of Mississippi and was dean of the law department of Tulane University in New Orleans; Thomas L., born 1847, died 1909, a member of the Legislature of Mississippi in 1882 and Prosecutor of Adams County. Mary Peyton Mellen, the daughter of William Pepperell Mellen, born 1845, died 1904, married Samuel A. Mason, born in Frostburg, Maryland, in 1833, and died in Natchez, Miss., February 18, 1881. He was a commission merchant in Natchez and served four years in the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, Confederate States Army. Two children survive this union, Charles M. Mason, the subject of this sketch, and Sarah E. Mason, who married Frederick L. Cobb of Newark.

Charles Meeks Mason was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1897, with degree of A. B. In 1901 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him for special educational work. Having determined to follow the profession in which his ancestors had achieved such successes and were so highly honored, he entered the New

York Law School from which he was graduated with honor in 1901 and had conferred upon him the degree of LL.B. During this time he also read law in the office of Lintott, Johnson & Capen of Newark. He was admitted to the bar of New York as an attorney and counsellor in 1901 and to the bar of New Jersey in 1902 as an attorney, and as a counsellor in 1905. In politics he has been a consistent adherent of Democratic principles, and in the office of Under-Sheriff, which he now holds, he has earned for himself a reputation as a man of firmness, possessed of executive ability of a high order, who has aided much in the suppression of vice. For six months, he was acting-Sheriff of the County while Sheriff Sommer was ill and absent from the State.

Mr. Mason is one of the faculty of the New Jersey Law School; and a member of the Rutgers Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Franklin Lodge No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, Clinton Lodge No. 18, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. He is also interested in the militia of his state and is a member of the First Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. He was married in 1905, to Eva D. Bloomfield of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a relative of Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of New Jersey. They have two children, Charles Bloomfield Mason and William Pepperell Mason.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER

NEWARK

LOUIS SCHLESINGER has done much in the development, upbuilding and substantial progress of Newark. The story of his life is inseparably interwoven with that of the modern city and the impress of his strong individuality is ineluctably stamped upon it. The growth and de-

velopment of American cities has been almost entirely due to the progressive enterprise of its citizens. No city has advanced more rapidly or upon a more substantial basis than Newark, and Mr. Schlesinger's personality has been a force in this development, and a force in the right direction.

Born in Newark, December 16, 1865, son of Alexander and Fannie (Fleischer) Schlesinger, the entire life of Mr. Schlesinger has been passed in the city of his birth. After attending the Morton Street public school and the Newark high school, from which he passed in 1878, he entered upon a business career. On September 15, 1884, Mayor Joseph E. Haynes appointed him to a clerkship in the Newark aqueduct board, a position which he resigned in 1890 to engage in the real estate and insurance business with ex-Sheriff William H. Brown. This partnership terminated January 1, 1900, when Mr. Schlesinger engaged in business for himself.

On May 8, 1904, through his instrumentality, the Union Building Company was organized. The formation of this company is probably the crowning achievement of Mr. Schlesinger's career. The company erected the Union Building, which excepting the home of the Prudential Insurance Company, is the largest office edifice in New Jersey. The ground for this structure was broken September 1, 1904. In January, 1906, the building which cost more than a half million dollars was ready for occupancy, and in a short time public appreciation was manifested through applications for offices by corporations, business interests and individuals of the highest character. The erection of this building marked the beginning of an era of progress in the erection of large office structures of the modern type and the success of the enterprise has warranted the company in the erection of even a larger building, having twelve stories above ground and two below to occupy the site of the old Essex Lyceum on the east corner of Clinton and Beaver streets. This plot has a frontage of one hundred and seven feet six inches on Clinton street and one hundred and twenty feet on Beaver street. In character of construction and interior appointments the building will be second to none in the country.

Mr. Schlesinger's genius for organization

and his capacity for outlining and successfully managing large enterprises is probably best illustrated by his transformations of unimproved tracts into beautiful additions to the city. One of the most noteworthy instances of this has been the operation of the Union Building Company, —of which Mr. Schlesinger is the secretary, treasurer, and managing agent,—with an extensive tract lying north of Clinton avenue and west of Seymour avenue. This tract was purchased June 30, 1905, at which time the land was no better than farm lots. In less than three years it has been changed to one of the finest residential sections of the city; streets have been graded, curbed and paved in the most approved style; and gas, electricity and sewers have been carried into every nook and corner of the property. Beautiful green lawns, sloping terraces, and young shade trees make the new streets ideally picturesque. Under Mr. Schlesinger's direction the buildings erected on the company's property have been substantially constructed and attractively and artistically finished.

Mr. Schlesinger is also engaged in the fire insurance business, and is the representative in Newark of various old and substantial insurance companies. It is needless to state that in his entire business life he has been eminently successful. He is considered the best judge of real estate values in the city and in recognition of this quality the court of chancery has appointed him receiver of properties in litigation; and his services as appraiser are in demand by financial institutions.

Mr. Schlesinger has not permitted his large business enterprises to absorb all his time and attention; he has been active in charitable work and is one of the leading spirits in the management of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and is chairman of its orphan committee. He is genial and companionable and has both the esteem and confidence of the entire community.

He married, October 8, 1890, Sophie

Levy, daughter of Joseph and Fanny Levy, and has two children, Alexander Schlesinger and Joel Schlesinger. He is still in the very prime of vigorous manhood. Through his own unaided efforts he has, at the age of forty-three, advanced to the leading position in his line of business in the city of

Newark; and he has earned for himself the admiration of his fellow citizens who accord him unqualified praise for the genius that he has displayed in the handling of large real estate enterprises, and who honor him for his sterling integrity and charitable traits.

JOHN W. HECK

JERSEY CITY

JOHAN W. HECK, a member of the Hudson County bar, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 27, 1855. He is a son of Martin and Catherine Heck, and traces his ancestry to respected lineage. In 1859, when he was but four years old, his parents removed from Trenton to Jersey City, where his father took charge of the oil works of I. & C. Moore, located at the foot of Morris street. The elder Heck died in 1865. The son received his education in the public and private schools of Jersey City, and on April 1, 1867, entered the law office of Stephen Billings Ransom, with whom he later began the study of law. Subsequently, on September 28, 1874, he became a clerk and student at law in the offices of L. & A. Zabriskie, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court in 1876. He continued with his preceptors after his admission and when the firm was dissolved, he remained with Lansing Zabriskie, the senior member, until 1884, in which year Mr. Zabriskie withdrew from practice. Mr. Heck then assumed charge of the business as Mr. Zabriskie's attorney, in which capacity upon Mr. Zabriskie's death on March 29, 1892, he was retained as the attorney for estates of which Mr. Zabriskie had been trustee, his practice since that time having been largely in that field.

Mr. Heck was elected a member of the New Jersey Assembly from the Sixth

Hudson District in 1884, and served in the session of 1885 with credit. During his term in the State Legislature, he introduced the then famous citizens' charter, which was, however, defeated by his Republican colleagues from Jersey City. He also introduced and secured the passage of the firemen's tenure of office act, removing the Jersey City fire department from politics, and reintroduced the bill providing for a bridge over the "Gap," on Washington street, which, as in former attempts to pass this measure, was defeated, owing to the powerful influences brought to bear against it. In 1885 Mr. Heck was renominated for member of Assembly but was defeated by the Honorable R. S. Hudspeth.

Two years later, in 1887, a committee of the Hudson County Bar Association, of which Mr. Heck was made a member, was appointed to prepare a bill to provide proper indices in the office of the Register of Deeds and in connection with Mr. Spencer Weart, a fellow member of the bar, Mr. Heck secured the passage of the law providing for the well-known and effective "block system." The work under this act was performed by the commission appointed by Judge Manning M. Knapp, of which Mr. Heck was the clerk, and it was completed in fourteen months. Hudson county now possesses the best set of indices to its land records that exist in the State.

Mr. Heck was a charter member of the old Jersey City Athletic Club and served in

various official capacities during the first six years of its existence, being its president in 1884. He is connected with the Bay View Cemetery Association as a trustee, secretary and treasurer, and his activity in that undertaking has done much to promote its interests. As a citizen he is public spirited, and he is always ready to co-operate in any movement that is for the common welfare, or that tends to promote the material advancement of the community.

He is esteemed and enjoys the general confidence as one of Jersey City's representative and useful citizens, and his career has been that of a man who attained success by thoroughly deserving it. He is a member of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City and on its official board.

Mr. Heck married, in October, 1884, Lillian Benson, of Haverstraw, New York. To this union were born two children, namely, Edson Burr and Natalie.

FRANK HASBROUCK EARLE

NEWARK

FRANK HASBROUCK EARLE, a distinguished civil engineer, was born in New York City, May 27, 1852, a son of Thomas and Cornelia Hasbrouck Earle. His first American ancestor was Edward Earle, a native of England, who came to America and settled in Maryland in 1676. His wife was Hannah Baylis, and the line of descent is traced through their son Edward, who married Elsie Vreeland; their son Marmaduke, who married Rebecca Manus; their son Morris, who married Anna de la Montagne (a descendant of the celebrated French emigrant Johannes de la Montagne, and connected by blood and marriage with some of the most wealthy and aristocratic families of New York); their son Thomas, who married Mathilda Harrison; and their son Thomas (father of Frank), who was born in New York in 1809, and married (1) Euphemia Demarest and (2) Cornelia Hasbrouck, daughter of Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck of New York. The last-named Thomas, by his first wife, had two children, Caroline M., who died in infancy, and Ralph Demarest, who is now living. By his second wife he had four children, Emma (wife of Daniel Van Winkle, Jr.) Frank Hasbrouck (the subject of this sketch), Ida Cornelia (wife of Willard C. Fisk), and Annie Euphemia, deceased.

This Thomas Earle was a well known pioneer, who lived in New York until about 1851, when he moved to Jersey City. He was vice-president of the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City for many years, and vice-president and president of the Jersey City Gas Light Company for twenty-five years.

Frank Hasbrouck Earle, received a thorough education, completing it at the Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1868. His professional life commenced very early. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of Bacot, Post and Camp, then the leading firm of engineers and surveyors in Hudson County, New Jersey, and remained with that firm as a student until the spring of 1872. He then commenced practice in his own name, and soon acquired an enviable record for conscientious and careful work. Much of his early practice was in laying out and superintending the development of city and suburban real estate, and in partitioning large estates. In this work he laid out Seabright, Wyoming and other towns in the State, and divided the Gregory and Henderson, Hiram Gilbert, Opdyke, Kerrigan, Traphagen, and other estates. By this practice he became noted as an accomplished judge of real estate values and



Wm
Ernest H. Coate

possibilities, and his advice on these questions was sought constantly until his death.

In 1871 and 1872 he was engaged, for the State Riparian Commissioners, in the work of establishing by monuments the first lines for bulkheads and piers adopted by New Jersey. In 1881 he improved Green Pond, now known as Tackanassie Lake, at Elberon, deepened the lake, and built a dam, bulkheads, etc. In 1886 he formed a copartnership with Edlon W. Harrison, and the firm became identified with many of the most important engineering projects in the State. Until 1895, they were the expert engineers for the State Railroad Tax Commission. In 1892 Mr. Harrison became chief engineer of the Hudson Boulevard, and for five or six years the firm's work covered the laying out, opening and building of this road.

The firm was practically constantly employed as experts in matters of railroad and other condemnations, acting for all the great trunk lines centering in Hudson County or for the property owners. Included in these were the celebrated cases of the West Line Grant, the New Jersey Junction Crossing, and all the railroad tax litigation between 1897 and the time of Mr. Earle's death. The firm was also engaged in the development of many industrial properties on the water front. In 1897 and 1898 Mr. Earle, as chief engineer, designed and constructed the Ravine Road sewer, the main outfall sewer for an area of 500 acres with a population of 50,000 people. The last important work with which he was intimately associated was the designing and preparation of specifications and letting of contracts for the great steel draw bridge of the Long Branch Railroad over the Raritan River between the Amboys.

While engaged in the active practice of his profession, the best work of Mr. Earle's life was probably as president of the Raritan River Railroad. This industrial road was promoted in 1888 by the firm and some associates with a view to developing the

clay and brick industries of Middlesex County by giving adequate means of cheap transportation. In 1892 Mr. Earle and his associates were forced to take over the financial and practical management of the property. He was elected president and for fifteen years applied to the work his most faithful and conscientious care, with the result that by 1903, he had established the enterprise on a firm foundation, so at the time of his death it was a dividend paying property, and had probably doubled the population, industries, and value of the territory it served.

In politics Mr. Earle was a staunch Republican, but never aspired to political honors. He was active in church and social matters, being a member of the Roseville Presbyterian Church of Newark, and president of its board of trustees for thirteen years; a member of the Roseville Athletic Club of Newark; a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Carteret Club of Jersey City, and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York City; and a director of the Hudson County National Bank and a director and one of the incorporators of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the Pavonia Trust Company, both of Jersey City. He was a liberal contributor to worthy charities; a careful, prudent and conservative business man. Possessed of a gentle and agreeable personality, he won the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

He married in Orange, N. J., December 29, 1881, Jennie Elizabeth Baldwin, daughter of John Baldwin of Newark, New Jersey, who traces her descent from John Baldwin of England, one of the first thirty-five settlers in Newark. Four sons were born of this union; Frank Hasbrouck, Jr., who was associated with his father in engineering practice; Harold Baldwin, a student at Princeton University; Louis de la Montagne; and Donald. Mr. Earle died in Newark, New Jersey, November 7, 1907.

THEODORE JOHNSON BADGLEY

MONTCLAIR

THEODORE JOHNSON BADGLEY, was born in Hampton, Carter County, Tennessee, September, 16, 1871. He is the second son of Alfred Stephen Badgley and Mary Jane Elizabeth Simerly, his mother being a lineal descendant of General Wade Hampton. The father is a practicing lawyer in New Jersey and served for many years as Town Attorney of Montclair.

The Badgley family is of English origin. Anthony Badgley came to this country from England and settled in Flushing, Long Island, toward the end of the seventeenth century. The destruction of all old town records of Flushing prevents the ascertainment of the exact date of his arrival, but it is known that he had a plantation there in 1700. In 1698 there was made "An exact list of all ye inhabitants' names within ye Towne of flushing and Points, of Old and Young ffreeman and servants, white and blacke etc." In this list is found the following entry: "5 Anthody Badgley, Elizabeth his wife, Anthony; Georg, phebe; 1 negroi." Under date of March 3, 1794, Anthony Badgley petitioned the authorities for a warrant to survey a lot in Flushing called "Hemp Lot," belonging to him, in order to end the encroachments of Thomas Hedger and others. Evidently he was at least in comfortable circumstances, for in 1707 he was one of a company composed chiefly of wealthy men which purchased through its agent, Peter Sommans, a large tract of land in New Jersey, for which it paid the Indians £200 in cash and in goods. This tract contained about 170,000 acres called "New Britian," and lay about thirty-three miles northwest of Elizabethtown. It had not been laid out and divided among its owners in 1751. The early name for this tract was "Markseta Colimnge." Among the other proprietors were Nathaniel Bonnell, Richard Townley, William

Nickoll, William Urquhart, Ebeneser Wilson, Lancaster Symes and Conningsby Norbury. Badgley's share was one-fourteenth and that of Colonel Townley one-twenty-eighth.

In July, 1711, there was compiled "An account of each inhabitant of flushings, prowisions as ffolowet"—being the tax rate for the year. Anthony Badgley's share was twenty-three pounds of bacon, six bushels of wheat and one bushel of "Indian" (corn). He was sergeant in Captain Jonathan Wright's company of militia in 1715 and probably died within a few years, as no further mention of his name appears. The family name of his wife Elizabeth has not been discovered. Seven children were born to Anthony and Elizabeth Badgley, as follows: Anthony, born about 1690-95, married Phebe Haight, and died April 3, 1732; George, born about 1693-96, married Mary Hatfield, and died about September, 1759; Phebe, born about 1696-98, was married in Jamaica, September 15, 1715, to Peter Wilcocks, and removed to Essex County, New Jersey; Sarah, born about 1798-1800, was married about 1721-22 to Joseph Doty, of Essex County, New Jersey, who was born about 1696; James, of whom presently; John, whose wife's name was Euphemia and who died in 1759; and Elizabeth, who married Uriah Hedges, of Essex County, New Jersey.

James Badgley, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Badgley, was born in Flushing, L. I., about 1700-05 and died in 1777. He removed to the borough of Elizabeth, New Jersey and there married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Kelsey, of Rahway, New Jersey. Mr. Badgley owned considerable land in Turkey, now called New Providence, and lived on the road leading from that place to Westfield. In his will, dated July 7, 1777, he describes himself as "James Badgley, of the borough of Eliza-

beth, yeoman, being sick, etc." The will was probated November 18, 1777. He names in it his wife Hannah and five children. His sons James and Joseph had already received their portions, so that Mr. Badgley divided his home plantation and other lands equally between Anthony and Robert, who were appointed executors. The remains of James Badgley were buried either in New Providence or in Westfield, but no headstone marks his grave. There were seven children born to James and Hannah (Kelsey) Badgley, as follows: James, whose wife's name was Sarah; a daughter who married Abraham Vreeland; Elizabeth, married William Robinson; Joseph, born about 1730, married Elizabeth Scudder, and died in 1785; Anthony, of whom presently; Marcy, married Mr. Garles, and Robert, married Rachel Vreeland.

Anthony Badgley, son of James and Hannah (Kelsey) Badgley, was born about 1733 and died June 30, 1803. He was married about 175—to Anne, daughter of Jonathan Woodruff and sister of Aaron Woodruff, one of the jurors at the trial of James Morgan, slayer of the Reverend James Caldwell, who was famous in his generation as the "Fighting Parson." The Badgleys had their home on what is now Mountain avenue, in Westfield Township.

In 1785-86 there was a great religious revival in Westfield and in the latter year, of the thirty-four who joined the church, eleven were Badgleys, including Anthony, his wife, and several of their children, of whom there were eight, as follows: Aaron, born about 1756, died January 11, 1761; Jonathan, of whom presently; Anthony, born 1762, married Abigail Hedges, and died October 4, 1842; Noah, baptized February 13, 1765, joined the Westfield Church in 1786, was one of the founders of Cincinnati in 1788, and is said to have been a surveyor and to have been drowned in the West, unmarried; Samuel, baptized April 5, 1767, married Mary Frazee; Mary, bap-

tized January 28, 1770, married February 28, 1792, to William Maxwell and went to Ohio; Jane, baptized February 2, 1772, married January 28, 1790, to Barnabas Hole, and removed to the vicinity of Hamilton, Ohio, where her husband died in 1820; and Anna, baptized September 11, 1775, married June 19, 1796, to Maxwell Frazee.

Jonathan Badgley, son of Anthony and Anne (Woodruff) Badgley, was born in Essex County, New Jersey, near Westfield, July 11, 1759, and died May 2, 1834. He was twice married (1) to Lydia Scudder, June 9, 1782; and (2) to Hannah Searing, September 8, 1821. He had seven children by his first wife and thirteen by the second. Altogether, he served twenty-six months as a private in the Revolutionary Army under thirteen different captains. He fought in the battle of Connecticut Farms and probably in others. After his death, his widow married July 11, 1837, Ebenezer Littell, who died May 2, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Badgley lived in what is now New Providence Township, on the first mountain between Baltusrol Mountain and Summit, on the farm latterly owned by Wesley Faitoute. The children by the first marriage were: Stephen, of whom presently; Abijah, baptized August, 1787, married Elizabeth Wilcox; Noah, died unmarried about December 17, 1814; John Squier, married Hannah Sturges; Mary, married David C. Hand; Nancy, married Thomas Seward and died quite young; and Jane, married (1) March 4, 1823, to Samuel Ball and (2) to Mr. Travers. Of the issue by Jonathan Badgley's second marriage, the six youngest children were Aaron, Nancy, Jacob, who died unmarried, Jonathan, Noah and Sarah, who died unmarried.

Stephen Badgley, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Scudder) Badgley, was born January 13, 1785, in what is now New Providence Township and died February 22, 1872, near Green Village, New Jersey, where he lived with his family. He was married October 26, 1806, to Catherine

Denman, daughter of John Denman. She was born April 1, 1789, and died April 9, 1872. Their eight children were: Oliver, born about 1807, married Jane Johnson, and died October 1, 1865, his wife being born January 1, 1814, and dying February 17, 1900; Harriet, born May 14, 1808, married Phineas Kinsey, 1800-1891, and died December 24, 1891; Alfred, of whom presently; Catherine, who married George Cramer late in life as his second wife; Sarah Ann, living at Morristown, unmarried, in 1902; Mary H., born February 2, 1824, married the Reverend John Dean, and died March 31, 1853; Charlotte, born June 30, 1825, married the Reverend John Dean as his second wife, and died October 5, 1901; and Theodore, born January 9, 1834, married Mary Lindsey, who was born January 9, 1834.

Alfred Badgley, son of Stephen and Catherine (Denman) Badgley, was married May 7, 1845, by the Reverend Oliver Badgley, to Sarah (Moore) Coddington, relict of Benjamin Coddington. He was afterward married (2) to Mary King. By the first marriage, he had a daughter, Catherine Amelia, who died in infancy, and a son, Stephen Alfred, who was afterward known as Alfred Stephen Badgley. The latter, as already noted, was married to Mary Jane Elizabeth Simerly, eldest daughter of Elijah and Mary E. Simerly, September 30, 1869, and had issue as follows: Alfred E., Theodore Johnson, Mary C., who died in April, 1898, and Oliver K. Mr. Badgley was born on a farm in Somerset County, New Jersey, in 1849, and he spent a greater portion of his youth in that and Morris counties, where he attended the common schools. Later he pursued his studies in Pennington Seminary, where he was graduated in 1869. He then located in Tennessee, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1873. After engaging in practice for a time, he entered the National University in the District of Columbia, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1884. Re-

turning to Tennessee, he was appointed special examiner of the United States Pension Bureau, with headquarters in Bakersville, N. C. He held that office for two years and upon his retirement established himself in the practice of his profession in Tennessee, remaining there until 1887, when he removed to New Jersey and was admitted to the bar of that State as an attorney. In 1890, at the November term of court in Trenton, he was licensed to practice as a counselor.

Locating in Montclair, he speedily attained recognition as one of the really able representatives of his profession in that locality. In 1892 he was made adviser and Town Attorney for the town of Montclair, and held this position for about fourteen years. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Montclair Lodge No. 144, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is Past Master, and he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as a member of the official board. He was also a member of the supreme committee on laws and appeals of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

The son, Theodore Johnson Badgley, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee. He subsequently attended the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, that State. He began his career as a young man in the lumber business. He came to New Jersey in March, 1888, and has ever since made his home in Montclair. Taking up the study of law in 1897 in his father's office, he was admitted to the bar of the State of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1899, and as counselor-at-law at the November term, 1902. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1908, and he is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Montclair and in the city of Newark, where he has a large and influential clientele. He is modest in referring to his own attainments and success, but the fact remains that he is esteemed as

a lawyer who can be relied upon by his clients for square and honest treatment, and who endeavors at all times to serve their interests, sparing no pains to this end.

Mr. Badgley is a Republican in his political principles and affiliations. He is a member of the Montclair Republican General Committee and of the Second Ward Republican Club, of that place. He holds membership in the Montclair Club, the Montclair Gun Club, of which he is one of the directors, and Montclair Lodge No. 891, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is at present the Esteemed Leading Knight. He also holds membership in Montclair Council No. 421, Royal Arcanum, of which he is a past re-

gent, and in Montclair Lodge No. 144, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he served as Master during 1909. He ranks high in the latter order, being a thirty-second degree mason and a member of the New Jersey Consistory. He is a Mystic Shriner and a member of Salaam Temple, of Newark, New Jersey. In the matter of religious faith, he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Montclair. He is one of the representative citizens of Montclair and foremost in its affairs. Mr. Badgley married, January 22, 1908, at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Emma Edith Dutton, daughter of James B. and Melissa M. Dutton, of that place.

HENRY WILLIAM EGNER, JR.

NEWARK

HENRY WILLIAM EGNER, Jr., widely recognized as one of the ablest and most successful of the younger members of the New Jersey bar, was born in Orange, in that State, February 3, 1874. He is the son of Henry William Egner, Sr., and Emily S. Nasher, and the history of his family is referred to in the biography of his father, which appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Egner received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from the Newark High School. He afterward entered Columbia University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1895 with the degree of bachelor of arts.

Having decided upon the profession of law, he studied in the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of bachelor of laws. In the meantime he was a student in the law office of Judge Henry, in Newark, and he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1898, and as a counselor in February, 1902. Establishing

himself in general practice immediately after his admission he was not long in gaining both repute and support.

Mr. Egner's abilities are of a high order and his knowledge of law is profound and accurate. He is a safe adviser and he acts as general counsel for some of the leading merchants and most prominent firms and corporations in Newark and Eastern New Jersey. He has been very successfully identified with considerable litigation of more than usual importance, and he is noted for the care with which he guards the best interests of his clients. None of the younger representatives of the New Jersey bar possesses a higher professional standing. He has offices in the Niagara Building, 185 Market street, Newark.

In politics Mr. Egner is a Democrat but while he has been active at times in the advocacy of his party's cause, he has never sought or desired public preferment. He takes a keen interest in public affairs and is public spirited to a noteworthy degree. He is as representative as a citizen as he is

professionally, and his standing in Newark is well assured as that of a man possessing repute, ability, integrity, enterprise, and all those qualifications most to be desired in one occupying his position. He has inherited from his father, Henry W. Egner, Sr., many of the latter's sterling traits and characteristics, and in his own career has proved himself the worthy son of an honored sire.

He is a conspicuous figure in Masonic circles in Essex County, being a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, Union Chapter No. 7, Kane Coun-

cil No. 5, Damascus Commandery No. 5, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of New Jersey, Salaam Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He is also prominent and popular in the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Howard Lodge No. 7 and Mount Ararat Encampment No. 3. He belongs, too, to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, to the Board of Trade of Newark, the Lawyers' Club of that city, the Jefferson Club, and the Concordia Building Loan Association of Newark.

HUGH SMITH

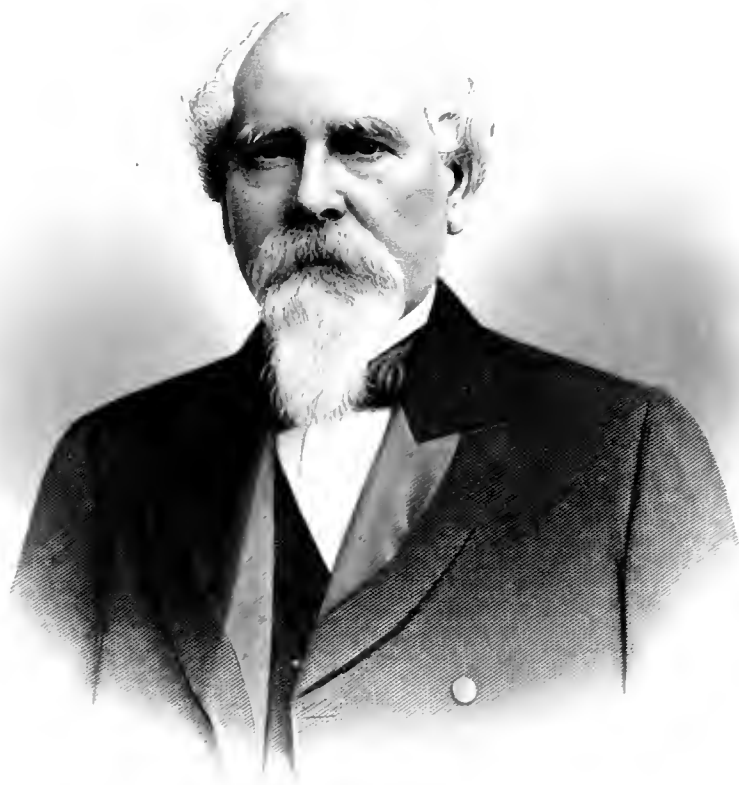
NEWARK

HUGH SMITH, who attained even national distinction as one of the foremost and most successful manufacturers of patent and enamelled leather in the United States, was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, where he was born February 2, 1840. He was the son of James Smith, of Collon, County Louth, Ireland, his father being a prominent linen manufacturer there. The son traced his descent on both paternal and maternal sides from old and respected Irish ancestral stock and inherited to a marked degree the sturdy characteristics and sterling moral worth of his forebears.

Beginning his education in the schools of his native country, Mr. Smith came to the United States at fourteen years of age with his mother and brother, Charles Smith, his father having previously died. Locating in Newark, New Jersey, he completed his schooling in the public schools of that city and became an apprentice currier and tanner in the leather factory of Sherman & Wright, a calling for which he displayed exceptional aptitude from the very beginning and in which he acquired high skill as a practical workman. In 1862 he embarked in the leather manufacturing on his own account in Newark, founding the business that sub-

sequently achieved leadership in the trade under the style of the Hugh Smith Company. The venture was successful from the outset, the practical knowledge and skilled experience of Mr. Smith himself proving potent factors in the development and growth of the enterprise. His rare capacity and unerring judgment as a business man also proved of value in gaining for the undertaking the important place that it finally attained in its own field of endeavor. Under his direction the plant gradually widened in its scope, prestige and influence until it was justly regarded as one of the representative and largest industries of its class in this country. In 1889 the business became an incorporation, Mr. Smith taking his two sons, James T. and Hugh E. Smith, into the establishment.

Mr. Smith was a Democrat in his political principles and he served with credit for three years as a member of the Newark Board of Health. A Roman Catholic in his religious faith, he held the office of Vice-President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Catholic Association, of that city. He was a promi-



Hugh Smith



W. J. Scheerer

ent and influential member of the Newark Board of Trade, the Essex County Country Club, and the Essex Club.

His charities were many and he delighted in doing good. A public-spirited citizen, he was at all times ready to take his part in any movement that tended to advance the material interests of the community in which he lived, wherein he was held in high esteem by every one. He was of rigid devotion to rugged principles of integrity, both in business and socially, and was always earnest and serious in whatever he undertook, mastering every task to which he turned his attention. He lived solely for his family and his friends, and he never tired in their behalf. He had the satisfaction of seeing his sons grow up in business, under his personal guidance, and he instilled into their minds and methods the same honorable qualities that had proved so potential in the steady growth of the great industry established by him and which, at the time of his death, gave employment to a force of more than three hundred skilled hands. The plant stands to-day as an enduring memorial to his energy and progressiveness, his honest zeal and high ability. One of the Newark newspapers, in paying tribute to his memory on the occasion of his demise, said that "modest in his life and devoted to his ideals, he

sought nothing better than the esteem of his fellow men and the welfare of the city he loved." Mr. Smith was married in 1862, the same year that he started in business, to Mary McCabe. Mrs. Smith died in 1882, leaving seven children, three sons and four daughters. Of these there are now living, James T., Hugh E., Anna, Henrietta L., and Charles T.

Mr. Smith died at his home in Newark, from heart disease, after a brief illness, February 4, 1907, and in his death that city lost one of its leading and most useful citizens, while the leather manufacturing industry of the United States sustained the loss of one who had, in his own career and operations, contributed greatly to the improvement and development of the business. His demise was regarded by all who knew him in the light of a common grief that all might fitly share, it being said of him in the public press at the time that he was worthy of lasting remembrance as one of the principal architects of the industrial prosperity of the city in which he lived and labored, being one of the founders of the business conditions existent there at the present day, his enterprise and co-operation in all that was deserving, proving no minor factor in what was achieved.

WILLIAM SCHEERER

NEWARK

THE history of a State as well as that of a Nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or the more circumscribed, but not less worthy and valuable, of individual activity through which the general good is ever promoted. The subject of this sketch, whose prominent position in financial and

business affairs demand for him distinctive recognition in the history of New Jersey, has for many years been a prominent factor in the development of the industries of the city of Newark.

William Scheerer was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 24, 1856, and received his education in the public and high schools of his native city. After leaving school, he obtained business employment in

Newark, and at once displayed those sterling qualities which have enabled him to advance to the high position he now occupies in the business community. He is President of the Union National Bank; a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and Vice-President of the Newark Consolidated Gas Company; and one of the sinking fund commissioners of Essex County. He is a member of the Essex Club and the Essex County Country Club.

Mr. Scheerer has advanced to the

various positions which he occupies solely through his own ability. He has always displayed business talents of a high order, and is considered one of the ablest financiers of the State. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him, and is honored for his great integrity and scrupulous fidelity in the performance of duty. He married Louise Durand, of Lake Forest, Illinois, and has four children; viz: Lois Durand, Paul Renner, William, Jr., and Joseph B.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN

SOUTH ORANGE

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, prominent in American railway circles as one of the most representative men allied with those important interests, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, October 9, 1846. He was a son of Colonel Joseph Warren Allen and Sarah Burns Norcross, and traces his descent from old and honored ancestral stock on both sides. The Allens are of an old Pennsylvania family that settled in that State as early as 1681. Through his mother, who was born in Bordentown, April 5, 1815, and died March 30, 1882, he comes from old New Jersey lineage.

Colonel Joseph Warren Allen, father of our subject, was a distinguished citizen of New Jersey, who, in his day, was active and influential in the political, military and railroad affairs of his State. He was born near Bristol, Pa., July 22, 1811. He was a civil engineer and attained high rank in that profession. He began as a rodman during the construction of the old Delaware Division Canal and was afterward engaged on the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railway at Bordentown, subsequently being identified with the building of the Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Railroad in Mississippi, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, the Paterson and

Ramapo, and the Flushing (Long Island) railroads, as well as on numerous other public works, including the Dundee Water Power and Land Improvement Company's plant in Passaic, New Jersey, and the operations of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. The completion of the Bergen tunnel, now used by the Erie Railroad, was entrusted to his charge as chief engineer. At one time he was a power in the politics of his State. He was twice elected to represent Burlington County in the State Senate and was the acknowledged leader of the Whigs in that body. He was frequently mentioned in connection with the high offices of Governor and United States Senator, and had he chosen to push his ambitions in the political arena he would have unquestionably won eminent preferment. The esteem in which he was held by the leading men of all parties was evinced by the action of the state Legislature at the time of his death, when his body was laid in state at the State House in Trenton and all expenses attendant upon the return of his remains from Hatteras, where he died, and of the military funeral which followed, were borne by the state government.

Colonel Allen was appointed Deputy

Quartermaster General of New Jersey with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Charles Stratton, a position of honor but without duties until Fort Sumter was fired upon. From that time his best energies were devoted to the interests of his country. He rendered able and efficient service as an aide of Governor Olden in equipping the three months men and all the regiments of three years men enlisted previous to the formation of the Ninth Regiment. The movement which culminated in the organization of the last mentioned command was the outcome of an application made to Governor Olden to recruit a company for the regiment known as "Berdan's Sharp Shooters." The Governor consulted Colonel Allen as to the practicability of raising such a company and it was the Colonel's opinion that a regiment of riflemen could be readily enlisted. The Governor immediately offered to obtain authority to recruit such a regiment, provided Colonel Allen would take command, to which the latter promptly agreed. The project was successfully carried out. The regiment originally consisted of twelve companies of one hundred men each, conforming with the organization recently adopted in the armies of the United States, and the sword carried by Colonel Allen was a gift from Governor Olden as a token of his personal regard and esteem.

Colonel Allen was drowned off Hatteras Inlet, January 15, 1862, while on the "Burnside Expedition." A noteworthy evidence of the enduring nature of the impression that he made upon the regiment was presented two years later, in 1864, when an imposing monument was erected over his grave in Christ Church yard in Bordentown by the surviving officers and men of the command. The memorial is fifteen feet and six inches in height, the base being of Pennsylvania marble and the shaft of white Italian marble. There are appropriate carvings in relief of flags, muskets, shield and Masonic emblems, with crossed swords

and an ivy and oak wreath. The inscriptions are as follows:

"Joseph W. Allen, Colonel Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, drowned at Hatteras, North Carolina, January fifteenth, 1862, in the fifty-first year of his age."

"This monument is erected by the officers and men of the Ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, as a tribute of grateful respect to the memory of their first commander, who, while faithfully serving his country in the darkest hour of her peril, even to the sacrifice of his life, endeared himself to the hearts of his whole command."

Colonel Allen has been described by a biographer as "an exemplary citizen, a self-sacrificing patriot, a devoted husband and a loving father. Of fine physical proportions and manly bearing, his personal characteristics secured the confidence and respect of all who knew him." He was married November 27, 1833, to Sarah Burns Norcross, by whom he had six children, Bethea B. Allen (Young), William Norcross, Joseph W., Jr., William F. and Edwin S. Allen.

William F. Allen was educated at the Model School in Bordentown, New Jersey, and the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of master of science from Princeton University in 1906. He became interested in military affairs at the outbreak of the Civil War and was commissioned by Governor Charles S. Olden as the first lieutenant of Company C, Second Regiment, Burlington Brigade of the New Jersey Uniformed Militia on June 26, 1861, before he was fifteen years of age because of his proficiency as a drill master. On account of the death of his father, he left school when only sixteen years of age and in May, 1862, he began work as a rodman on the engineering corps of the Camden and Amboy Railway. In 1863 he became assistant engineer on the survey and construction of a branch from Jamesburgh to Monmouth Junction, New Jersey. During 1864-65, he was on the survey and con-

struction of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, and in June, 1866, he had charge of the party on the survey and construction of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, subsequently being assistant engineer on the survey and construction of the Camden and Burlington Counties Railroad. From February, 1868, to October, 1872, he was resident engineer in charge of maintenance of way of the West Jersey Railroad. He also had charge of the track of the Cape May and Millville and Salem Railways. In 1870 he completed the Swedesboro Railroad and took charge of its tracks. He was chief engineer on the first survey of the Woodstown and Swedesboro Railroad. He surveyed and laid out the town site of Wenonah, New Jersey, making a survey there for water power. He made a survey for a branch from the West Jersey Railroad to May's Landing, New Jersey, and made surveys for and rebuilt three miles of heavy work on the main line.

In October, 1872, Mr. Allen was appointed assistant editor of the "Official Railway Guide," and in June, 1873, he was appointed editor, and business manager of its publishers, The National Railway Publication Company.

In April, 1875, he was elected secretary of the General Time Convention and in October, 1877, was elected secretary of the Southern Railway Time Convention. These were united in 1886 and he was elected secretary of the organization, the name of which was changed in 1891 to that of The American Railway Association. The system of standard time now in use in this country in the practicable shape in which it was adopted in November, 1883, was devised by and proposed to the railroad companies by Mr. Allen. He was appointed a committee of one on the subject by the General Time Convention in October, 1881, and to him was assigned the duty of securing its adoption. His first report was made in April, 1883, and his final report was presented in April, 1884.

The official history of his services in this connection is recorded in the published "Proceedings of the American Railway Association," covering, with its "Supplement," the period from 1872 to 1893, inclusive. This system of standard time, based upon Greenwich Meridian time, has since been adopted on the continent of Europe and is now in use in Holland, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey. It is also in use in Japan, Australia, Peru and the Argentine Republic. On the suggestion of Mr. Allen, it was introduced in 1899 by the United States government in Puerto Rico and the Phillipine Islands, and for military purposes in Cuba.

Mr. Allen was appointed by President Arthur one of five delegates, on the part of the United States, to the International Meridian Conference held in Washington in October, 1884. The other American delegates were Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers; Commander and afterward Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson; Professor Cleveland Abbe and L. M. Rutherford. At this conference, which was attended by the delegates of twenty-five nations, the meridian of Greenwich was adopted as the International Prime Meridian and Standard of Time Reckoning. In 1895 Mr. Allen was one of the delegates of the American Railway Association to the fifth session of the International Railway Congress held in London, England, in June and July of that year. He was a delegate of the United States Government and also of the American Railway Association to the sixth session of the International Railway Congress held in Paris, France, in September, 1900. At the seventh session, held in Washington, District of Columbia, in May, 1905, he was again a delegate and was chosen as associate secretary of the Congress. He was also secretary of the American Section of the Congress and as such had charge of all the local arrangements for the session and for the reception of the distinguished delegates.

He has been appointed as a reporter or contributor to the eighth session to be held in Berne, Switzerland, in 1910.

Mr. Allen is president of the Knickerbocker Guide Company, treasurer of the American Railway Supply Company, secretary and treasurer of the American Railway Association, vice-president of the Railway Equipment and Publication Company, and vice-president of the New York Transfer Company. He is also connected with the American Railway Guide Company, the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company, and other corporations. He is a member of the American Metrological Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the American Geographical Society, the National Geographic Society, the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Economic Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Forestry Association, the Washington Academy of Science, the Navy League of the United States, the Municipal Art Society of New York, and is an honorary member of "Die K. K. Geographische Gesellschaft" of Vienna, Austria. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a charter member and Past Master of the American Railway Guild, and holds membership in the Lawyers, Railroad, Transportation, Traffic, Engineers and Underwriters Clubs, of New York, the Union League Club, of Chicago,

and the Transportation Club of Buffalo. He is a member and former president of the South Orange Field Club, president of the Meadow Land Society of South Orange, a member and former counsellor of the New England Society of Orange, and a member and former president of the Republican Club of South Orange. He is a member, also, of the Republican Club of East Orange. He is a member and Senior Warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, and a member of Century Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Allen has been quite prominent and active in the local affairs of South Orange, where he is regarded as a public spirited citizen. He has served one term as a member of the Board of Assessment and one term as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Village. He was a delegate of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in June, 1908. In 1906 he was decorated by the Belgium Government as a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

Mr. Allen married Caroline Perry Yorke, a native of Salem, New Jersey, and the daughter of the Honorable Thomas Jones and Margaret Johnson (Sinnickson) Yorke, of that place. To this marriage have been born the following children: Yorke, Frederick Warren, Eugene Yorke, born in Camden, New Jersey, and John Sinnickson, born in South Orange, New Jersey.

BENJAMIN KING

RAILWAY

BENJAMIN KING was born in Gillingham, Kent County, England, August 29, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and in the Naval School at Greenwich, England,

which he entered in 1867, taking the complete course which required about four years' time. Shortly thereafter he came to the United States and located in Brooklyn, New York, where he took the full business

course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College. After fitting himself there with the rudimentary knowledge of business details, he engaged as bookkeeper with his uncle, William S. Taylor, manufacturer of skirts. Two years later he moved to Rahway, New Jersey, and became established with the firm of Taylor and Bloodgood, manufacturers of felt. This move was made with a desire to acquire a full knowledge of the felt manufacturing business. He was energetic, mastering the intricacies of that manufacturing line and was promoted, step by step, until he reached the position of superintendent. The business became incorporated under the name of the American Felt Company, and branches were established in several states, including New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In 1896 Mr. King became a member of the Board of Freeholders of Union County. In this body he displayed the same energy and progressiveness that made him successful in his business enterprise. Ten years later, in 1906, he resigned his position as superintendent of the American Felt Company and was elected director of the Board of Freeholders of the county, a position which he still holds.

Mr. King is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is deeply interested in the

Masonic Order, is a member of Lafayette lodge No. 27 Free and Accepted Masons, of Lafayette Chapter No. 28, Royal Arch Masons, and St. John's Commandery, No. 9 of Elizabeth, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite Order and a member of Salaam Temple, of the Nobles of Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Carteret Council of the Royal Arcanum of Rahway. He enlisted in the National Guard of New Jersey in 1876 as a private in Company F, Third Regiment and during a period of twenty-one years was promoted by regular gradation until he attained the rank of Major. He is a charter member of the New Jersey Rifle Association, and a life member of the National Rifle Association. He has also deep interest in military affairs. He retired from the National Guard in 1898, but continues still to take an active interest in the Rifle Association.

He is the treasurer of the Colonea Country Club of Rahway, a member of the New York and New Jersey Automobile Club and of the Associated Automobile Clubs of America.

On April 28, 1886, Mr. King married Miss Dora Schumacher, daughter of Frederick Schumacher of Rahway, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of two children: Emma and Benjamin, Jr.

HERMAN SIMON

UNION HILL.

HERMAN SIMON, largely interested in manufacturing industries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was born in the free city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, April 29, 1850, his parents being Robert and Marie (Broell) Simon. His father was a tobacco manufacturer and general merchant, with establishments in Frankfort-on-the-Main and Antwerp, Belgium. Mr. Simon is a grand-nephew of

Charles and Joseph Simon, who for many years were prominent and successful merchants in the dry-goods trade in Baltimore, Maryland.

He received his general education in Hassell's Institute, Frankfort-on-the-Main, later pursuing technical studies in the Royal Weaving School at Mulheim-on-the-Rhine—it being the custom in German families to give the sons a training in some manual vo-



Herman Finon



W. C. Smith

cation. Thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the practical details of the textile industry, his course in life was decided by his early training. It may be remarked that his successful career as a manufacturer has been peculiarly due to his familiarity with technical minutiae, to which, notwithstanding the responsibilities of the direction of extensive interests, he has at all times given his personal attention.

In 1868, at the age of eighteen, he came to the United States, and for some years was employed with the firm of A. T. Stewart and Co. in New York City. With his brother, Robert Simon, he embarked, in 1874, in the silk manufacturing business in Union Hill, New Jersey, the firm of R. and H. Simon being then organized. The Union Hill works have been enlarged at various times to accommodate the growing demand of the business, and now occupy fifty-three lots. In 1883 another factory was opened in Easton, Pennsylvania, and this is now even more extensive than that in Union Hill, covering seven acres. The two establishments give employment to some two thousand and six hundred persons. The ware rooms of the firm are at 63 Greene street, New York City. Until the death of Robert Simon in 1901 the brothers

shared the direction of their large interests; since then the firm has been conducted, without change of name, by the surviving brother. It is distinguished by the high quality of its products and a progressive policy has always been practiced, the Simon firm being noted for its enterprise in introducing improved machinery and processes. It owns valuable patents, which are protected both in this country and Europe.

Personally, Mr. Simon is known for his high business standards, especially with reference to obligations. He is a man of energetic character, with a strong sense of individual responsibility, and gives to details a personal attention which in these times is somewhat unusual for a man charged with considerable affairs. The spirit of the Simon firm in its relations with its employees has always been liberal, and Mr. Simon takes an active personal interest in their welfare. In addition to his manufacturing interest, he is a director in several banking institutions and industrial corporations. He is a member of the German Club of Hoboken, New Jersey, the Deutscher Verein and the National Arts Club of New York City, the Pomfret Club of Easton, Pennsylvania, and the Dallas Lodge of Free Masons.

ROBERT SIMON

UNION HILL.

ROBERT SIMON, manufacturer, younger brother of Herman Simon, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, November 9, 1852. He was educated in the schools of his native city, continuing his studies in France, Italy, and Switzerland. Like his elder brother, he pursued a technical course in a weaving school and became proficient in silk weaving. He then served as an employee in several large manufacturing establishments of Germany and other European countries, obtaining an expert

knowledge of the silk industry in its various practical departments.

Coming to America in 1870, Mr. Simon entered into active business as superintendent of the silk mill of Benkard & Hutton in West Hoboken, New Jersey. Two years later, in conjunction with his brother, Herman Simon, he organized the manufacturing interest which—still conducted under the firm style of R. and H. Simon—has attained so important and honorable a position in the silk trade of this country. He

was at the head of the concern until his death, having personal charge of the Union Hill works.

Mr. Simon sustained throughout his life a reputation as one of the foremost men in the silk industry, and for his high sterling traits of character enjoyed the peculiar respect and esteem of all with whom he came in connection. A man of the most amiable and lovable qualities, exceedingly sympathetic, generous, and charitable, he was an ideal employer, and his workmen and their families found in him a personal friend upon whom they could depend under all circumstances and in times of need. His charities were extensive, both for their number and the amounts distributed, but while doing good with a liberal hand he

shrank from any display, and his memory is cherished as that of one of the most sincere and unselfish of philanthropical benefactors. Possessing refined and cultivated tastes, he was an enthusiastic amateur in the fine arts, and left a valuable collection of paintings.

His death occurred July 26, 1901, in Koenigstein-im-Taunus, a famous German health resort. His funeral, held in Union Hill, New Jersey, August 28, following, was the occasion of an impressive and pathetic demonstration in his honor, being attended by the principal silk manufacturers and merchants and by his employees of Union Hill, New Jersey, and Easton, Pennsylvania.

HARRY NORMAN REEVES

MONTCLAIR

HARRY NORMAN REEVES, who has attained enviable standing as one of the younger members of the New Jersey bar, was born in Montclair, New Jersey, February 2, 1876. He is the son of Charles L. and Sarah L. (Madison) Reeves, both old residents of Montclair and members of old and respected New Jersey families. The elder Reeves has always been a public-spirited citizen of Montclair, being a former member of the board of education in that place and president of the Montclair branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The son, Harry Norman Reeves, received his education in the public schools and the high school of his native town, supplemented by a course in the Bordentown Military Academy and in Princeton University from which latter institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1897. He then entered the New York Law School and was graduated therefrom in 1899, with the degree of bachelor

of laws. While attending the law school, he read law in the office of Edwin B. Goodell at Montclair, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1899, and as a counselor in November, 1902. After his admission, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Montclair, remaining there about a year. He then became the managing clerk for the law firm of McCarter & Adams, later Sommer & Adams, and when Thomas N. McCarter was appointed attorney general of the State of New Jersey, Mr. Reeves was made an assistant in the office and served in that capacity until September, 1905, under Thomas N. McCarter and Robert H. McCarter. In the latter part of 1905 he became a member of the firm of Raymond, Newman, Reeves & Van Blareum, with which he remained identified until the partnership was dissolved in 1906, since which time he has carried on a general practice for himself, with offices in Newark and Montclair.

He is a special master and examiner in

chancery and a supreme court examiner. His ability as a lawyer has been amply demonstrated in the cases in which he has taken a part. He has been prominently and successfully connected with considerable litigation of an important character and has a clientele both extended and influential. His knowledge of law is deep, his advice to be relied on, and he gives careful study to the matters entrusted to his charge.

In his political principles and affiliations Mr. Reeves is a Republican, and he takes

an active part in public and political affairs in Montclair, although he has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the Montclair Club, the Golf Club of Glen Ridge, and the Princeton Alumni Association of Montclair and vicinity, of which latter organization he is the secretary. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He married October 4, 1900, Alta M. Collins, of Bloomfield, N. J., daughter of William Augustus Collins.

FRANK ROWLAND LONG

HACKENSACK

FRANK ROWLAND LONG, prominent as a bridge builder whose achievements in that field of effort have won him enviable distinction in New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1856, of Quaker parentage. He was the son of William Addison and Mary Jane Long, and traces his lineage back to old and honorable quaker stock, on both sides, the founders of his family in this country having been among the original colony brought to Pennsylvania by William Penn. His grandfather was William Addison Long, a representative citizen in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a man of broad influence among the Friends in that section. Through his grandmother, he is descended from the well-known Reynolds family.

Mr. Long received his education in the public schools of his native State and began his career as a clerk in the bank of which his father was the cashier. Appointed as deputy recorder of deeds, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, he served in that capacity for three years, after which he entered the employ of William Sellers & Company, tool manufacturers in Philadelphia. Later he became the purchasing agent of the Pottstown Iron Company of

Pottstown, Pennsylvania, removing to New York City in 1886, where he embarked in the bridge contracting business, a line in which he was successful from the outset and in which he has ever since actively continued, gaining repute therein as one of the most reliable representatives of his calling, his completed work in every instance showing substantial qualities that served to win him respect.

He has constructed in New Jersey and elsewhere. The Paterson Plank Road bridge over the Hackensack River, and the reinforced concrete bridge at Catskill, New York, are examples of his ability in the field that he has made particularly his own. He has built no fewer than eight bridges across the Passaic River and four across the Hackensack. Much of his success has been due to the fact that he has given personal attention to his work. He has insisted upon the best attainable results in every contract that has been entrusted to his hands, employing skilled labor only and using none but the best available materials. His methods have been honest and the outcome lasting, and he possesses the full confidence of every one with whom he has ever held relations. He is a Republican in his political views and he is a member of the

New York and New Jersey Bridge Commission for the construction of a bridge across the Hudson, a responsibility for which he is peculiarly qualified, both by reason of knowledge and experience.

Mr. Long was for seven years a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, while a resident of that State, and he participated in active service in and around Pittsburgh during the great riots of 1877, going to the front as a drummer boy and coming back as a sergeant, having won his stripes by meritorious performance of his duty.

The business enterprise of Mr. Long is now operated in corporate form, under the style of the F. R. Long Company, with its founder as president and treasurer. It is one of the leading undertakings of its class.

Mr. Long is connected with a large num-

ber of organizations and is active in Freemasonry, having attained the distinction of the thirty-second degree in that order. He is a member of the Old Guard, of New York City, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Hackensack Golf Club, the Kinderkamac Canoe Club and the Hackensack Club. He has been an extensive traveller, having visited Mexico, Cuba and all parts of the United States, both on business and pleasure. He married in 1897 Elizabeth B. Fox, daughter of George and Harriet Fox, of New Orleans, her family being one of prominence in Louisiana and Kentucky. There were no children to this union. Mr. Long makes his home in Hackensack, where he is esteemed as a representative citizen who takes a keen interest in everything that tends to advance the material welfare of the community at large.

ISIDOR KALISCH, D. D.

NEWARK

ISIDOR KALISCH, D. D., one of the most distinguished rabbis of his time, was born in Krotoschin, Dutchy of Posen, Prussia, November 5, 1816, and died in Newark, New Jersey, May 9, 1886. The Reverend Burnham Kalisch, of Krotoschin, his father, was "widely known throughout the Dutchy as a man of learning, piety, and benevolence," and was "deeply versed in Hebraic lore." He died in Krotoschin, September 1, 1856. His wife was a woman of strong intellect and great force of character. Of their seven children the oldest was the Reverend Isidor Kalisch, D. D., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Kalisch was even more illustrious than his father, receiving international recognition through his public labors and his published works. From early childhood he evinced decidedly scholarly predilection, and "in his ninth year was remarkably pro-

ficient in Talmudical and Hebrew Learning." After finishing the curriculum of the gymnasium (on a par with our American colleges) he studied in the Universities of Berlin, Breslau, and Prague, obtaining testimonials from the most eminent professors. During this time he was a contributor to leading German periodicals, notably the *Breslauer Beobachter*, the *Figaro*, and Dr. Julius Fuerst's *Orient*. He was the author of one of the most popular songs of that warlike period in Germany, "War Songs of the Germans" ("*Schlacht Gesang der Deutschen*"), which was dedicated to the Prince of Prussia, December 31, 1842, and was accepted by the Prince,—afterward Emperor William—in a note to Dr. Kalisch, January 12, 1843. The song was set to music by Music Director Mueller, of Breslau, and at once became the fashion. His attitude has thus been characterized:



Respectfully Yours
Wm. F. Fisher

"Imbued with the love of liberty, and witnessing the oppression of his fellow-men under the forms of government and law, his generous nature decried these things; he wrote poems breathing the true spirit of liberty; contributed articles to newspapers which were condemned as seditious by tyrannical censors; and thus, when, in 1848, the revolutionary fever had reached a crisis, he became one of the many obnoxious citizens who were inimical to the welfare of Prussia because they were stumbling blocks to the progress of tyranny and oppression. He was compelled to leave Germany. He made his way to London, England, and after a sojourn there of several months, he left for New York City."

Dr. Kalisch delivered in Krotoschin, in 1843, the "first German sermon ever preached in his native town." He arrived in New York August 28, 1849, and in the following July was called as minister of the congregation Tifireth Israel, of Cleveland, Ohio. Here he began the distinctive work which was afterward to characterize his labors as a rabbi and carry his name to every section of the country. Finding his charge at Cleveland strictly "orthodox (hermetically attached to all the useless and meaningless Jewish religious rites and ceremonies of bygone ages,)" the doctor "unhesitatingly and boldly planted the banner of reformed Judaism" among them, and by means of his sound reasoning disarmed opposition, and presently saw the congregation "thoroughly infected" with his own spirit of reform. His work in Cleveland has been well characterized as a "sudden revolution in the affairs of the Jewish Church." It inaugurated a movement which spread in every direction. The immediate effect is best described in the words of the memoir previously cited:

"The preacher's course, while it received the sanction of his congregation, drew him into heated newspaper controversies with the orthodox Jewish ministers in various cities. They were, however, silenced by his trenchant and facile pen."

The result of his vigorous onslaught on the worthless ceremonies, customs, and rites practiced by orthodox Jews was the assembling of the first conference of rabbis at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855. The object of this conference was to better the spiritual condition of the Jews in America, to strip the Jewish divine service from heathenish and idolatrous customs; to weed out senseless and useless prayers and to establish a uniform divine service throughout the land. Dr. Kalisch's removals from one city to another were largely induced by his zeal to spread and perfect the movement begun at Cleveland. Moreover, he devoted several years between pastorates to lecturing and preaching in all the large cities in the Union, carrying on the same propaganda. Yet in no instance did he fail to devote himself with equal zeal to the material condition of his congregation. In Cleveland, through his exertions, a new synagogue and school were erected. In Milwaukee he accomplished a similar achievement after having reunited a congregation which had divided into two factions, worshipping in separate synagogues. Through his efforts was also organized in Milwaukee the "*Die Treue Schwestern*," a benevolent society among the Jewish ladies.

As a profound scholar, philologist, and prolific author Dr. Kalisch must always remain best known to the learned world. He wrote numerous essays on religious and secular subjects, maintained and carried on extensive religious controversies in the Jewish press, both aggressive and defensive, with the orthodox and ultra-reform elements in Judaism, and wrote poems which appeared at frequent intervals in German newspapers and periodicals. His lecture on the "Source of all Civilization" attracted wide attention and was reviewed by James Parton in the *Atlantic Monthly* (August 1867); another on "Ancient and Modern Judaism" was not less notable; while still others of note were on "Divine Providence," "The Origin of Language and the Great Future of the Eng-

lish Tongue," Jewish Ethics," and the "Life and Works of Moses Maimonides." He contributed a series of articles on the Talmud, "The Wine of the Bible," "All Christians Astray on Baptism," and kindred topics, to the *Christian Union*, of which Henry Ward Beecher was then editor; and in various periodicals in this country published such essays as the "Origin of the Doctrine of Demons and Evil Spirits taught by Judaism and Christianity Illustrated," "Opinions on the Value of the Talmud by the Most Learned Christian Theologians," "On the Sphere of our Activity as Israelites," "The Old Biblical Doctrine of the Idea of God, On the Science of Education," together with critical biographies of Moses Maimonides and Haftaly Hartewid Wesely. His "*Wegweiser fuer rationelle Forschungen in den Biblischen Schriften*," published in 1853, receiving the flattering notice of the German, English and French press. In this profound work he contends upon the basis of a critical examination of the New Testament Scriptures that all that is distinctive in Christianity is derived from Judaic doctrines and customs. In 1855, at the solicitation of Professor Gibbs, of Yale College, Dr. Kalisch deciphered the Phoenician inscription found at Sidon, Asia. His rendering was read before the London Syro-Egyptian Society and published in the transactions of that society as preferable to the translations submitted about the same time by the Duc de Luynes, of Paris, E. C. Dietrich, of Marburg, Germany, and W. M. W. Turner. Dr. Kalisch published a splendid English translation of Lessing's "*Nathan der Weise*," and rendered the same service for the "*Sepher Yesirah*," the first philosophical book ever written in the Hebrew language. In connection with this last he also issued a "Sketch of the Talmud," in which he summarizes the results of fifty years of study.

Besides his rare learning and fecundity as a prose writer he was a poet of unusual powers. He possessed the extraordinary

ability of cultivating the muse in three languages, German, Hebrew and English. In 1865 his German poems to that date were collected in a volume entitled "Sounds of the Orient" ("*Toene des Morgen-Landes*"). Such gems in this volume as "*Die Letzen Lebensmomente Moses*," "*Die Mystische Harfe*," "*Der Teufelstein*," and "*Gesicht der Seele*" are unsurpassed of their kind. Of his Hebrew hymns many are to be found in the Reformed Hebrew Prayer Book. Another poem in Hebrew, read before the Cleveland Conference already referred to, has been pronounced a masterpiece. "After his death," we learn, "among his manuscripts was found a considerable collection of original Hebrew poems, tales and fables, and translations from German and English poets into Hebrew, which have never found their way into print." Among his other published writings may be mentioned his contributions to Talmudic Lexicography in the London *Jewish Chronicle* and *Hebrew Observer* (March 22, 1867) and in the *Judische Literatur Blatt* (Magdeburgh, Germany); English sermons which appeared in the *Jewish Messenger* on "Timely Words" in 1870 and on "Excellence of Judaism" in 1871; a series of "Exegetical Lectures on the Bible" (*The Occident*, Philadelphia, 1851 and 1852); a series of "Contributions on Philosophical Literature" (*American Israelite*, 1854 and 1855); "Prefactory Remarks to the Book of Esther" (1857); "The Book of Antiochus" (translated from the Hebrew, 1859); "A Disquisition Concerning the time of Composing the Accents of the Hebrew" (1863); "Hebrew Literature and Proselytism according to the Biblical Talmudical Laws" (1866); "Discourse on the Preference of the Mosaic Laws, 'as delivered by Rabbi Moses ben Nacham in 1263, before King Jacob, at Saragossa (translation 1866); "Contributions to the Jewish Liturgy" (1870); "Historical Researches—Who was Tryphon, mentioned by Justin the Martyr," etc. (1880); "Disquisition on some Liturgical Subjects"



Samuel Kalisch

(1880); "The Value of the Hebrew Language" (1880); "Real Treasures of Earth" (1880).

Dr. Kalisch left five sons, of whom four,

Leonard, Samuel, Abner, and Burnham, became lawyers, and one, Albert, became a journalist; and a daughter, Mrs. Simon Wiener.

SAMUEL KALISCH

NEWARK

SAMUEL KALISCH, son of the Reverend Isidor Kalisch, D. D., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1851. He was educated under his father, and mastered Greek and Latin at the age of twelve. In 1869 he was graduated from the Columbia Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1871, and soon afterward began active practice in Newark, where he has since resided. In February, 1874, he was admitted to the bar as counselor.

Very soon after he began the practice of his profession Mr. Kalisch came into prominence as one of the leading criminal lawyers in the State, and for many years held the foremost place in that department of legal practice. This, however, he gradually abandoned, owing to the large increase of his civil business, which consists principally of damage cases against railroads; yet he is still recognized as one of the ablest and most prominent criminal lawyers in New Jersey. Among his noted criminal cases may be mentioned that of Joseph Koerner, indicted for murder, whose acquittal he secured in 1878. He also successfully defended Westbrook, of Newton, and Burke, Noonan, and Dunn, of Union County, and in 1880 secured a reversal in the Supreme Court in the judgment in the case of Dr. Geddieke. His eloquent pleading also resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the seemingly hopeless case of George Stickert, "Fiddler" Smith, William Hoffman, John Weiss, Thomas Hefferan, and Wildinghaus. He carried the famous cases of James B.

Graves and John Chisholm (the latter indicted for wife murder) through the higher courts before relinquishing his efforts. In his appeals to the higher courts he has been remarkably successful, often establishing precedents and frequently surprising the bench by unearthing forgotten statutes. He was the first lawyer in the State of New Jersey to get a man out of State Prison under a writ of habeas corpus.

In recent years Mr. Kalisch has devoted himself exclusively to important civil litigations, a department in which his efforts have been no less notable and successful. He is counsel for many important interests. From 1877 to 1879 he was counsel for the American Protective Association, and in 1875 was elected Corporation Attorney for the City of Newark, filling the position with distinction. He was nominated for the New Jersey Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1879 and was defeated by a very narrow margin. Outside of his profession his tastes are distinctly literary, as were those of his father. In his study days he occupied himself considerably in journalism, both as editor and special writer, and is the author of poems, essays, sketches of travel, and other miscellany. He is the author of the memorial of Dr. Kalisch, published in 1886, an article on "Influence of Women on American Juries," "Up the Hudson," "Newark to Nashville," a poem, "Legend of the Talmud," and many similar efforts. His series of articles on "Legal Abuses" are credited with having "led to the reform of the minor judiciary and the establishment of the dis-

trict courts." His memorial volume of his father, published in 1886, attracted wide attention in the religious world. He has gathered an extensive library, which, added to the valuable library inherited from his father, constitutes a notable collection. To this he has added some of the rarest treasures

of the bookmaking art, which he acquired in the course of his extensive travels abroad. He is president of the New Jersey State Bar Association to which position he was elected in June, 1909, and he is also a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York and of the Grolier Club.

THE MANNERS FAMILY

JERSEY CITY

WHILE not numerous, this family is one of great antiquity and consideration in England. The house of Manners is best known as the one from which originated the earls and dukes of Rutland—the peerage being now of nearly five hundred years' standing—whose noble castle of Belvoir is one of the historic homes of England. Sir Thomas Manners was summoned to parliament, November 12, 1515, as Baron Roos of Hamlake; he was also Baron Trusbut and Belvoir, warden of the east marches toward Scotland (1522), and knight of the garter and was created by Henry VIII., June 18, 1526, earl of Rutland. He obtained an augmentation to his arms by reason of his descent from a sister of Edward IV.; was lord chamberlain to Queen Anne of Cleves and chief-justice in Eyre, north of Trent; he died September 20, 1543, and was buried at Botsford, Leicestershire.

The coat armor of the family is: *Arms*—or, two bars azure; a chief quarterly, azure and gules; on the first and fourth, two fleurs-de-lis, and on the second and third a lion of England passant guardant, all or. *Crest* (adopted after the marriage of Sir Robert Manners)—on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a peacock in pride proper. *Supporters*—two unicorns argent, armed, crined, tufted, and unguled or. *Motto*—Pour y parvenir.

Of a branch of this eminent family was John Manners, from Yorkshire, England,

son of Anthony Manners. John Manners was born in 1678. He emigrated to America about 1700, settled in Upper Freehold, New Jersey, and afterward removed to Amwell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where he died in 1770, aged ninety-two years. The "History of Hunterdon County" states that he came there in 1718 and purchased the farm, which has always remained in the possession of the family, and was owned in 1881 by Jacob S. Manners. A deed of 1728 shows that John Manners owned about four hundred acres. He married Rebecca Stout of Middletown, New Jersey, daughter of David, son of Richard and Penelope (Van Princess) Stout, the founders of Middletown, in 1648. His children were John, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Lydia.

John Manners, eldest child and only son of John and Rebecca (Stout) Manners, was born in 1728 and died June 25, 1806. He married, first, in April, 1756, Mary Higgins, daughter of Joseph Higgins; she died in 1759; Issue: Elisha, born in 1757, and John, born 1759, the latter being the ancestor of Dr. John Manners of Hunterdon, president of the New Jersey senate in 1852. He married, second, in January, 1764, Anna Stout, who died October 18, 1810; Issue: Moses, born in 1767, Rachel, born in 1770, David, born in 1777, and Abraham, born in 1779.

David Manners, third child of the preceding John Manners by his second mar-



W. S. Manners



Edwin Manning

riage, was born June 15, 1777, and died December 1, 1836. He fought as an officer in the War of 1812, and was subsequently elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature. He married Mary Schenck, fourth child of Captain John Schenck of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Captain John Schenck was born in Ringoes, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, May 26, 1750, and died August 23, 1823. He was an active and ardent patriot in the War of the Revolution, taking part in the battles of Princeton and Monmouth. His principal exploit, which made him famous as a guerilla fighter, occurred in the latter part of 1778, and is described in Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey". The children of David and Mary (Schenck) Manners were Adah, born 1799, John S., born 1801, Abraham, born 1803, Theodore, born 1805, David Stout, born 1808, Rachel Ann, born 1810, Jacob S., born 1811, Mary, born 1814, and Jane, born 1818.

David Stout Manners, son of David and Mary (Schenck) Manners, was born in East Amwell, New Jersey, January 12, 1808. In 1840 he began his mercantile career in New York, and continued there successfully for a number of years. In 1844 he removed, settled in Jersey City, and four years later was chosen a member of the first aldermen's council elected by general ticket, in which he served as chairman of the committee on finance. Later he was elected an alderman from the second ward, and immediately was made President of the Common Council, by virtue of which office he became a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was largely instrumental in establishing the first water-works in Jersey City, and in 1852 he was elected mayor on the citizens' ticket. In that capacity he served for five successive terms, and doubtless could have had an indefinite tenure had he so desired, but at the end of his fifth term he declined further re-nomination. He was repeatedly tendered election to the State Senate and Congress, but positively refused these honors. For

some time he was president of the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New York City. He died August 19, 1884. He married, in 1843, Deborah Philips Johnes, who was born November 25, 1820, and died March 26, 1876, a daughter of David and Sophia (Crevelling) Johnes—the former a son of Major David Johnes of the Revolution, and a descendant of Edward Johnes, one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, who was formerly of Massachusetts, whither he came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. The children of this marriage were: Virginia, born in 1844, Marie Louise, born in 1846, Helen, born in 1848, Blanche, born in 1851, Sheridan, born in 1853, Edwin, born in 1855, Linda, born in 1856 and died in infancy, and Clarence, born in 1857.

Edwin Manners, sixth child of David Stout and Deborah Philips (Johnes) Manners, was born in Jersey City, March 6, 1855. His preparatory education was received chiefly in the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City and the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy of Ossining-on-Hudson. In 1877 he was graduated from Princeton University, with the baccalaureate, and in 1879 from the Columbia Law School of New York City. While acting as his father's assistant in the management of a large property, he prepared himself for the practical duties of his chosen profession in the law office of Collins and Corbin. He was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1880 and as counsellor in 1883, and has since been engaged in legal practice in Jersey City.

Mr. Manners while not active in public affairs, is known as a citizen of earnest devotion to the best interests of the community in which he lives. Much of his leisure has been employed in literary pursuits, of which he is excessively fond, and his contributions to the public press on various topics have attracted attention. He is connected as stockholder or director with a number of business corporations. He has travelled abroad to some extent, having

visited the principal cities of Europe and especially the places of interest along that classical objective of travel the Mediterranean littoral.

His memberships in organizations in-

clude the Sons of the American Revolution, the Princeton Club of New York City, the University and Palma clubs of Jersey City, the Hudson County Bar Association and the local Historical Society.

SYLVESTER S. BATTIN

NEWARK

SYLVESTER S. BATTIN, the late President of the Manufacturers Bank of Newark, was one of the conspicuous figures of Newark in the field of finance. Not only as a banker, but as a railroad magnate, and as a promoter of large enterprise generally, his name becomes prominently identified with much in the history of our work.

Mr. Battin was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1829. He was the son of Joseph Battin and Harriet Strong. His father was a descendant of a distinguished Norman, who fought with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, and his mother was ninth in descent from John Strong, founder of Dorchester and Northampton, Mass., through whom he was connected with the Hale family, his great-grandfather being a cousin of Nathan Hale, the martyr patriot. The Battins were among the early Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania.

While a lad, Mr. Battin came with his parents to Newark, and entered the school of Dr. Hedges, and later the old Montclair Academy. His father was a wealthy contractor and a well known engineer. He built the tunnel under Black Rock Harbor in the Niagara River for the purpose of supplying Buffalo with water, which was in itself no small engineering feat. It was at the time this tunnel was built, that young Battin, then in his teens, engaged with his father in business, and was soon afterwards in enterprises of his own undertaking, independent of his father. At this

early age he began that career which afterwards covered the building of the gas plants in Syracuse, Albany, Yonkers, and Newburg, New York. Subsequently, he went to Brazil, where he formed a close acquaintanceship with Emperor Don Pedro, through whose influence he secured many contracts. He built the water works, and seven street car lines in Rio Janeiro.

In the old days of horse cars, Mr. Battin was the President of the Newark and Bloomfield Street Railway Company. He purchased this road in 1862, and when the consolidation of street railroads took place, a quarter of a century ago, he became president of the Essex Passenger Street Railway Company, which controlled the lines within the jurisdiction of the county. He sold out all of these interests in 1890. In July 1893 he was elected President of the Security Savings Bank, Newark, and on January 11, 1895, he was made President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, both of which positions he held at the time of his death, July 3, 1904.

He was a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, and a member of the Union League Club of New York, of the Essex Club of Newark, a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the Essex County Country Club. He was married three times. In 1852 he wedded Priscilla C. Davis, in 1856 Joanna B. Downing, and in 1898 Ada B. Douglas, who survived him. He was also survived by two sons, Sylvester S. Battin, Jr., and John Downing Battin.

At the time of his death, the banks over which Mr. Battin had presided so long passed strong resolutions, in memory of his eminent services and worthy of the man. The following extract from one of the leading publications in the city, voices the general estimate placed upon his character.

"The late Sylvester S. Battin, although born and reared in luxury, showed the strong impress of his Quaker ancestry upon his character, and never looked upon the acquisition of wealth as the main object of life. He was a man of singularly simple tastes, and money was simply the means to an end—the means for caring for his family and for making others happy. He was in sympathy with all that tended to the uplifting of the people, and only those who have been the means through which he made his gifts know the extent of his benefactions. He did not wait to be asked to help a worthy cause, but gave generously

and with pleasure whenever he knew financial aid was needed and was withal so generous that it was a pleasure to talk with him concerning the aims of the various organizations for the retrieval of humanity. It was never evident that he carried the burden of the several financial institutions of which he was president, for he had the rare faculty of leaving his business where it belonged. When the cares of the day were over, he was at the service of his family and friends and no allusion was ever made to business. He was most faithful in his duties to his church and regular in his attendance, being as careful in the discharge of his duty as vestryman as in business. While of the most attractive genial personality he was a man of strong character and unflinching integrity. Perhaps the keynote to his character was his conservatism and his unwillingness to engage in enterprises of questionable rectitude no matter how much material gain they might promise."

JAMES J. MURPHY

JERSEY CITY

JAMES J. MURPHY, a successful member of the Hudson County Bar of New Jersey, and a lawyer who has attained high standing in his profession, was born in New York City, July 3, 1868. He is the son of William and Mary (Hanley) Murphy both whom were natives of Ireland. The father died in Jersey City, New Jersey, October 18, 1885, the mother having preceded him to the grave February 4, 1884.

The son was taken to Jersey City by his parents when he was only a year old, and he received his education in that city, where he attended Public School No. 13, St. Peter's College, and Gaskill's Business College. He read law there in the office of Charles H. Winfield and his son, H. Westbrook Winfield, and in the meantime was a student in the University Law School in New York City, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1890. At that time he

had already been admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, November, 1889, and he was made a counselor-at-law in February, 1893, remaining in the office of his preceptor until April, 1893, when he formed a copartnership with Michael I. Fagen, under the firm name of Fagen & Murphy.

As a lawyer Mr. Murphy speedily achieved recognition, his ability proving of an order that attracted attention, and he figured prominently in a number of important cases, in every instance acquitting himself with skill and displaying thorough and accurate knowledge of the law. He enjoys an extended practice that includes the names of many of Hudson county's leading business men and firms, and he is noted for the care and attention that he gives to the interests represented by him as general counsel. Mr. Murphy is a Democrat politically and he participates actively in the campaign work of his party. He holds membership in a

number of fraternal and social organizations, and is regarded as one of Jersey City's leading and most useful citizens.

He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature from Hudson County for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, and leader of

the minority in the Legislature during the year 1899. He sat on the bench as Judge of the Second Criminal Court of Jersey City from April 28, 1900, to January 1, 1904, and at the present time (1909) is Corporation Attorney of Jersey City.

JAMES H. SHACKLETON

EAST ORANGE

JAMES H. SHACKLETON, who has figured conspicuously and with marked credit in the banking life of New York and New Jersey, was born in Buffalo, New York. He is the son of James R. Shackleton and Grace Donoughue and is a descendant of old and respected ancestry. Taken to Brooklyn, New York, as a child by his parents, he was reared and educated in that city, where he attended the public schools and later entered the Brooklyn High School. After completing his studies at the latter institution, he engaged in business life by entering the service of the well-known banking firm of Platt & Woodward, of New York City, who were afterward succeeded by Charles Hathaway & Co., with which firm he remained, acquiring a thorough familiarity with the principles of finance, until he identified himself with the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn. He continued connected with that bank for an active period of thirteen years, during which time he demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the line of endeavor in which he had embarked. He had applied himself with such zeal to the duties assigned him and worked with such intelligence that advancement speedily followed and he rose step by step in the service of the bank until he was finally promoted to the position of loan and discount clerk. He resigned this responsibility and severed his connection with the Nassau National Bank in order to identify himself with the organization of

the City Trust Company, of Newark, N. J., aiding very materially in the establishment of that undertaking and becoming its Secretary and Treasurer, as well as a Director, in which capacity he contributed not a little toward making the venture the success that it proved.

He remained with the City Trust Company but six months, however, resigning his position to become the Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Fidelity Trust Company, of the same city, with which institution he still remains. He has been very successful as an officer of the latter company and has accomplished much toward the promotion of its prestige and the increase of its business. His services are appreciated by his associates and he is popular among the patrons of the concern, having the esteem and confidence of all with whom he holds relations. He possesses business qualifications of an unusually high order and he is a man of sound judgment and clear perception. In East Orange he is prominent in social circles and general affairs. He is a Republican politically, but while active in the advocacy of his party's cause he has never desired or held a place of public preferment, having no ambitions to gratify in that direction. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club, the Roseville Athletic Association, the Union Club, of Newark, and the Auto and Motor Club of Newark. He has been twice married, first in August, 1891, to



J. H. Macerlin.



J. M. Guer

Sarah Emma Chapman, by whom he had three children, James H. Jr., Lillian Ray, and Gerard. He married, second, Clara

Edith Chapman, in December, 1903. There has been one daughter, Dorothy Edith, by this second union.

FREDERICK WILLIAM EGNER

NEWARK

FREDERICK WILLIAM EGNER, whose entire business life has been identified with banking and finance, in which field he has achieved a distinction that is exceptional, was born in Orange, New Jersey, August 6, 1870. He is the son of John Frederick Egner and Elizabeth Graah, and it is noteworthy in this connection that he came of old and highly respected ancestral stock on both sides. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and began his career at an early age, being but fourteen years old when he entered the service of the Half Dime Savings Bank, of Orange, with which institution he remained for seven years, displaying a marked aptitude for the business from the very outset and applying himself to the duties assigned him with a zeal and intelligence that won him speedy advancement and enviable prestige. In 1891 he became associated with the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, New Jersey, as assistant bookkeeper in the safe deposit department and he proved so efficient in that capacity that within the short period of six months his abilities were recognized by his transfer to the banking department of that institution as assistant teller, which responsible position he filled about six months, when he was made paying teller, a place that he occupied for five years.

On January 19, 1899, coincident with the election of Mr. McCarter as president of the company, Mr. Egner was chosen as its secretary and treasurer, in which capacities he has since continued to serve for ten years aiding materially in the development of the institution and proving himself the right

man in the right place. In 1909 he was elected to be the third vice-president of the institution, an office then newly created and in taking this position he retained the secretaryship which he had long held in connection with the treasurership. One of his biographers has said that "this is a record of which Mr. Egner may well feel proud and substantially emphasizes his ability and excellent judgment in banking matters." "Mr. Egner," continues the writer in question, "is a strong man mentally, whose face bears the impress of a striking personality. He does a great deal of work quietly and effectively. He sees matters just as they are and is thereby able to judge quickly and impartially." The Fidelity Trust Company, recognizing his peculiar genius, has empowered him with the broadest possible degree of longitude and latitude, in which to work out success in accordance with his own talent for developing his department to the highest attainable degree of excellence.

Mr. Egner is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and a director of the Union County Trust Company, of Elizabeth, and the Essex County Trust Company, of East Orange. He holds membership in a number of leading social organizations, including the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Forest Hill Field Club, and the Salmagundi and Lotos Clubs, of New York City, in all of which he is deservedly popular. He is a great lover of outdoor sports and much of his leisure time is spent in that way. Mr. Egner has been twice married, first in November, 1895, to Florence G. Carter, who

died in July, 1905, and second, in December, 1907, to Elizabeth Wigton, of Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania. He is the father of

three children by the first marriage, namely, J. Edmund, Harold F. and Horace F. Egner.

PETER BONNETT

ELIZABETH

PETER BONNETT was born July 10, 1840, in the old family residence in New York City. He is the son of Daniel and Margaret Brown (Whitlock) Bonnett, both natives of New York. His paternal grandfather was born in New York City and was a descendant of Daniel Bonnett, a French Huguenot, who settled in New Rochelle, New York, in 1700. He was a pioneer in the tannery and leather manufacturing industry in New York, and conducted business on an extensive scale in what is familiarly known in the trade as the "Swamp" in Frankfort Street. Peter Bonnett's paternal grandmother was Jane Blake, of New York, daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Van Hook) Blake.

Peter Bonnett's maternal grandfather was Captain William Whitlock, who was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, being a descendant of Thomas Whitlock, one of the first settlers in that county, locating at Shoal Harbor, now Port Monmouth, in 1664. This was before the granting of the Monmouth Patent, in 1665. He acquired lands in the county and a location in Middletown at the time of its settlement, in 1667, being one of the original associates interested in the grant made by the old English Governor, William Nicoll, for the settlement of Monmouth County. William Whitlock was by occupation a sea captain and ship owner, which vocation he followed for many years, being one of the first to command a merchant vessel sailing to Liverpool upon the opening of commercial relations between England and the United States after the close of the War of the Revolution. Captain Whitlock also made

several voyages in command of vessels plying between the United States and China.

Peter Bonnett, the subject of this sketch, was educated in New York City in private schools. He was first employed in 1858 in the office of the Union Line, Havre Packets, as a clerk. The line was owned and operated by his uncle, William Whitlock, Jr. Rapidly mastering the details of the various departments of the shipping business, in 1865, he was sent as a special agent by his employers to China and to the Philippine Islands, making several business visits to Manila. He returned to the United States in 1870 and engaged in the management of a large property in Elizabeth and Linden, New Jersey.

In 1874, with his parents, he removed from New York City to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he has since resided. His first business occupation in New Jersey being the development of a large tract of land on the water front of Staten Island Sound, he caused efforts to be made for the improvement of that water-way, in which he took a prominent part in obtaining the first appropriation from the United States Government for deepening the channel in 1876. In 1900 the Joint Waterways Committee was organized to promote the improvement of Staten Island Sound and Mr. Bonnett was made chairman. The efforts of this committee were crowned with success, when in 1903, the appropriation for the new twenty-one foot channel was granted by Congress.

During his residence in Elizabeth, Mr. Bonnett has always been active in local matters and was elected Mayor of Elizabeth in

November, 1879, serving during the years 1880-81. He was enthusiastic on the subject of rifle practice and, although a civilian, was deeply interested in military affairs and particularly in promoting efficiency in marksmanship in the National Guard. To that end, he was instrumental in forming the New Jersey State Rifle Association in 1878, which was organized under the patronage of General George B. McClellan, who was then Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Bonnett was chosen as Secretary of the State Rifle Association, and the principal duty of constructing and managing Brinton Range, situated between Elizabeth and Newark, devolved upon him. This range afforded practice for the National Guard until 1884, when its machinery was trans-

ferred to the State grounds at Sea Girt.

In 1886, Mr. Bonnett was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, Division Chief in his office, in charge of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. He removed to Washington and remained in the Treasury Department until 1890, serving a portion of his term under Secretary Windom. Upon his return to his home in Elizabeth, he continued his activity in real estate matters and water-front improvements, and was appointed to the office of Comptroller, January 1, 1904, by Mayor Patrick J. Ryan, being reappointed, January 1, 1907, for a further term of three years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, St. John's Parish, Elizabeth. He is unmarried.

CARL G. HELLER

NEWARK

CARL G. HELLER, successful and efficient as he has been as an instructor and educator, has accomplished his best and most notable work as superintendent of the Newark City Home in Verona, New Jersey. Mr. Heller was born February 4, 1850, in Hohenacker, Germany. He is the son of Frederick Heller and Christiana Mergenthaler, both natives of Germany, through whom he traces his descent from an old and respected German ancestral stock. He received an excellent education in the schools of his native land and was graduated from the Royal Teachers' College, Esslingen, Wuerttemberg, Germany. He also attended the Conservatory of Music in Stuttgart.

In 1880, when he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Heller came to this country, locating in Newark, N. J., where he found employment as a teacher in the Beacon street school, serving as principal of that school for a period of twelve years but resigning the place in 1903 in order to take

charge of the Newark City Home, of which he had been appointed superintendent, in which responsible capacity he has since continued to serve with the fullest credit. Mr. Heller is peculiarly adapted for the position in question. His ability as a teacher is in itself a desirable qualification and, combined with this, are all other essential requisites, as is amply shown by the great success attending his administration of affairs at the home. Upon his appointment to the superintendency, Mr. Heller at once re-organized the school attached thereto in accordance with modern principles in education, introducing manual training and physical culture. The surroundings of the home were beautified in various ways and the institution has been considerably enlarged under his management. New industries have been introduced and many other changes effected whereby the Home increased its usefulness and value.

Superintendent Heller is also secretary of the Board of Trustees, and his annual

reports exhibit a steady growth in the practical benefits accruing to the children under his charge. The city of Newark is fortunate in having such a man at the head of its home. The appointment was one that time has proved to be eminently fit, and Mr. Heller has won the approval of every one familiar with his work. He takes a keen interest in the duties of his position and he performs them with an intelligence, effectiveness and fidelity that entitle him to the public thanks. Personally, Mr. Heller is a high-minded gentleman of marked

ability and thorough culture. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, and he is popular among all classes in his city. He holds membership in Schiller Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark, and is an honorary member of the United German Singers of that city. Mr. Heller is a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his home and family. He married in Newark, December 25, 1880, Paulina Holzboog. To this marriage were born six children, namely, Charles, Elsie, Herbert, Alma, Lillian and Isolde.

SILAS CONDIT HALSEY

NEWARK

SILAS CONDIT HALSEY, for many years a leader in the business and social life of Newark and one of the most familiar figures on the streets of that city, was born in Springfield, N. J., on September 26, 1829. A son of Samuel (1801-1884) and Mary Hutchings Halsey (1802-1882) and brother of the Honorable George Armstrong Halsey (1827-1894), he was descended from a very old English family, the earliest tangible record of which is contained in a deed bearing the date of 10th July, 1458, which is now in possession of the Right Honorable Thomas Frederick Halsey, who has represented Herts in the British Parliament for many years. A grant of arms was made to the family by the Heralds College as early as 1633. In that year Mr. Halsey's first American ancestor, Thomas Halsey, came to America to escape the effects of the despotism of King Charles I. of England, and settled in Lynn, Mass. Subsequently he was one of the signers of an agreement with Governor Winthrop to found a new colony on Long Island that would be free from the religious persecutions prevailing in New England, and he became a man of large in-

fluence in the present town of Southampton and throughout Long Island.

Silas C. Halsey was eighth in descent in this line, which has included representatives eminent in the various wars of the country, in the ministry, in the National Congress, and in the State Legislature. His grandfather fought in the battle of Springfield, N. J., as a captain of Light Horse, and his father lived upon the Springfield farm, which he inherited, till 1845, when he removed to Newark and established a large leather manufactory. In all his life Samuel Halsey was universally respected for his upright character and attractive personal qualities. Silas C. Halsey inherited strong religious convictions, a commanding physique (he was over six feet tall), an unusually genial temperament, and charming social graces. Though above the ordinary height, he was framed in good proportions. He had a merry sparkle in his eye, and his whole features always bore an expression of kindness and good nature. As his tall figure passed along his customary promenades, his face was ever breaking out in smiles. The grasp of his hand was strong and hearty. His voice was one of pleasing modulation.



J. C. Halsey

If ever a man really enjoyed his manifold friendships, Mr. Halsey did. In his youth he took a keen interest and an active part in the athletic diversions of the day, and much of his later vigor and robust health was attributed to his early activity in the various fields of athletics.

He received his early education in the private schools conducted by the Rev. Drs. Weeks and Bradley. Ill health compelled him to abandon a projected university course, and in 1853 he went to Petersburg, Va., and took charge of business interests there that had been acquired by his brother. Subsequently he was engaged in business in Newark till 1875, when he retired. In 1862-65 he was Assistant Quartermaster-General with the rank of Major at Camp Frelinghuysen, the Newark rendezvous for troops, and during the war he rendered valuable service to the State and its soldiers both at the Camp and at the front. In 1880 President Harrison appointed him United States Consul at Sonneberg, the second largest consulate in Germany, with consular agencies at Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and at Bamberg, Bavaria, subordinate to it. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Halsey he re-

signed this post on January 1, 1894, and then spent several months in European travel with his family. On his return to Newark, Mr. Halsey served as a director in several financial institutions and became interested in a number of business enterprises. Throughout his life the social feature predominated. He was exceedingly hospitable and companionable, and had a big heart that was easily touched to sympathetic action by a tale of suffering or misfortune.

On September 13, 1852 he married Frances Lothrop Day, daughter of Charles Thompson Day, who died in 1866, leaving a son, Charles Day Halsey, now of New York. On November 3, 1875, he married Ella Louise Price, daughter of Jesse Dickinson and Harriet Eliza (Woodruff) Price, and great-granddaughter of Matthias Clark, a soldier of the Revolution, whose tombstone is in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church at Westfield, N. J. Mrs. Halsey and a daughter by this marriage, Mrs. Arthur J. Slade, of New York, survived him. He died at his home in Newark on June 12, 1906.

GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE

NEWARK

GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE, manufacturer, is of English ancestry of the best blood. The first immigrant of the name from England was John How. He was the son of John How, Esq., of Hodenhull, Warwickshire, and was of the family of Lord Charles How, earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Charles I. He was in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, and took the freeman's oath there in 1640. He was the first white man to settle in Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1657, and died there in 1687. While living at Sudbury, in 1642, he was a selectman and the marshal

of the town. His son, Thomas How, born in 1656, represented Marlborough in the General Court, was colonel in the militia, and active in the early Indian wars.

The family name in England had been spelled How, and that mode of orthography was retained in this country until it was changed, in the fifth generation, by Bezaleel Howe, second, who added a final e to the name, and that manner of writing it has since been adopted by all his descendants. Bezaleel Howe, second of the name, was born in 1755 and enlisted in the New Hampshire line in the continental army just

before the battle of Bunker Hill. He served throughout the entire war and remained in the regular army for fourteen years after peace was declared. For six years he served under General Anthony Wayne and retired with the rank of major. During the last year of the war he served in Washington's bodyguard as auxiliary lieutenant, and was a member of the commander-in-chief's military family during most of this time. As captain, at the close of the struggle he commanded the escort which took General Washington's papers and personal effects to Mount Vernon. The original letter of instructions for the march has been deposited among the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark.

John Moffat Howe, the father of George R. Howe and son of Bezaleel Howe, of Revolutionary times, was a physician and a clergyman. He was a resident of the City of Passaic, Passaic County, New Jersey, and was influential in changing a Jersey Dutch village into a thriving residential community, being largely and honorably identified with its material affairs, and also with its educational interests. At this time wise men were needed to control the sentiment of the community and give to it tone and character. This he did in an eminent degree, and by his example and efforts aided materially in making the town what it now is. The bent of his mind and his temperament led him to take a deep interest in the development of the methods adopted for the education of the youth of the city, and to his exertions is largely due the present admirable system of public instruction in Passaic. His qualifications in this direction were recognized by Governor Marcus L. Ward, who, in 1866, appointed him one of the members of the first State Board of Education, which position he held until 1884. Dr. Howe was the first railroad commuter from Passaic.

On his mother's side George R. Howe is descended from two prominent New England families, Barnard and Jenkins. Through one of them he traces his geneal-

ogy to Peter Jenkins, who settled in Massachusetts as early as 1635.

George Rowland Howe was born October 21, 1847, in New York City. He was educated in private schools and in the Passaic Academy. After receiving a thorough preparation he entered the New York University as a special course student, but did not graduate. Leaving college in 1866, he entered the employ of Carter, Hale & Co., a very large jewelry manufacturing establishment in Newark, founded in 1841 by Aaron Carter. For ten years he remained with this company, and so conducted himself as to win the entire confidence of his employers. In 1876 he was invited to become a member of the firm, which is now conducted under the title of Carter, Howe & Co. The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable in the country, and Mr. Howe, whose position in the establishment for many years has been that of manager of the factory, has aided largely in accomplishing this result.

Mr. Howe is faithful to the political organization whose principles he approves, but is by no means servile in obedience to its mandates. He is an independent thinker; and while he is an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party he serves it because he is a true patriot and believes that through its success the best good for his country will be obtained. He has never filled any political office and has never been ambitious for such honors. His tastes and inclinations do not lead him into the arena as a candidate. He was, however, a member for five years of the board of education of East Orange, where he resides. He is now a member and has been president of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association, a member and director of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, vice president of the New Jersey Historical Society, a trustee of the Washington Headquarters Association of Morristown, and a member of the Essex Club of Newark, the New Jersey Society of Founders and Patriots of America, the

New England Society of the Oranges, and the Republican Club of East Orange. He is treasurer of the board of trustees of The Newark Technical School and on May 26, 1908, was appointed by Governor Fort a member of the Commission on Industrial Education, to suggest to the Governor and legislature methods to supply deficiencies in our present educational system.

Mr. Howe is a member and ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange. His support has always been given to the right, and in whatever position he

may have been placed he has influenced all who have come within the circle of his control. The many employees of the large establishment under his management have felt his masterful desire to aid them in attaining those acquirements which lead to high and noble lives.

He married June 11, 1879, in Homer, New York, Louisa Anna Barber, youngest daughter of Paris and Jane (Eno) Barber. Two children have been born to this marriage: Herbert Barber Howe and Ruth Eno Howe.

WILLIAM GREENFIELD

NEWARK

WILLIAM GREENFIELD, whose personal energy and professional ability have won him an acknowledged standing at the New Jersey bar, was born in New York City, January 1, 1875. He is the son of Louis A. and Fannie Greenfield. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and began life at an early age by taking up the trade of tin-smith, at which he remained for a period of two years. The work, however, was not congenial and he entered the printer's trade as a pressman, in which capacity he served for the following ten years. He then embarked in the milk business in the City of Newark and then in the dairy business, establishing a milk route in New York City, and while he carried on this enterprise he read law in the office of Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, of New York. Shortly afterward he returned to the printer's trade, at the same time attending the night sessions of the New York Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November of that year and at once began the practice of his profession, although he continued to work at the printing trade until January, 1900, when he

opened an office at his residence, 42 Thirteenth Avenue, in Newark. In the following June he removed his office to the Globe Building at 800 Broad Street, that city, where he has since remained.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Greenfield entered upon the practice of law with a capital of four dollars, and it speaks well for his energy and talents that he has, since that time, not only acquired repute and standing as an able attorney but has prospered in a material way, being the owner of his own home and of an apartment house in Newark. His practice, which has steadily grown to large and important proportions, consists mostly of court work, a specialty being made of the pleading of cases at the bar, in which respect Mr. Greenfield has been most successful. He is an eloquent and convincing orator, strong in argument and forcible in expression. He is distinguished for the care with which he prepares his causes for trial and for the fidelity and intelligence with which he guards his clients' interests. That he has achieved prominence and prestige in his profession is best shown by the fact that he is general counsel for such concerns as the Mercer Realty Company, the

Newark and Suburban Realty Company, the Workman's Realty Company, H. Kock & Co., M. Zimmermann & Co. and the Christian Schmitt Furniture Company. In politics he is a Republican and very active in the campaign work of his party. He is president of the Hebrew Republican League of Essex County and of the Hebrew Republican Club of the Third Ward of Newark. He is a Hebrew in his religious faith and is a member of the Beth Israel Hospi-

tal and several charitable organizations. He holds membership and exercises influence in New Jersey Lodge No. 38, Order of Brith Abraham and professionally represents the City Hall Building and Loan Association and the Third Ward Building and Loan Association. He married June 19, 1901, Sadie Cohn, daughter of Godfried Cohn. To this marriage two children have been born, namely, Harold, born July 6, 1904, and Norma Lydia, born July 4, 1907.

GILBERT COLLINS

JERSEY CITY

GILBERT COLLINS, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from March 8th, 1897 until 1903, when he resigned to re-enter the practice of law, was born in Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, August 26, 1846, and is a descendant of an old English family which originally came from Kent, England. His great-great-grandparents were Daniel Collins and Alice Pell. His great-grandfather, Daniel Collins (1732-1819), of Stonington, served in the Revolutionary War, and according to existing records was First Lieutenant in the First Regiment Connecticut line, formation of 1777; and it is also known that he was in service from 1775. He married Anne Potter. His son, Gilbert (1789-1865), grandfather of the present Gilbert Collins, served several terms in the Connecticut Legislature. His wife was Prudence Frink. Judge Collins' father, Daniel Prentice Collins (born in 1813, died in 1862), was a manufacturer in Stonington throughout his life; he also had business relations in Jersey City, and on this account his son eventually made choice of that city as his field of labor, and his home. His mother, Sarah R., was a descendant of the Wells family of Connecticut.

Judge Collins was prepared for Yale College, but the death of his father changed his

purpose. The family, which consisted of his mother and one sister, removed to Jersey City, in 1863, and in 1865 he there entered the law office of Jonathan Dixon, now deceased and former justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1869, and as a counselor in February, 1872. On January 1, 1870, he became a partner of Mr. Dixon and continued in that relationship until that gentleman was elevated to the bench in April, 1875. He afterward formed a partnership with Charles L. Corbin, one of New Jersey's most distinguished lawyers. In 1881 William H. Corbin was admitted as a member of the firm, which continued under the style of Collins & Corbin till March 8, 1897, when Mr. Collins was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which position he held from March 8, 1897 until 1903, when he resigned and reengaged in the practice of law with his former partners, under the firm name of Collins & Corbin.

Judge Collins is, in politics, a Republican; he has been nominated by his party for State Senator (1880) once and for Congress twice (1882 and 1888). For two years, from May, 1884, to May, 1886, he



Gilbert Collins

served as Mayor of Jersey City, having been elected by a combination of an independent organization of citizens with the Republicans. For five years previous to 1893 he served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, when he declined a re-election.

June 2, 1870, he was married to Harriet Kingsbury Bush. Of their six children, two daughters survive. Their son, Walter

Collins, was educated at Columbia University, New York, and Williams College, Massachusetts. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1896, and was a practicing lawyer in Jersey City. He died November 11, 1900.

Judge Collins is a member of the Union League and Palma clubs of Jersey City, and of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

OSCAR BROMLEY MOCKRIDGE

NEWARK

OSCAR BROMLEY MOCKRIDGE, long prominent in the hardware trade of Newark, New Jersey, and closely identified with the banking interests of that city, was born in Newark, June 10, 1844. He is the son of Abraham Mockridge and Sarah Emmons Ward, and comes of an old and honored New Jersey family. His father, who was born in March, 1802, and died in 1873, was a member of the firm of Mockridge & Francis, hardware dealers, of Newark, an enterprise established in 1835.

The son received his education in Nathan Hedges' private school and the public schools of his native city. In 1861 he entered the service of his father, applying himself to the duties assigned him and acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge of the hardware business, a calling for which he was peculiarly adapted and in which he was destined to win high distinction as one of its ablest and most successful representatives. He was admitted to the firm in 1868, the style of the concern being changed at that time to Mockridge & Son, under which name it was subsequently carried on, Mr. Mockridge remaining identified with the enterprise until 1899, the business at that period being the oldest continuous undertaking of its class in the city of Newark. As a man of affairs, Mr. Mockridge was ably equipped. His judgment was sound even

as a young man, and his foresight keen and unerring. His methods were those of the old school, honest and fair, and he conducted his business in a progressive and energetic manner that gained for the house a wide prestige and an enviable repute.

Withdrawing from the business in 1899, Mr. Mockridge became treasurer of the Security Savings Bank of Newark, an institution that is notable as the second largest savings bank in its city. As treasurer of the institution in question, Mr. Mockridge has performed his functions with an ability that is most pronounced and his knowledge of banking has stood him in good stead in this connection. He still retains the trusteeship of the Security Savings Bank and in that capacity has strengthened the enterprise and contributed in no small degree to the building up of its steadily increasing business. He has been associated with banking in Newark for more than thirty years, having been throughout that period a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city.

He has never taken an active part in politics, neither seeking nor holding public office, and preferring to concentrate all his efforts upon his personal affairs. At the same time, he is public spirited to a notable degree and is willing at all times to unite in

any movement calculated to advance the common good or promote the material welfare of the community at large. He is one of the the original members of the North End Club, of Newark, and a popular man in that organization. He married August 19, 1873, Caroline B. Tichenor, of Newark.

They are the parents of one child, Dr. Oscar A. Mockridge, who was born March 29, 1885, and who is now a well-known and successful physician in Newark, where he has established a large and important practice and gained for himself a high standing in his chosen profession.

ARTHUR H. MITCHELL

EAST ORANGE

ARTHUR H. MITCHELL, one of the youngest lawyers of the New Jersey bar, was born in East Orange, August 11, 1877. He is the son of Aaron P. and Anna Elizabeth (Dodd) Mitchell. Educated in the Newark Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1896, he then went to Princeton University, being graduated from that institution in 1900. Taking up the study of law in the New York Law School, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. He was admitted to practice at the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1903, and as a counselor-at-law in 1907. He has already successfully established

himself, and is recognized as one of the rising young men in the legal profession. He is counsel for the East Orange Bank. A Republican in politics, is a member of the Republican Club of East Orange and in 1905 and 1906 was a member of the East Orange City Council. He is also a member of the Cap and Gown Club of Princeton, the Princeton Club of New York, the Essex Club of Newark, New Jersey, and Hope Lodge No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons. He belongs to the First Congregational Church of East Orange. He married September 17, 1907, Bertha K. Wood.

RUSSELL M. EVERETT

NEWARK

RUSSELL M. EVERETT was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 12, 1870. He was educated in Phillips Andover Academy, where he prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth College and was graduated therefrom in 1891. As a student he displayed ability of a high order and was especially proficient in mathematics and physics. Coming to New Jersey soon after his graduation, he taught in public and preparatory schools for some time. In 1897 he located in Newark, where he entered the employment of Drake & Co.,

a firm of patent solicitors of long standing. He also engaged in the study of law, making a specialty of the law of patents, trade marks and copy-rights, and in 1902 was admitted to the bar, practicing for Drake & Co. until 1905, when he opened an office for himself at 788 Broad Street, Newark. He is a member of the Lawyers Club and resides in the Forest Hill section of Newark. Politically he is a member of the Republican party, and was elected as one of the members of the Essex County delegation to the Assembly of 1906.

GEORGE HENRY GLEESON

ARLINGTON

GEORGE HENRY GLEESON, one of the most promising and successful younger members of the New Jersey bar, was born in Harrison, New Jersey, April 4, 1880. He is the son of Thomas E. Gleeson and Alice Morrissey, and is descended from old and reputable ancestral stock on both sides. He received his education in Seton Hall College, South Orange, afterward entering the New York Law School, from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1905. Meantime he had read law in the office of the Honorable Thomas J. Lintott, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1905, and as a counsellor in November, 1908. He then formed a partnership with Charles Jones, under the style of Jones & Gleeson, with offices on Broad street in Newark, rapidly establishing an excellent practice and gaining repute as an able young lawyer, in whose hands

important litigation might be safely placed, with every assurance of careful and intelligent handling. He also has an office in Harrison.

Mr. Gleeson's home is in Arlington, New Jersey, where he is regarded as a representative citizen who has the esteem and confidence of all who know him. He is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party and has always taken an active part in the campaign work of that organization, being a popular member of the Robert Davis Association, of Jersey City. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious faith and a gentleman of high culture, intellectual attainments, and warm sympathies. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus and in Kearney Lodge No. 1050, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married, October 10, 1906, Mary K. Quinn, daughter of Edward H. Quinn, of Newark.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES

ELIZABETH

FOSTER M. VOORHEES, Governor of New Jersey, in 1899, was born in Clinton, New Jersey, November 5, 1856. His ancestors came from Holland about 1660, and settled on Long Island. He is a son of Nathaniel W. and Naomi (Leigh) Voorhees. His father, who was a well-known and widely respected citizen of New Jersey, was admitted to the bar of that State in 1854, but never practiced.

Mr. Voorhees was graduated from Rutgers College in 1876. He taught school for a year after his graduation, and then began the study of law in the offices of Magie & Cross, of Elizabeth. Admitted to the bar in June, 1880, and he at once began practice

in Elizabeth, where he soon became one of the foremost members of the Union County bar. His political career began in 1888, when he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly. He served with notable distinction in that body during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890. In the fall of 1893 he was elected to the State Senate from his county, and was re-elected in 1896. His record in the Senate added to his laurels as to ability, uprightness, and statesmanship. In 1894 he was tendered the appointment of Circuit Court Judge by Governor Werts, and later Governor Griggs offered him a clerkship in the Court of Chancery. Mr. Voorhees declined both honors, as his large law practice

and duty to his clients demanded his time. In the Assembly, in 1889 and 1890, he was the leader of his party, then in the minority, and was twice nominated for Speaker. In the Senate he was the majority leader in 1895, 1896 and 1897. For five years he served as a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education. In that capacity he showed his keen interest in the education of the youth of his state, and to his efforts was due, to a very large extent, the efficiency of the public schools of Elizabeth. When the

State Senate was organized in 1898, Mr. Voorhees was unanimously chosen President of that body. In that position he served until Governor Griggs accepted the Attorney-Generalship in the Cabinet of President McKinley, when he succeeded him in the office of Chief Executive of the State. Governor Voorhees received the Republican nomination to succeed himself as Governor, and was elected for a full term, in November, 1898. He was inaugurated in January, 1899.

FREDERICK TYSOE FEAREY

NEWARK

IT is said that nothing succeeds like success, and that seems to be the life story of Frederick Tysoe Fearey, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 18, 1848. His parents were Isaac Fearey and Alice Tysoe. They came to the United States from Stevington, Bedfordshire, England, a farming section. They educated their son in the public schools and business colleges of his native city. Young Fearey spent the earlier years of his business career representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as their city passenger agent, for a period of ten years. He entered the employment of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in its general passenger department in New York City in 1869.

During his railroad service, Mr. Fearey became deeply interested in all railroad work, and analogous business, and his mind was ever on the alert for developments in telegraph, electric burglar alarms and messenger service; and he took a prominent part in the organization of companies in these lines. Later he paid special attention to the development of the telephone business, and was one of the first to organize and promote that interest in Essex County.

During 1888 and 1889 he made a study of rail fastenings, as applied to steam railroads, and the result was the securing of several patents and the formation of a company under the laws of the State of New Jersey, known as the Continuous Rail Joint Company of America, Mr. Fearey being one of its chief executive officers. The products of this company were introduced and successfully used throughout the United States, and received the highest awards at Paris, 1900; Buffalo, 1901 and St. Louis, 1904. In 1905 two other companies were united with the Continuous Company, and a new organization formed under the laws of the State of New York, known as The Rail Joint Company. Mr. Fearey was chosen president, with offices at No. 29 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City. The business of the company has grown enormously, the output during the past year having been in excess of any previous year, which is an indication of the extent to which improved rail joints, of the base-supporting type, which are manufactured exclusively by this company, are replacing the old time angle bars. The total quantity of joints shipped by this company up to date is more than sufficient to equip a railroad that would encircle the earth, and



F. J. Feary

the company is now enjoying a large and successful business.

The formation of the telephone companies and his prominent work in the other lines called for great activity on the part of Mr. Fearey, and he became one of the best known men in the county, while his technical knowledge in the lines mentioned was considered most remarkable. Coupled with this was the faculty of intense application to the work in hand, and the consequence was that everything Mr. Fearey touched seemed full of life. His vigorous health has enabled him to thoroughly attend to all the work in hand without any diminution of natural force or vigor.

Mr. Fearey, in 1896, married Bertha Louise Kittel, of New York City. Two

children have blessed the union, Marie Louise and Geraldine Kittel. They reside at the family home at East Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Fearey has never occupied political office, but has been an earnest and energetic Republican, serving in the clubs of that organization. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Newark Board of Trade, the Republican Club of East Orange, the Essex Club of Newark, the Newark Artists Club, the Arsdale Golf Club, the Municipal Art League, the Orange Musical Art Society, the Civics Society of Orange, and the National Arts Club and Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City. He is also a member and one of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Newark.

WILLIAM BUERMANN

NEWARK

WILLIAM BUERMANN, M. D., one of the younger and most promising citizens and physicians of Newark, was born in that city February 23, 1875. He is a grandson of Wilhelm Buermann and a son of August Buermann, Sr. His father was born in Sattenhausen near Göttingen, Hanover, Germany, November 4, 1842. He settled in Newark in 1863 and enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, serving in the Civil War in the command of Major General John M. Schofield. At the close of the war he returned to Newark, became a pioneer in the manufacture of saddlery hardware, and built up a business favorably known throughout the United States and in foreign countries. Subsequently he made large investments in real estate, and was among the first to develop the Clinton Hill district of Newark, now one of the most fashionable residential sections of that city. Dr. Buermann's mother was Margaretha Koenig, born June 24, 1844, a daughter of

Michael Koenig, who held the office of bürgermeister of Elbersheim, in Württemberg, Germany, for thirty-three years.

Dr. Buermann received a public school education in Newark, and, after being graduated from the classical department of the High School in 1893, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons—the Medical Department of Columbia University—in New York City, and was graduated therefrom in 1896, the year he attained his majority. Immediately after graduation he engaged for a time in post-graduate work in New York. During 1898-1903 he was chief of the surgical clinic, of the Newark City Dispensary. He also became attending physician to the Bethany Home for the Aged in Irvington, New Jersey. Since April, 1907, he has been engaged in general practice in Newark. He married in Roselle Park, New Jersey, February 19, 1900, Emma Amelia Bender, daughter of John C. Bender, a native of Württemberg, Germany, and Josephine M. Peters, born in

New York City. The issue of this marriage is Arthur William Buermann, born December 16, 1902.

Despite close and constant professional study and congenial scientific investigation, Dr. Buermann has found time to indulge in many recreative diversions. Professionally he is a member of the New Jersey State and Essex County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association; ex-President of the Newark Medical League; medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company; Carteret Tent No. 3, Knights of the Maccabees; and Newark City Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; and medical director of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Socially he is an ex-president of the High School Alumni Association and a member of the Wednesday, Garfield and New Jersey Auto and Motor Clubs of the Eintracht-Verein, and The Artist's Club. His fraternal associations, besides those mentioned, comprise St. John's

Lodge, No. 1 Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Thirty-second degree, and Anthony Wayne Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics.

In more public affairs, he is a member of the Newark Board of Trade; vice-President of the Clinton Trust Company; and President of the Clinton Hill Improvement Association. He is also a Trustee and President of the Men's League of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church. Personally, Dr. Buermann is easy of approach, affable in conversation, an enthusiast in the phenomenal developments in medical and surgical practice of the last few years, and an earnest worker in the causes of civic improvements and social betterments. Before entering the medical profession, he was prominent in musical circles, taking part in many entertainments about his own town and was organist of the First German Baptist Church for five years.

WALTER S. NICHOLS

NEWARK

WALTER S. NICHOLS is a representative of many of the oldest and best families in New Jersey. His ancestors were distinguished in the early history of Newark and classed among its most influential and distinguished citizens. The name Nichols is first mentioned in the Newark town records on the third day of December, 1669, a little more than three years after the first settlement of the town. The notice is very brief and not much to the point, giving no information as to the subject matter of the titles of which mention is made. It was agreed, so says the record, "the town assembled, that the letter prepared should be copied out and sent to Col. Nicholls in the Town's behalf—and signed by Mr. Treat in the name of the Town." This

Colonel Nicholls was undoubtedly the Governor who was appointed in 1664 by the Duke of York, over the lands granted to him by King Charles II., and who, under his commission, undertook to give titles to lands in New Jersey although the duke had conveyed the whole of that Province to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret prior to Nicholl's commission as Governor. Genealogical investigations indicate an older brother of this turbulent officer who settled in Connecticut as the probable ancestor of the Nichols family in Newark.

The next mention of a Nichols is in 1775, when Robert Nichols is named as one of three persons appointed to treat with Captain Riggs concerning "some disputed lands." In 1815 Isaac Nichols, the grand-

father of Walter S. Nichols, appears prominently in the business of the town as one of its leaders, and from that time for half a century he was identified with all the interests of Newark, both public and private. He was of uncommon sagacity, wise and prudent, thoughtful and considerate in all his undertakings. He was very frequently called upon to act in many fiduciary capacities, as executor, administrator, trustee, and guardian.

Walter S. Nichols was born in Newark, November 23, 1841, and is the son of Alexander McWhorter Nichols and Hannah Riggs Ward. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Nichols, already mentioned, and his maternal grandfather was Caleb S. Ward, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Newark. He is the great-grandson of Captain Robert Nichols, of the Second Regiment of New Jersey militia, and of Deacon Joseph Davis, wagon master in the Essex County militia, both of whom served with credit in the Revolutionary Army. He is also a descendant of many of the first and early settlers of Newark, whose names will be recognized at once by any student of the history of that town, such as Riggs, Ward, Swaine, Farrand, Johnson, Lawrence, Bruen, and Davis. His lineal descent from several noble families of England, including the Clintons, Montgomeries, and Beauchamps, is undoubted, as is also his descent through Sir William Booth from the Saxon, Norman and Scottish Kings of England, the Carolingian rulers of France, and the early Emperors of Germany. Mr. Nichols is too good a republican to lay any stress or claim any more respect on account of these genealogies, but as these facts seem to be within the scope of this publication his biographer feels in duty bound to state them.

Mr. Nichols was prepared for college in the Newark Wesleyan Institute. He entered Princeton University in 1860 and was graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1866. After graduation he entered the office of the Honorable Joseph P. Bradley, late Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court, as a student at law, but has never practiced that profession. Soon after this he became associated with C. C. Hine, now dead, in the business of publication of insurance literature in the City of New York. This led to his adoption of a new and rather untried profession, that of consulting mathematician and legal adviser of various corporate and other business interests on insurance matters, and as editor of several works on the law of insurance, contracts, and agents, and of the *Insurance Law Journal* and the *Insurance Monitor*. This he has followed assiduously and successfully for the last thirty years, and has acquired in it a reputation known and recognized all over the republic.

He is a member and has been one of the directors for several years of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is also a member of the New Jersey Historical Society. He is now and for many years has been President of the Board of Trustees of the old historic First Presbyterian Church of Newark, the oldest church organization of that denomination in the State.

He is a director in the old Newark Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the American Mathematical Society, and has been one of the counsel and mathematical examiners of the Actuarial Society of America of which he is a fellow and a large contributor to its proceedings. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In 1888 he was the American representative of the Actuarial Society to the International Congress of Actuaries in London, of which he is also a member.

Mr. Nichols possesses the virtues, but not any of the objectionable characteristics, of his Puritan ancestors. Broad and comprehensive in his views on all subjects submitted to him, tenacious in his opinion, decided and firm in his judgment of men and measures, he is nevertheless tolerant of the opin-

ions of others, believing that it is the birth-right of freemen to exercise unchallenged private judgment in all important matters relating to human actions and human hap-

piness. He is an important and influential member of society and wields a forceful mastery by the sheer force of his firm and decided character.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL

NEW BRUNSWICK

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL, was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, January 27, 1844, and is President of the People's National Bank of New Brunswick. He was Surrogate of Middlesex county for ten years, from November, 1882, until November, 1892. He served with the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers throughout the Civil War. He came to South Amboy, where he entered business and continued his residence there until

1882, when he was elected Surrogate and removed to New Brunswick. He served three years as a member of the Township Committee, and two years as Chosen Freeholder, during the last year of which he was Director of the Board. He is Director of the New Brunswick Savings Bank. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention in Minneapolis. He was elected to the Sixty-first Congress for an eighth term.

JAMES DOUGLASS ORTON

NEWARK

THE present picturesque borough of Caldwell, in Essex County, with the First and Second Mountains stretching along its eastern boundary and the Passaic river winding about its western and northern limits, was in its early days one of the noteworthy intellectual centres of New Jersey. It had been formed from Newark and Acquackanonk (the latter in Passaic County) in 1798, and its proximity to the county-seat of Essex, the Oranges, Bloomfield, and other nearby places made it an attractive location for residence when people from those more thickly settled sections desired to spread out to the mountain suburbs.

It thus received a number of families from various quarters, became quite a cosmopolitan community, reared its youth to the extent of its facilities, and then sent them forth for the higher education and

the business and professional training that would fit them for their life work. Wherever the sons and daughters of Caldwell were subsequently established, not one of them ever failed to extol the quiet, the dignity, and the culture of the pretty village among the mountains, and Caldwell, for its part, in this manner returned to larger and more pretentious communities goodly specimens of its native stock, of whom it had high reason to be proud.

The names of many men who, born here, became identified elsewhere with the history of the County and State, may be readily recalled. The Grover family, beginning with the Reverend Stephen Grover, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here for nearly fifty years, and following with Stephen R. Grover, lawyer and State Senator, and Lewis C. Grover, who became counsel and ultimately president of



W. D. Carter

the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, at Newark; George De Gran Moore, for many years Surrogate of the County; and the late President of United States, baptised Stephen Grover Cleveland, are deserving of special mention as natives of Caldwell. And, among "the good that came out" of the village, he who is the subject of the present sketch, by a long and honorable career, won a conspicuous place.

The family name of Orton is supposed to be of Danish origin, meaning a steep, round hill. It is found as a surname in Norway at the present time, and has been a familiar name in England for several centuries. At Reresby, a little village near Leicester, there is an old church—St. Michael's—in which lie buried five members of the Orton family, among whom one, the Reverend John Orton, it is said, was greatly beloved for his "universal benevolence and charities." There were seven families of the name in England, whose existence was attested by armorial bearings, but to which one, the first of the name to come to America, belonged is not definitely known. It is believed, however, that he came from Leicester, and it is known for a certainty that one Thomas Orton came from England in 1640 and settled in Windsor, Conn.

This Thomas Orton married in 1641 Margaret Pratt; lived in Windsor for fourteen years; and then moved to Farmington, and was one of the original eighty-four settlers of that town. He had four children, one son and three daughters. The son, John, lived and died in Farmington. He was married three times. By his first wife he had a son and a daughter; by his second wife, Hannah Orvis, two sons and two daughters. His third wife, Mary Tudor, of Windsor, survived him, and, five years after his death, married John Judson, of Woodbury, Conn., one of the signers of the original compact for the building of that town.

John, the oldest son of John Orton and

Hannah Orvis, (born about 1692), lived in Farmington till 1717, when he removed to Woodbury, married there, and had five children, two sons and three daughters, Samuel, the second son, was born in the old Orton homestead, which is still in the possession of the family and stands on ground which was a part of the tract originally bought by John Orton when he settled in Woodbury, nearly two hundred years ago. Samuel was graduated from Yale College, in 1765; studied medicine in Woodbury; married Ruth Judson, one of the family of Adoniram Judson, the famous Baptist missionary to Burmah, India, and had six sons (one of whom died in infancy) and two daughters. Each of his five surviving sons became a physician, after studying with the father.

James Orton, one of the sons of Samuel, and father of the subject of this sketch, journeyed on horseback from Woodbury to Caldwell, New Jersey, about 1810, and in 1814 married Hester Maria, daughter of Nathaniel Douglass, of Hanover, New Jersey. On settling in Caldwell, Dr. Orton was the only physician for miles around, and soon became a welcome guest in most of the homes in that entire section, both because of his high professional and his inviting personal character.

James Douglass Orton, his oldest son, was born in the Caldwell homestead, on December 19, 1822. He received his early education in Calvin Crane's School, and when thirteen years old went to Holt and Sargent's Academy in Montclair, then the best school in the neighborhood. For four years he walked the four miles between home and school twice daily through summer and winter, and to this regular exercise he subsequently attributed his robust health and his passion for several forms of athletics. While attending school Mr. Orton had a strong desire to become a physician, but circumstances interfered with his plans, and it was decided that he should avail himself of an opportunity that was presented by the connection of an

uncle, Marcus B. Douglass, with the State Bank of Newark, and learn the banking business.

After working three years in the State Bank he became bookkeeper in the Newark Banking Company; and later was appointed receiving-teller of the North River Bank of New York; and in 1849 was made paying-teller of the Ocean Bank, also of New York; and in the same year was recalled to the State Bank and given the post of cashier. In 1864 he organized the Second National Bank in Newark, was made its president, and held that office till a few weeks before his death. When he undertook the organization of this bank, all the capital stock, \$300,000, was subscribed in less than three days, which circumstance, occurring amid some of the darkest days of the Civil War, most pleasingly attested the confidence the business community of Newark had in Mr. Orton's integrity, ability, and judgment.

Mr. Orton was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Washington Association of Morristown. For many years he held the office of Senior Warden of Old Trinity Church, which he had attended regularly from the time he settled in Newark. During the Civil War he devoted all his spare time to ministering to the wants and contributing to the pleasures of the sick and wounded soldiers at the Ward General

Hospital in Newark, where a younger brother, Dr. Samuel Henry Orton, was stationed. He was actively identified with the varied interests of Newark for more than fifty years, and took a special pleasure in co-operating in the promotion of educational movements, particularly such as concerned the youth of the city.

He had a keen perception, a quick-acting mind, a ripe judgment, and, in financial matters, a combination of conservatism and positivism that brought his opinions into constant demand. Well-proportioned in stature, erect as a soldier, with searching eyes, a beaming smile, a rapid and somewhat swinging gait, and faultless attire, he was a man who would attract attention and friendship wherever placed.

Mr. Orton was married, on January 14, 1846, to his cousin, Esther Maria, daughter of Marcus B. Douglass, of Newark, and Nancy Gould, of Caldwell. Six children were born of this union—three sons and three daughters. One son, James Douglass Orton, of Newark, and two daughters, Mrs. Samuel Lord, of Orange, and Mrs. Frank Bliss Colton, of East Orange, are still (1909) living. On January 14, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Orton celebrated their golden wedding in a manner never to be forgotten by any participants therein. Mr. Orton died at his residence in Newark on February 22, 1902, in the eightieth year of his age.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE WINNER

NEWARK

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE WINNER was born in Pennington, New Jersey, November 10, 1863, of Puritan and Dutch stock. His father, William Wilberforce Winner, Sr., was a member of a Mercer county family and his mother was Virginia Bergen, of the Bergen family, of Manhattan. The late Reverend Isaac Win-

ner, D. D., a pioneer in New Jersey Methodism, famous as a circuit rider and pulpit orator, a man known to have never suffered defeat in debate, was the paternal grandfather, while on the maternal side he is descended from the Von Bergens (Bergens) of the original settlers of Manhattan, now the great borough of Greater

New York. The records show that Hans Von Beregen, originator of the family in America, settled on Manhattan island, his farm beginning at the Battery and extending north as far as Cortlandt street. Other ancestors of Mr. Winner were among the first settlers of the region where the city of Philadelphia stands.

Being a true scion of his stock, the temperament and character of Mr. Winner can be readily understood. He was persevering and patient, conscientious and faithful, honorable and truthful, strict and generous, religious and broad-minded, sympathetic and firm. He despised a liar and abhorred a hypocrite. He readily forgave an enemy, and would have sacrificed himself for a friend. Mr. Winner began his school work at the age of five in an old-fashioned schoolhouse situated in a clearing in the woods at Dutch Neck, Mercer county, New Jersey. He left the farm at the age of ten, moving with his parents to Newark, New Jersey, where he received the advantages of a thorough education, elementary, academic, high school and business, followed by post-graduate courses in the subjects of higher education. His business alma mater was the Newark Business College of which he was the head and, interesting to note, of which he was the first graduate. Upon completing his course he was looked upon by the founder of the college, Professor Martin Mulvey, A. M., to be a promising young man with an especial aptitude for teaching. An opportunity to join the faculty was offered to him, which, after considerable deliberation, he accepted. He soon determined to devote his life to teaching, and his successful career as an educator is ample evidence of the wisdom of his decision. During his quarter-century experience in school life he was an indefatigable worker, closely applying himself to his work for six days and nights each week, for the full year of twelve months for the greater period of his time. This, he said, was part of the price of success, and by his long experience he was

well fitted to point the way to aspiring youths, young men and women.

Besides his extended services in the Newark Business College, he was for ten years, instructor in the Newark Academy, a college-preparatory school of national reputation, founded over a century and a quarter ago, and, in the same capacity ten years in the Dearborn Morgan (college-preparatory) school of Orange, New Jersey, five years in Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey, three years in the East Orange Institute, and five years with the Orange Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Winner was a talented artist penman and engrosser, both in old style line work and up-to-date wash drawing and illuminating. For many years his combined classes in penmanship exceeded a thousand students each day, a record probably not equaled by many, if any teachers of penmanship, during the past twenty-five years. Aside from his ability as a master in the art of teaching writing, he was an expert in the examination of disputed handwriting, having been recognized by the courts of New Jersey in this capacity for many years.

His ripe experience as a school man, his technical and expert knowledge of the subjects embraced in an up-to-date business curriculum, his keen appreciation of the requirements of the business community, his tact and wisdom in his contact with the student body, his power to discipline, his liberal business policy, together with his unflinching determination to produce finished students out of the ordinary, without regard to cost in energy, time and money, placed him foremost as a business educator, and established for the Newark Business College an annual enrollment of fully six hundred students. Thorough instruction, enforced discipline, and excellent results became the salient features of this, Newark's leading business school.

Mr. Winner was twice married. He married first, in 1887, Anna Knox Can-

niff, of Caldwell, New Jersey, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living. His second marriage was on July 16, 1901, to Myra L. Havens. Mrs. Winner was a worthy assistant to her husband in the management of the institution. She aided him most materially in all branches of the work and by her advice and through her counsel many of the advances were made. Although Mr. Winner died November 3, 1907, the institution to which his business life was devoted still flourishes and is conducted upon the same advanced principles as prior to his death by Mrs. Winner, who has become principal of the institution and its proprietor and manager.

He was not much given to social life: his acquaintances were legion, his business friends many, his social friends few, but tried. The Knights of Pythias was the only secret order to which he belonged. He was a member of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation, the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, and the Private Commercial Schools Managers' Association.

In reading he was particularly fond of

history, biography and the sciences, while art appealed strongly to his tastes. He was a lover of nature, finding his greatest pleasure in getting near to "nature's heart." The ocean, the bay, the river, the woods, the mountains, the fields, the landscape, animal, and all plant life had an unfailing charm for him. Naturally his recreations were mostly found in wheeling, boating, fishing and traveling. He had a pronounced genius for construction and was never happier while away from business than when working with tools in carpentry, and the interior and exterior of his home abounds with evidences of his handiwork.

By his death the cause of education in the State of New Jersey suffered a severe loss. His passing was mourned by thousands throughout the State, who during their earlier years were entrusted to his care, the majority of whom attribute their success in life to the early training and the care bestowed upon them by Mr. Winner. All of his former students bear testimony of his capabilities and have profited by the example of his beautiful life.

ISAAC FIELD ROE

NEWARK

ISAAC FIELD ROE, manufacturer and jobber, who is prominently identified with the business interests of the City of Newark, was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, being a son of George and Lizzie (Miller) Roe. His paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Harriet (Shepard) Roe, and his great-grandparents were George and Margaret (Struble) Roe. His maternal grandparents were Jacob Baird and Elizabeth (Kline) Miller; his great-grandparents were Henry and Margaret (Baird) Miller.

Mr. Roe received his education in Hackettstown and in Newark, and his first ex-

perience in the business world was as a bank clerk in New York City, and subsequently in connection with manufacturing interests in Newark. Since October 1893 through his energy, progressiveness, and marked executive ability he has developed the firm of Roe & Conover of which he is the proprietor, until it is one of the most important in that city, and one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey. For many years it was located at 200-202 Market street and 17-23 Mechanic street, Newark, but finding its quarters too small to meet the needs of its rapidly increasing trade the entire business has been removed



Isaac H. K.

to 206-210 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, where it occupies space of nearly two city blocks, reached by trackage from railroads, whereupon have been erected substantial buildings for the economical concentration of the varied interests passing through the hands of the concern which is thus able to conduct its affairs in a manner which will revolutionize its former methods, as well as set a new pace in the trade in which it is engaged, giving greater promptness and greater satisfaction to its customers. The concern is engaged in the manufacturing and jobbing of general hardware, tools, machinery and supplies for mills, railways, machinists, power plants, steam fitters, plumbers, contractors and other mechanical trades.

Outside of his business interests Mr. Roe has wide social and other connections, many

of them being of important business character. He is a State Director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; Director of the Ironbound Trust Company; President of the Ninth Ward Building and Loan Association; Vice President of the Board of Trade of Newark; President of the Shippers and Receivers Bureau of Newark; and a member of the Advisory Dock and Meadow Reclamation Commission. He is also a member of the Builders Exchange, the Essex Club of Newark, the Essex County Country Club of Orange, the New York Athletic Club, the Forest Hill Field Club, the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, and the Road Horse Association of New Jersey. He belongs to Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, and Salaam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.

THOMAS GRIFFITH HAIGHT

JERSEY CITY

THOMAS GRIFFITH HAIGHT, counselor-at-law, was born August 4, 1879, at Colt's Neck, Monmouth County, New Jersey. His father was John Tyler Haight, a lawyer by profession, who was County Clerk of Monmouth County, a member of the Assembly, and County Collector of Monmouth County. His mother was Mary Louise Drummond Haight. His early education was obtained in the Freehold Institute, Freehold, New Jersey, after which he entered Princeton University in the class of 1900 and remained until 1898.

Taking up the study of law as a profession he became a student under the direction of Edmund Wilson, the present Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, and later attended the New York Law School, New York, from which he was graduated in June, 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the New Jersey state bar as attorney in Novem-

ber, 1900, and became counselor at law in February, 1905. After admittance to the bar in 1901, he became the managing clerk for Queen & Tennant, counselors at law, of Jersey City, which position he held until the dissolution of the firm in January, 1905, when he formed a partnership with George G. Tennant, formerly of the firm of Queen & Tennant with whom he is still associated in the practice of law at Jersey City. From the time that he was admitted to the bar, by his sturdy self-reliance and attention to every detail connected with his profession, he has built up a strong foundation for future success.

In politics Mr. Haight is a Democrat. He has served with the Second Troop, and Signal Corps of New Jersey for about seven years. He is popular as a club man, being a member of the Jersey City Club, the Bergen Lodge of Masons, the Hudson County Bar Association of New Jersey,

the New Jersey State Bar Association, the Princeton Club of New York, and the Cannon Club of Princeton. He is also connected with the Organized Aid Association of New Jersey. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

On October 18, 1905, he married Annie Crater, daughter of David S. and Annie Coombs Crater. David S. Crater has been Surrogate of Monmouth County for thirty years. Mr. Haight has a daughter, Annie Louise Haight. The Haight family is one

of ancient English origin. The first to come to this country was Colonel Joseph Haight who, shortly after the Revolution, settled in New Jersey. He purchased a plantation at what was afterwards known as Colts Neck; the same home always remained in the Haight family. Mr. Haight's grandfather was Thomas G. Haight, one of the framers of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey in 1844. Mr. Haight, is a nephew of the late General Charles Haight, for many years Prosecutor of Monmouth county.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON

JERSEY CITY

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Vice Chancellor, was born in Camden, New Jersey, November 28, 1864, and is a son of the Reverend Joseph F. Garrison, D. D., and Elizabeth V. Garrison. He is a brother of Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison. He attended school in Exeter, New Hampshire, spent one year in Harvard College, read law with Redding, Jones and Carson, of Philadelphia, and Thomas E. French, of Camden, and finished his legal studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia

in 1886, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1888, and as a counselor at the June term, 1892. He commenced practice in New Jersey in Camden, in 1888, and removing from Camden to Jersey City in 1898, became a member of the firm of Garrison, McManus and Enright. This partnership dissolved when he accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor, tendered to him by Chancellor Magie. He took the oath of office on June 15, 1904, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1911.

RICHARD W. BOOTH

NUTLEY

RICHARD W. BOOTH, County Collector for the County of Essex, New Jersey, was born in Franklin, now Nutley, New Jersey, August 13, 1859. He was the son of Enoch Booth who was a hotel proprietor of English descent. His mother was Mary M. Stager of a Holland family. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and before he was out of his teens was employed in a factory; after-

wards becoming a clerk in a store to the proprietorship of which he succeeded and retained until 1900. He has always been a staunch Republican and is a member of the Republican Club of Nutley.

Active in public affairs he has been prominent in public service for more than a quarter of a century. In 1881 when only twenty-one years of age he was elected clerk of Franklin Township, Essex County, and held

that position for three years. For five years he was a member of the Town Committee of Franklin and during three of this period was Chairman of the Committee. His resignation from this committee was tendered in order to enable him to accept election as a member of the Chosen Board of Freeholders, of which board he became one of the most active and efficient members. Interested in the subject of education, he was and is a member of the Board of Edu-

cation of Nutley for six terms of three years each and was instrumental in placing the public schools on the high class basis they are to-day. Subsequently he became County Collector (Treasurer) for the County of Essex and in 1908 was serving his fourth term in that responsible position. He is a member of Nutley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arcanum and the Republican Indian League. He married April 2, 1885, Elizabeth R. Rushby of Franklin.

MAX ANTHONY ERN

NEWARK

MAX ANTHONY ERN, who ranks conspicuously among the younger members of the New Jersey bar as an able and successful lawyer of more than ordinary attainments, was born in Newark, that State, July 18, 1878. He is the son of Ferdinand Ern and Marie Gunther, both old residents of Newark, and he traces his ancestry back to old and respected German stock through both father and mother. The elder Ern was formerly a successful dry-goods merchant in Newark, but retired from business some years ago. The son received his rudimentary education in the public school of his native city but dropped his studies at the age of fourteen years to become an apprentice with the firm of Unger Brothers, jewelry manufacturers, with which concern he remained for two years. He then accepted a position as postal clerk in the Newark Post-office, in which capacity he served for the following eight years, working nights. During the last three years of that period, he attended the New York Law School, pursuing his studies during the day and performing his postal duties at night. Through his own efforts alone, he acquired a thorough knowledge of law and prepared himself for that profession with a completeness that rendered him fully equipped for its successful practice.

He possessed a natural ability and marked aptitude for the calling and this, combined with his earnestness and untiring application, resulted in his entering upon his chosen field of effort with qualifications and attainments of an exceptional order.

After reading law in the office of Henry W. Egner, Jr., in Newark, Mr. Ern was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in March, 1904, and as a counselor in 1907. Establishing himself in general practice in Newark, he was successful from the very beginning, his talents attracting immediate attention. His services were retained in a number of important cases and he acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to himself. He guards the interests of his clients with a fidelity that has given him enviable repute and he prepares his causes for trial with a care and skill that have drawn favorable comment. A staunch Republican in his political opinions and affiliations, Mr. Ern has actively participated in the campaigns of his party, in which connection he has rendered valuable service. In 1907 he was the nominee of his party for the office of Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward of Newark, a position for which he was defeated by the very narrow margin of only six votes.

Greatly interested in athletics and all wholesome outdoor sports, Mr. Ern is an enthusiastic member of the National Turn Verein. Refined in his tastes and a lover of fine books, he has collected a large and valuable library, in which he takes an unflagging delight. He is popular among his

friends, his personality being of a pleasing type, and he is justly esteemed in his city as one of its representative men. Mr. Ern married February 27, 1905, Elsie Joralemon, granddaughter of the late Abraham Joralemon, former president of the Board of Works of the City of Newark.

LEWIS MICHAEL SMITH

NEWARK

LEWIS MICHAEL SMITH, a worthy representative of one of the great industries for which the city of Newark is famous the world over, was born in the town of Sompolno, County of Kolo, Government of Kalisz, Russian Poland, on September 1, 1833. He was educated by private tutors with a view of entering a university in Russia, and, besides his mother-tongue of Platt-Deutsch, he acquired fluency in the German, Polish, and Russian languages. The death of his father put an end to all thought of a university education, and he was apprenticed to the trade of tanner and currier. About a year before the expiration of his apprenticeship he was drafted for a twenty-five years' service in the Russian army. Bent on avoiding this and knowing that officers would soon be seeking him, he ran away from home, secreted himself in a barn and during a stormy night made his way across the frontier to German soil. Thence he worked his way to Liverpool and New York, reaching the latter city with less than a dollar in his pockets. He had a precarious existence there till good fortune brought him to the favor of Levi W. Flagg, M. D., of Yonkers, New York, who took him into his home and became a second father to him. Throughout his life he took special delight in acknowledging the beneficial effect the kindness, the advice, and the example of Dr. Flagg had had upon his career. He soon acquired a practical command of the English language, and in 1853

settled in Newark and found employment at his trade.

Mr. Smith was born of Christian parents whose Sabbath began at sunset on Saturday and closed at sunrise on Monday. He was brought up in the Lutheran Church, but in 1858 he united with the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark, in which he was active as an elder and as a Sunday School worker till shortly before his death. With several of his sons he was a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, but he never considered that his duty to his family, his church, and his business would permit him to form other associations. In politics, he was a sturdy Republican. Though frequently solicited, he never allowed his name to be used in connection with public office. He had a supreme regard for law, and his love for his adopted country led him to volunteer for military service for its protection. He enlisted in the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and served three years with it in the field. Throughout his business career he followed his original trade. In 1869 he organized the firm of Smith & Carr Brothers, tanners and curriers; in 1887 he founded the firm of L. M. Smith & Son; and subsequently this became the firm of L. M. Smith & Sons. He was successful in his business operations and also in making and retaining friends. He had a cheerful temperament, enjoyed the companionship of young people, and was esteemed for his upright-



Lewis H. Smith Sr.

ness by all with whom he came into contact.

Mr. Smith married Mary Jane Miller, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1858. The children of this union were: Rebecca Anna, James Miller, William Joseph (deceased), Samuel Gustavus, Lewis Michael, Jr., Charles Augustus, Matthew Jackson, and Mary Jane. James Miller Smith held the office of Assistant United States District Attorney for the State of Montana for two terms, and resigned in 1908 to become Judge of the First Judicial District Court of that State.

Mr. Smith died in Newark on October 26, 1907. At a meeting of the officers, teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school with which he had so long been identified, a few days later, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

"On Saturday, October 26, 1907, Mr. Lewis M. Smith, an active worker in this school for many years, passed away.

"A man who years ago set his face

toward Home-Heaven, who developed, strengthened and sought to purify that which directs and inspires.

"We almost hear the footsteps, and feel as if we would like to draw the veil and look into the invisible to see and hear the welcome.

"The silence here may be wide; we may be bereaved and lonely, but we may have a deep content that he is enjoying the full fruition of the hints of the Home beyond which he experienced here; all the delight of boundless and unlimited joy.

"Mr. Smith, as has been said, was identified with this school and church for many years, a conscientious, faithful teacher. He was not troubled with a hopelessness of uncertainty. Never swerving from what he thought was good and right his purpose was not defeated and had that peace which is born and nurtured by love and confidence.

"Not a breath of suspicion tarnished his name; he died leaving an unstained, enviable record, respected and esteemed by all.

"A truly good man, he will live long after his decease, for he leaves something which we may heed: a well-finished life, good deeds and influence, sweet, pleasant memories, a legacy for us to enjoy in the coming years."

ABRAHAM S. D. DEMAREST

HACKENSACK

ABRAMHAM S. D. DEMAREST, notable as one of the leading business men and most representative citizens of Hackensack, was born at Schraalenburgh (now Bergen Field), Bergen County, New Jersey, May 18, 1834. He is a son of David S. and Margaretta (Durie) Demarest, and traces his ancestral line directly back to Jean des Marest, a prominent resident of Beauchamp, in the Province of Picardy, France, where, about 1620, was born David des Marest, a son of Jean and the founder of the American branch of the family. On reaching manhood, David des Marest espoused the Protestant faith and subsequently fled to Holland to escape persecution, locating at Middleburgh, on the Island

of Walcheren, in Zeeland. There, on July 24, 1643, he married Maria, a daughter of Francois Sobier, of Nieppe, a town in Hainault. The couple resided in Middleburgh until 1651, when they removed to Manheim on the Rhine, in the lower Palatinate, then under the protection of the Elector Charles Lewis. At Manheim the Protestants were already being threatened by the Catholic princes and David des Marest, with others of a like religious faith, determined to seek safety in America. In the spring of 1663, they journeyed down the Rhine to Amsterdam, where they embarked for New Amsterdam on the ship "Spotted Cow," reaching the last named port on April 16, 1663. Des Marest first went with

his wife and three sons, John, David and Samuel, to Staten Island, where they joined the Huguenot settlement then recently started. The following year he was elected to represent the settlement in the Provincial Assembly. The savages proving troublesome, Des Marest purchased and located on lands at New Harlem, then a name applied to the upper end of Manhattan Island. There he prospered, acquired several town lots, and became prominent in town affairs. In 1677, a tax having been levied upon him for the support of the Dutch church at Harlem, he refused to pay it, claiming immunity therefrom because he was neither an attendant nor a communicant of the Dutch Church. The "powers that be" sued him for the tax, procured judgment, and proceeded by execution and levy to collect it. This angered Des Marest and he determined to leave Harlem. On June 8, 1677, he purchased from the Hackensack and Tappan Indians a large tract estimated at about 6,000 acres of land on the east bank of the Hackensack river, extending northward from New Bridge. By subsequent purchase he added an extensive tract west of the Hackensack, on which he built two mills. He built his family residence in Old Bridge, now River Edge, and erected a branch church on the east side of the river, a little west of the Schraalenburgh road. The lands he bought were claimed by several white persons and by the savages. Some of these claims were not extinguished until after his death. He died in New York City in 1693, leaving a will by which he devised all his lands to his two surviving sons, John and Samuel, and to his very numerous grandchildren.

Samuel des Marest, son of the preceding, was born in 1653 in Manheim on the Rhine in the Palatinate and died in 1728 in Schraalenburgh, New Jersey. He married August 11, 1678, Maria, daughter of Simon Dreuns. Their children were eleven in number; Magdalena, David, Samuel, Peter, Jacomina, Judith, Sarah, Simon, Rachel, Susanna and Daniel. Simon mar-

ried VROUTIE Cornelius Haring and had Samuel, Caroline, Cornelius, Daniel, Maria, John, David Simons, Peter, Jacob and Jacob.

David Simons Demarest, son of the preceding, was born March 1, 1736, and was married March 27, 1758, to Jannetje Davids Campbell, by whom, among other children, he had a son, Simon Davids, who was born in Schraalenburgh, May 12, 1765, and died July 17, 1828. Simon Davids Demarest was married December 8, 1787, to Hannah Banta, who was born November 15, 1768, and died September 10, 1826. Among their children was David Simons Demarest, who was born in Schraalenburgh, August 23, 1795, and died in that place, July 4, 1877. He was married in 1818 to Margaretta Durie, who was born August 31, 1802, and died January 17, 1867. They were the parents of eleven children; Simon, deceased; Jane, deceased; David, living in California; Samuel D., deceased; John; Hannah; Abraham, deceased; Abraham S. D.; Cornelius B., living in Brooklyn, New York; Margaretta; and Isaac, deceased, who has one son living on Staten Island, New York.

Of these children, Abraham S. D. Demarest received his education in the common schools of his native place. From 1857 to 1861 he was engaged in mining in the California gold fields, then a great attraction for young men of adventurous spirit. Returning to his New Jersey home, he assisted his father on the latter's farm, which was part of the original tract of David des Marest, the first settler. In 1869 he went to Newburg, New York, and there continued in the music business until 1876 as a member of the firm of Demarest & Burr. In 1876 he established a stationery store in Hackensack, New Jersey, which he conducted at 45 Main street until 1893. In 1886 he also established himself in the undertaking line and since 1894 he has been located at 23 Main street, Hackensack, making a specialty of the handling of high grade pianos and organs.

As a business man Mr. Demarest is highly endowed and he carries on his affairs with capacity and judgment. His methods are of the old school of honesty and his fair dealing has won him the regard and confidence of all with whom he has been brought into contact. A Democrat in his political principles, he served for three years as township committeeman. He is active in the affairs of the Hackensack Mutual Building and Loan Association, of which he has been the treasurer since June 2, 1891. He holds membership in the First Reformed Church of Hackensack and takes

a keen interest in benevolent work, being especially devoted to the Old Ladies' Home and the Bergen County Children's Home, to which institutions he has contributed labor, time and money. Mr. Demarest is public spirited to a marked degree and is always glad to co-operate in any movement that tends to promote the common welfare. He was married January 17, 1861, to Lavinia Blauvelt, daughter of John D. M. and Sarah (Banta) Blauvelt. Their children are Margaretta, married to Cornelius T. Banta, and Sarah Louisa, married to Frank Banta.

JOHN. R. EMERY

NEWARK

JOHN R. EMERY was born in Flemington, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, July 6, 1842. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861, and studied law under Bennet Van Syckel, since a Justice of the Supreme Court, and also under the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. Commissioned as an officer in the Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, he contracted fever while in the service, and was honorably discharged and mustered out for physical disability. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and he formed with Mr. Van Fleet a partnership which continued for one year.

Then he went to Trenton, where he was in partnership with the late Augustus G. Riehey, until 1874. In the following year he moved to Newark, where he opened a law office and soon built up an extensive practice. About twenty years ago he was made an Advisory Master and was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill on January 29, 1895, for a full term of seven years, to succeed the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, being reappointed by Chancellor Magie in 1902, and again reappointed by Chancellor Pitney in 1909. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1916.

FREDERICK JAY

NEWARK

FREDERICK JAY, son of Theodore and Ida (Samuels) Jay, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 8, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, but at the age of thirteen, owing to the death of his father, was compelled to leave school and take up the task of earning a

livelihood. However, he was determined to obtain an education, and while employed during the day, continued his studies during the night. His first employment was in June, 1883, with Brown & Volk, real estate operators, and the same year he became an employee of his brother, Leopold

Jay, at Market and Plane Sts., with whom he continued for eight years. In 1892 he obtained employment with the Baker Printing Company as confidential man and had charge of *Town Talk*, which at that time was published by that company. In 1894 he purchased a coal business at Wickliffe and School Sts., and followed that vocation until February, 1895. After being employed as bookkeeper for awhile, he then entered the office of Samuel and Leonard Kalisch and began the study of law. He was employed during the day until about five o'clock as bookkeeper and then went to the Kalisch law offices and studied law with that concern for two years, being admitted to the bar June 9, 1897.

Mr. Jay is a member of the Democratic party and has ever taken an active interest in its various campaigns. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Board of Education in the Seventh Ward and served two terms, during which he was a leader of the minority. Through his efforts a new school was erected in Central Avenue and a lot was purchased in Warren Street, on which a large new school was built in 1908. He helped organize the Parents' Association in the Warren Street and Central Avenue schools, and was made honorary life member of the Central Avenue School Parents' Association. He also served as President of the Warren Street School Parents' As-

sociation. In 1902 he was nominated for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. At the time Dr. Gilbert resigned as Superintendent of City Schools and Dr. Poland was appointed, Mr. Jay was the active chairman and engaged Dr. Poland to fill that position. He was a member of the Democratic County Committee from 1902 until 1908 when he resigned.

Mr. Jay is a successful practitioner at the New Jersey bar and is a self-made man in the fullest of that often misused term. He occupies many positions of trust which have been conferred upon him by his associates and various societies and associations. He is financial secretary of the Joel Parker Association, a member of the Jeffersonian Club, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the seventh ward Democratic Club, the Leni Lenape Club the Progress Club, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Triluminer Lodge No. 112, Free and Accepted Masons, Beth Israel Hospital and Ezekel Lodge No. 90, Independent Order of I. O. B. B., is on the Executive Board of the Grand Lodge of that order District No. 3, and also counsel for the Atlantic Building & Loan Association, and several others. He married November 29, 1900, Miriam Wiener, daughter of Oscar Wiener of Newark. They are the parents of one child, Elizabeth Bernice Jay.

EDMUND LEWIS JOY

NEWARK

EDMUND L. JOY, of Newark, was born in Albany, New York, October 1, 1835, and was a descendant of Thomas and Joan (Gallop) Joy, early colonists of New England. Thomas Joy came from Norfolk County, England, in 1635, and was among the first landowners of Boston. He participated in 1646, with Samuel Maverick David Yale, Robert Child, John Dand, and

others in the "Child Memorial" episode, which was an effort to effect certain reforms and particularly to secure an extension of the right of suffrage among the colonists. With his partner he designed and constructed in 1657, the first town house of Boston, which was also the first colonial seat of government; and to him have been attributed the plans of the "Old



Edmund Zopf

Ship" meeting house still standing at Hingham, and other contemporaneous structures in Boston showing a characteristic style of architecture. In 1665 he became a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in 1658 a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. From him has sprung a numerous progeny now scattered throughout the United States, which includes many who have been active in patriotic service and successful in business and professional life. One of these was Nathaniel Joy, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and from him is descended the subject of this sketch.

Edmund L. Joy was educated at the Anthony Classical Institute and the Albany Academy. He then entered the University of Rochester, and after graduation studied law in New York City, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar of New York as an attorney and counsellor. Soon thereafter he commenced active practice in Ottumwa, Iowa, where in 1860 he was appointed city attorney, holding that office for two years. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he offered his services to the cause of the Union, and became active in raising troops and otherwise aiding the government. In 1862 he entered the United States service as captain in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and in this capacity served in the Southwest, participating in important movements on both sides of the Mississippi River which culminated in the capture of Vicksburg. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln Major and Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, and assigned to the Seventh Army Corps, which was commanded by Major General Frederick Steele. He was also made Judge Advocate of the Department of the Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock, in which position he had much to do with the administration of justice in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and took part in the re-establishment of the government of Arkansas under a new constitution.

After retiring from the service he located

in Newark, New Jersey, where his father, Charles Joy, a successful merchant, had settled in 1855. He became associated with the latter as partner in the management of extensive business interests, being a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and upon his father's death in 1873 succeeded him, conducting the business on his own account during the remainder of his life. Since his death the business has been continued at the old established place as the Edmund L. Joy Company.

It was but natural that by reason of his intellectual gifts, his superior attainments, and varied experience, he should have been called upon to make himself useful by his fellow-citizens in New Jersey: and so it happened that in 1871 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. Re-elected the following year, he filled the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee, wherein his legal knowledge and effectiveness as a speaker enabled him to render valuable service to the State. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark, and he held that position until the close of 1888, serving for three years as president of that body. Of the Board of Trade he was an early and active member, being its presiding officer in 1875 and 1876 and its treasurer from 1879 to the time of his death. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1884 and 1885, by appointment of President Arthur, he served as a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. His extensive business operations and well known abilities as a business man made him prominent in matters affecting the financial interests of the city in which he lived, and often placed him in positions of much responsibility.

Great activity and energy of both mind and body were the prominent characteristics of Edmund L. Joy. Whatever he undertook was done with all his might, and failure in any enterprise was with him almost an impossibility. His quickness of apprehension and correctness of judgment were

equally remarkable, and if we add to these invaluable possessions the ability to express his thoughts in language both strong and elegant, it is no wonder that he should have been so successful as a soldier, jurist, statesman, and man of business. He was a genial and entertaining companion, a warm and reliable friend, and withal a Christian gentleman, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, mindful of the rights of his fellowmen, and faithful in the service of his Maker.

In 1862 Colonel Joy married Theresa R.

Thrall, daughter of Homer L. Thrall, M. D. of Columbus, Ohio, who was Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Kenyon College for a number of years and later Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in Starling Medical College. He died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, February 14, 1892, and besides his widow, left surviving him two sons Edmund Steele Joy and Homer Thrall Joy and one daughter Mrs. Robert D. Martin, the second daughter Helen Adele Joy having died in childhood.

CHARLES J. ROE

JERSEY CITY

CHARLES J. ROE, who has attained prominence in the legal profession of New Jersey as one of its brightest and most successful practitioners, was born September 1, 1850, in Sussex County, that State. He is a son of Charles Roe and Elizabeth A. Coult, and is descended from old and respected ancestry through both branches of his family. After receiving his preliminary education, he entered Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1870. He took up the study of law in the office of Levi Shepherd and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1873, being made a counselor at law in June, 1876. He was made a special master in chancery in 1876 and is a Supreme Court Commissioner.

Until May 1, 1895, he practiced his profession at Newton, New Jersey, where he was recognized as one of the acknowledged leaders of the local bar. Among the numerous law cases of more than ordinary importance with which Mr. Roe was then connected as counsel and in which he acquitted himself with signal ability may be cited those of Shotwell vs. Dalrymple, reported in 20 Vroom, 530; Hart vs. Kennedy, 2 Dick, 51; Roe vs. Moore, 8 Stew.,

90 and 526; Roy vs. Decker, 15 Vroom, 245; Brasted vs. Sutton, 2 Stew., 513; and 3 Stew., 462; in re Margarum, 26 Vroom, 12; and Stoutenburgh vs. Hopkins, 16 Stew., 577, and 8 Stew., 890. In 1895 Mr. Roe removed to Jersey City where he soon established a reputation as one of the ablest members of the New Jersey bar; and he commands an extended and influential practice that includes many important interests. He is distinguished for the care, skill and effectiveness with which he handles the litigation entrusted to his hands, and for the thorough and accurate knowledge of law which he displays in his professional work. In 1908 he became senior member of the firm of Roe & Runyon, one of the leading firms of Jersey City. Mr. Roe is a Democrat in his political opinions and connections, and he takes an active interest in the campaigns of his party, although he has never been an office seeker, his ambitions lying rather along the lines of his profession. He has been for many years a director of the Sussex National Bank of Newton, holds membership in a number of clubs and organizations, and is esteemed by his associates in those bodies.

ANTHONY R. FINELLI

NEWARK

ANTHONY R. FINELLI, counsellor at law, was born October 1, 1881, in Castelvetero Valfortore, in the Province of Benevento, Italy. His father came to this country and settled in the City of Newark, in 1884. He received his early education at St. Philip's and Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Parochial Schools. After graduating he became a compositor and later was the managing editor of the local Italian newspaper, *La Cometa*. Deciding to make law his profession he studied under the supervision of Ex-Judge Thomas S. Henry, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1905, and became counsellor at law in 1908.

Mr. Finelli has the entire confidence, not only of the people of his own nationality, but of all who come to him for counsel and advice, in matters pertaining to the law. He is the one his countrymen go to when they

are in difficulties in a strange land whose customs are so different from those of their own country; and this because he has thus far devoted all his energy and devotion towards eradicating and effecting a cure of those ills which have been a source of trouble to his countrymen. During the time that he has practiced his profession he has not been attracted by the dollar; he has shunned the sub-branches of the law and has consecrated and devoted his time to study and practice alone. He has had considerable experience in the trial of civil and criminal causes, and is rapidly making a name for himself as an able trial lawyer. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of several fraternal organizations. In the fall of 1905 he married Florence Ferretti, the daughter of John Battista and Mary Ferretti. He has two children Eleanor and Charles Darwin.

SCOTT GERMAN

NEWARK

SCOTT GERMAN, who has achieved a position of prominence in Essex County legal circles and in the political life of that section, was born near Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, May 27, 1867. He is the son of Richard Drake German and Louise Smith, and is descended through both sides from old and respected American ancestral lineage. In 1868, while the younger German was still an infant, his parents removed to Maquoketa, Jackson County, Iowa, in which place he received his rudimentary education in the public schools, afterward attending the High School there and taking a post-graduate course in the latter institution. He later entered the State University of Iowa, being graduated from the collegiate

department, in which he took a law course. While living in Maquoketa he also read law in the office of the Honorable Gilman L. Johnson.

Removing to Newark, New Jersey, in 1890, he became a student in the law school of Columbia University, New York. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1892, and as a counselor in 1895. He then entered the office of John L. Johnson, of Newark, a brother of his preceptor, the Honorable Gilman L. Johnson, afterward forming a law partnership with that gentleman, a relationship that continued until 1905, when the firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. German has carried on a general practice on his

own account. He has been very successful professionally, his standing at the bar being of a high order. His legal ability is marked and he has conducted the litigation entrusted to his charge with a skill, knowledge and success that have naturally earned him well deserved repute. His practice has developed into an extended and important one, and his services have been sought by those requiring expert legal aid.

Mr. German is an active Republican politically and finds pleasure in fighting the

battles of his party, in which he has become recognized as a local leader of influence. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Legislature in the fall of 1908 and as a candidate for Surrogate in 1909. He is President of the Lincoln Club of Roseville and a member of the Newark Board of Trade. He also holds membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, the Roseville Athletic Association, and numerous other organizations.

FRANK MOODY STILLMAN

RAHWAY

FRANK MOODY STILLMAN, well and favorably known in connection with the construction of many of the recent large improvements in and about New York City, as well as in New Jersey, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on September 2, 1853. He is a descendant of George Stillman, who was born in England in 1654, and settled in Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1684, and a great-nephew of Timothy Mix, a soldier of the Revolution, who was wounded and captured by the British at the battle of Ticonderoga, and was subsequently confined in the celebrated prison-ship "Jersey" in New York harbor. His parents were William Mix Stillman and Sarah Moody.

Mr. Stillman received a public school education in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and from 1868 till 1882 was employed by the Howe Sewing Machine Company in Bridgeport, Providence, Rhode Island, and Glasgow, Scotland, and by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. In the last mentioned year he became associated with David S. Cofrode, a widely-known contractor of Jersey City and Philadelphia, and in 1890, on the death of Mr. Cofrode, he organized and was made President of the corporation of the

Sandford and Stillman Company. Twelve years later, (1902) this corporation was dissolved, and the new and present one formed, the F. M. Stillman Company, general contractors, of Jersey City, of which he is President. He also holds the same relation to the Independent Development Company of Jersey City, and the People's Co-operative Ice Company, of Rahway, New Jersey.

Mr. Stillman has done a very large amount of work in connection with harbor, bridge and railroad improvements in a wide territory of which New York is the center. Probably the most important, at any rate the best known, of this work consisted of the foundations for the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station and tracks through Jersey City; the erection of all the bridges on the elevation of that railroad through Newark, of all the bridges on the new tunnel line east of the Hackensack River, of the passenger and freight bridges over the Hackensack at Jersey City, and of several freight and other bridges in that city; the erection of trolley bridges in Kearney, Fairview, and Carteret, and highway bridges over the Passaic River at Avondale and Newark; and the erection of the fine bridge over the



Frank M. Stillman

Hackensack at Newark Avenue, Jersey City. On other lines, he has built several railroads, a number of large freight sheds, eight of the Pennsylvania Railroad piers in Jersey City, three of the shafts for the tunnel under the Hudson between Jersey City and Manhattan, the Meadowbrook sewer system at Newark, involving many new features in such construction, and various ferryracks, bridges and hoods for ferries at and near Jersey City.

Mr. Stillman removed to Jersey City in 1882, and in 1888 settled in Rahway, where he has since resided. Notwithstanding the burden of many and weighty business responsibilities, he has made time to give valuable service to his city, especially in its educational interests. In political affiliations he is a Democrat, yet his personal worth and popularity were pleasingly attested in 1901, when he was elected School Commissioner-at-Large for the city, his candidacy appearing on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. He was twice re-elected to this office on the Democratic ticket, and was twice elected President of the School Board. Since January,

1906, he has been a member of the Finance Board of Rahway. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Rahway, and a member of the Rahway Club, the Colonial Country Club of Woodbridge, New Jersey, the Machinery Club of New York City, and Acacia Lodge No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, of Connecticut.

He married, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 7, 1877, Caroline Griffiths, daughter of John and Ann Griffiths, both natives of Wales, and of this union were born, Ralph Griffiths, now a practicing physician in New York City; Ruth Elizabeth, and Frank William, a student at the time of this writing. Mr. Stillman, who bears a striking resemblance to Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans of the United States Navy, like every really busy man, always has time to receive with courtesy, listen with patience, and advise with thoughtfulness. He has an inviting manner, is exceedingly fond of domesticity, and possess a happy, cheery disposition that endears him closely to his friends.

ALFRED N. DALRYMPLE

NEWARK

ALFRÉD N. DALRYMPLE, prominent as a lawyer and influential in the Republican politics of New Jersey, was born in Washington, D. C., December 16, 1874. He is the son of Frederick B. and Annie E. (Newton) Dalrymple and comes of the Dalrymple family of Morris county, New Jersey, one of the oldest and most respected in the State. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and, on the completion of his studies, in 1891, he entered the office of the Honorable Perry S. Heath, then the Washington correspondent of various leading newspapers of the country. Taking up the study of

shorthand, he applied himself with such earnestness and intelligence, and displayed such natural aptitude for the calling, that he speedily developed into a stenographic expert, whose speed and accuracy were of the perfect type. As a shorthand reporter, he reported a number of hearings before Congress and acted as confidential secretary to several members of the House of Representatives.

Upon the entrance of the Honorable R. Wayne Parker into Congress in 1895, Mr. Dalrymple was engaged as his private secretary and between the sessions of Congress studied law in the office of Cortlandt

Parker and Wayne Parker. While in Washington, he also attended the Columbian University Law School, from which institution he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia as an attorney and counselor-at-law in 1897 and to the bar of New Jersey in 1901. He resigned his secretaryship to Congressman Parker in 1903 in order to devote more time to the practice of law, having established offices in Newark where he carries on a general practice and acts as counsel for a number of the leading firms and corporations of Essex County. During 1904 and part of the following year he was secretary to Governor Franklin Murphy. As a lawyer his abilities are as pronounced as in the stenographic field, and the litigation with which he has been identified has been handled with a skill and effectiveness that have won him enviable prestige.

A Republican in his political principles, he has taken an active part in the campaign work of his party and has acquired recogni-

tion in Essex County as one of the local leaders of the organization, wielding an influence that is potential in Republican politics of his county and State. He was elected a member of the Newark Board of Aldermen from the Fourth Ward in 1906, serving in that office with high credit, proving himself a valuable public officer, and gaining the thanks of his constituents and of the city at large. He was chosen Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Essex County in December, 1906, and unanimously re-elected to that responsibility in 1907, his services accomplishing a great deal toward promoting his party's cause in the section under his charge. He is a member of the Republican State Committee and his views carry weight in organization councils. He holds membership in the Lawyers' Club of Newark, the Union Club, the Indian League, and several fraternal bodies, including the Masonic order, in which he ranks high, being an officer in Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HOPPING

NEWARK

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HOPPING, a native of Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, is a representative of the Ninth Ward in the Common Council of the City of Newark. He is a descendant on both the paternal and maternal sides from notable ancestry—the Hoppings, Coopers and Applegates—all having participated very creditably in the affairs of Church and State. He is also a descendant of Richard Hartshorne who, born in 1641, died in 1722, having been the first lawyer in New Jersey and for several years Speaker of the House. His father, George K. Hopping, married Mary C. Cooper, daughter of George F. Cooper, whose wife was Elizabeth Applegate, sister

of the Honorable John S. Applegate, of Red Bank, a prominent lawyer of the State of New Jersey, one of the founders of the Monmouth County Historical Society and its first president.

William F. Hopping was born in Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, February 10, 1885. He received his education in the public schools in that county and in Coleman's Business College, Newark, New Jersey. In 1902 he entered the retail lumber business in the employ of Henry H. Mundy, who was later succeeded by the Bockoven Brothers Company, of which firm he is now secretary and treasurer. He is a member of the George Adams Council J. O. U. A. M., United Commercial Travelers

of America, the Garfield Club, Sons of the American Revolution and other social and fraternal organizations. In politics he is a Republican and active and influential in the counsels of that party. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1908

for one year and in 1909 for two years. At the present time he is chairman of Assessments and a member of the following committees: Poor and Alms, Public Buildings, Municipal Lighting and Band Concerts. He is unmarried.

DAVID A. McINTYRE

NEWARK

DAVID A. McINTYRE was born in Ireland, November 27, 1863, and came to America in 1878, at the age of fifteen, settling in Newark, New Jersey. For the past twenty-five years he has been connected with the Prudential Insurance Company, advancing through various positions to that of manager of the mailing department, and also having supervision of other departments of that far famed institution. Deeply interested in the cause of education, for nine years he served as a member of the Board of Education of Newark, during

three years of which he was President of the Board. As a member of the Board of Education and as its President, he has been a powerful factor in advancing the educational system of Newark to the high plane upon which it is now placed. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Garfield Club of the Indian League. He is interested in masonry and is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, and Salaam Temple.

JAMES E. HOWELL

NEWARK

JAMES E. HOWELL was born in Wantage township, Sussex County, New Jersey, June 25, 1848. He attended the common schools in that locality, and finishing in them went to Mt. Retirement Seminary, near Deckertown, now Sussex. This was a well-known academy in those days and was sometimes called "Stiles' School." Taking up law as his profession, he studied in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated. He also read law in the office of Coult & Van Blarcom, in Newton. He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1872, and as a counselor in June, 1880.

In 1874 he removed to Newark, where he has lived ever since, and there he practiced his profession, until he became a Vice-Chancellor. On January 1, 1876, he formed a co-partnership with Joseph Coult, which lasted under the well-known firm name of Coult & Howell until he accepted his present office. Being much interested in literature, he owns a valuable private library and is a trustee of the Newark Free Public Library. He served as a commissioner for the erection of the new City Hall in Newark, under appointment of the late Mayor Seymour, and paid especial attention to the details of the building. He served on the Essex Coun-

ty Sinking Fund Commission for several years, belongs to the Board of Trade, the Road Horse Association and the State Bar Association, and is a member of several clubs. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor

by Chancellor Magie to succeed Henry C. Pitney, who had resigned, and received his commission April 9, 1907, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1914.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE

NEWARK

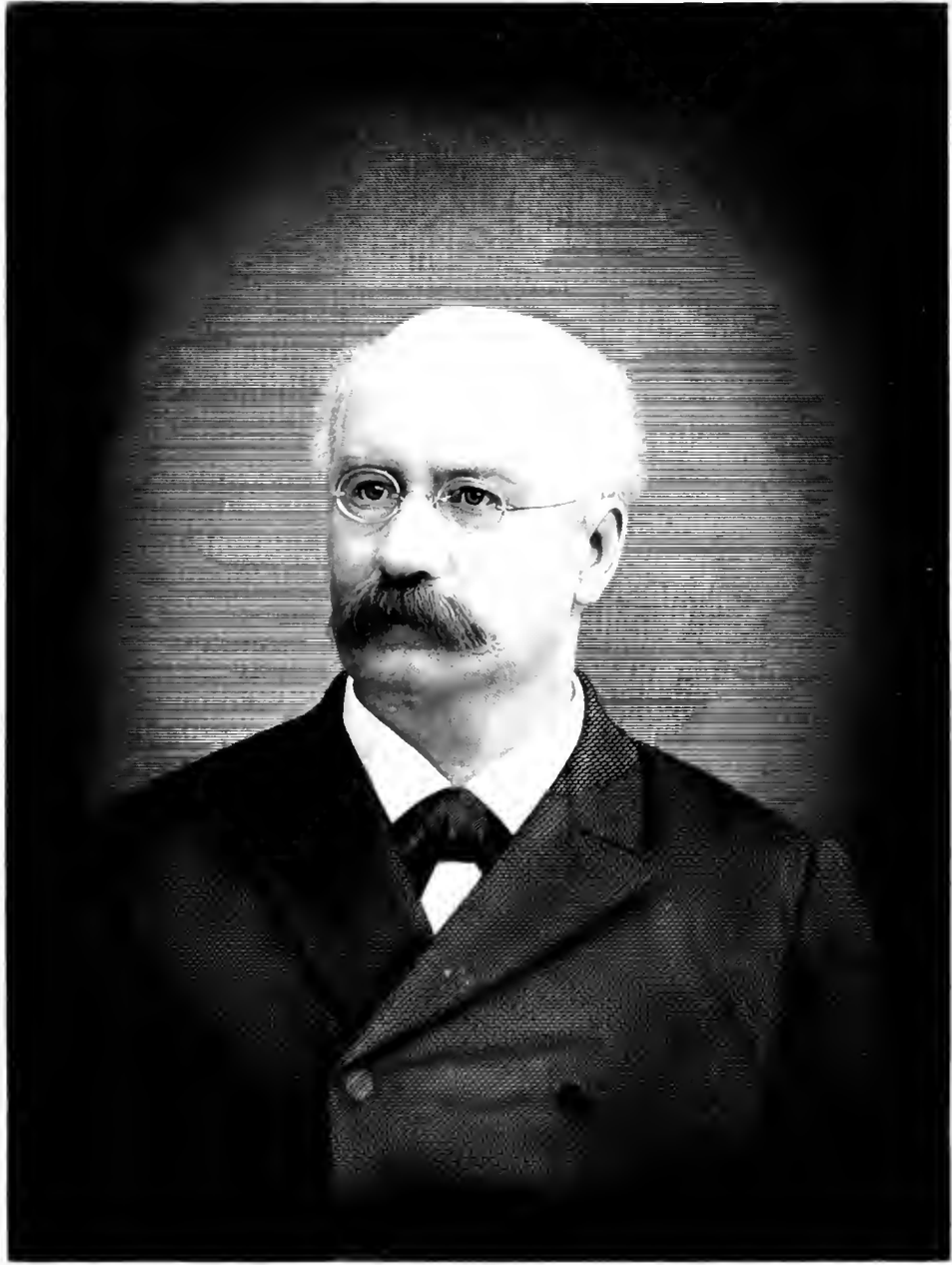
EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE, of Newark, one of the leading municipal lawyers in New Jersey, was born in New York City, December 25, 1844. He is the son of Francis Price, a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and Maria L. Hart; a grandson of Zachariah Price, a scout and private throughout the Revolutionary War; and a lineal descendant of a Welsh immigrant to Connecticut, whose son, Samuel Price, settled in Sussex County, New Jersey, about 1700. Rodman M. Price, a brother of Edward L. Price, was born in that county November 5, 1816, became a purser in the navy in 1840, and is said to have been the first person to exercise judicial functions under the American flag on the Pacific Coast, where he was made naval agent in 1848. He was a member of Congress from New Jersey from 1851 to 1853, Governor of the State from 1854 to 1857, a delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861, and the founder in New Jersey of the normal school.

Edward L. Price received a private school education in Princeton, Trenton, Freehold, and Newark. In April, 1861, at the age of sixteen, he joined the United States army as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and for gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown was appointed by Major-General Joseph Hooker to a position on his staff as ordnance officer (1862) of Hooker's division of the Third Army Corps. He served as such all through the Peninsular cam-

paign, at the termination of which he was promoted to be Major, July 1, 1862, of his old regiment, which he commanded through the subsequent battles of Bristow, Station, Second Bull Run and Chantilly. His valor and meritorious conduct won him the colonelcy of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New York volunteers, his commission bearing date December 18, 1862, although he was not yet quite eighteen years of age.

When hostilities ceased Colonel Price returned to his home and began preparations for his life work. He studied law under the late Joseph P. Bradley, later Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In June, 1866, he was admitted to the bar as attorney and began practice in Newark, and for over forty years has maintained high rank among the ablest representatives of the profession in the State. He was admitted as a counsellor in February, 1879, and is also an attorney and counsellor in the United States Supreme Court and the United States District and Circuit Courts.

In 1865 Colonel Price was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature. He was not then twenty-one years old but arrived at that age before the Legislature met; and in 1867 he was re-elected. For many years he has been an active worker and effective speaker in behalf of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee for many years, and served as its Chairman most of the time. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and as such com-



E. L. Rice

manded the confidence and respect of his opponents as well as his associates. In 1896 he took a very active part in securing the election of the Honorable James M. Seymour as Mayor of Newark, and was appointed Corporation Counsel of Newark, May 26. In 1898, he was re-appointed to the same position by Mayor Seymour after his re-election in April, 1898, and was again re-appointed to that position by Mayor Seymour after his third election as mayor.

He is a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of numerous other organizations.

Colonel Price has made a special study of municipal law, and has been counsel for the municipalities of Harrison, West Orange, South Orange, and Milburn, for the old Newark Aqueduct Board, and for three years for the first Board of Street and Water Commissioners, drawing the law creating the latter body.

EDWARD SANFORD ATWATER

ELIZABETH

EDWARD SANFORD ATWATER, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, February 18, 1843. He traces his ancestry to the early Colonial settlement of New England, and is descended in a direct line from forefathers who participated in the War of the Revolution. His father, the Reverend Lyman H. Atwater, D. D., LL. D., was for thirty years professor in Princeton University. The son was named Edward Sanford after his uncle, Edward Sanford, Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. After being graduated from Princeton University in 1862, he read law under the direction of John F. Hageman of Princeton. He received his degree of Bachelor of Law from Columbia University in 1866 and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar the same year. After receiving his degree he located in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he continued in active practice until elevated to the bench of the District Court in 1896. He was reappointed in 1901 and again in 1906.

Actively interested in the cause of education and in the progress of the municipality in which he resided, he has ever been active in aiding such advancement. He served as a member of the Board of Education and for several years was Superintendent of

Schools. He was also a member of the City Council and for one term was president of that body. In July 1895 he was chosen City Attorney and the following year was appointed Judge of the District Court by Governor Griggs. He was re-appointed by Governor Voorhees in 1901, and again re-appointed by Governor Stokes in 1906. In May, 1906, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Union County to fill a vacancy and was appointed in 1908 to the same office for a full term by Governor Fort.

He is President of the New Jersey State Society of the sons of American Revolution and is a member of Elizabethtown Chapter No. 1 of that Society. He is also a member of Court Childs, Independent Order of Foresters, the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, The Suburban Club of Elizabeth, and the Princeton Club of New York. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and interested in church work, being an elder, and formerly superintendent of the Sunday School. He married, in 1876, Gertrude Oakley, daughter of Dr. Lewis W. Oakley. He has two children, Henrietta Baldwin, wife of Herbert U. Farrand, and Edward S. Atwater, Jr., an attorney-at-law, residing in Elizabeth, N. J.

CHARLES JONES

MONTCLAIR

CHARLES JONES, who has attained notable success as a member of the New Jersey bar, was born in Paterson, that State, August 15, 1878. He is the son of Harry Jones and Agnes Heuston, and is descended on both sides from old and prominent English ancestral stock. While an infant, he was taken by his parents to Seymour, Connecticut, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of that place, supplemented by a course in the Seymour High School. He afterward entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving Yale University he was principal of the Rockville High School, in Rockville, Connecticut, in which capacity he served with credit for about two years. For some time after that he was employed in the service of the United States Division of Forestry.

In 1902 he returned to New Jersey and, having decided to engage in the profession of law, he entered the office of Edwin B. Goodell, of Montclair, and while there be-

came a student at the New York Law School, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1904. He was admitted to the New York bar the same month and in February, 1905, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, becoming a counsellor in February, 1908. In October, 1906, he formed a partnership with George H. Gleeson under the firm name of Jones & Gleeson, with offices in Newark. As a practicing lawyer, Mr. Jones has met with exceptional success for one so young, and his standing at the bar is enviable. His ability is acknowledged and he conducts his cases with a skill and knowledge of high order. In politics Mr. Jones is an earnest Republican and he takes a warm interest in the political and public affairs of Montclair. He holds membership in Montclair Lodge No. 144, Free and Accepted Masons, in the Yale Club of New York and in the Essex County Club, in which organizations he is deservedly popular. He married Frances M. Ballard of Bloomfield, New Jersey, June 15, 1909.

FRANK O. BRIGGS

TRENTON

FRANK O. BRIGGS was born in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1851. He is the son of Major James F. Briggs, who held a commission in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers during the Civil War. The father served three terms as Congressman and was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the New Hampshire Legislature in 1883. There was an exciting contest for the office, from June until August, when Senator Rollins, although the nominee of the caucus, was defeated. Other candidates were General

Marston and General Stevens, and Congressman Pike, who was finally elected.

Frank O. Briggs was a student in Phillips Exeter Academy in 1866, 1867 and 1868, and on September 1, 1868, entered the United States Military Academy in West Point, graduating sixth in rank in the class of 1872. He served in the Second United States Infantry as Second Lieutenant until 1877, when he moved to Trenton and became associated with the well-known firm of John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, wire rope manufacturers and bridge build-

ers, of which he is assistant treasurer. He was elected Mayor of Trenton on April 11, 1899, by a majority of 816 over Joseph A. Corey, Democrat, and served until January 1, 1902. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Voorhees in 1901 for a term of three years, but resigned that office in 1902, upon his election to the position of State Treasurer.

On January 3, 1902, he was appointed State Treasurer by Governor Voorhees to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George B. Swain, of Newark, December 25, 1901, and in the following February, he was elected by a joint meeting of the Legislature for a full term of three years, being re-elected by the Legislature of 1905. He served until March 1, 1907, when he resigned and was succeeded by Daniel S. Voorhees. He was elected United States

Senator February 5, 1907, for a full term of six years.

During a residence of over thirty years in Trenton, Mr. Briggs has taken a deep interest in all matters which tended to promote the welfare of the city. As a public-spirited citizen he enjoys a high degree of popularity, and in politics he has always been a steadfast Republican. In 1904 he was elected chairman of the State Republican Committee, and displayed great ability and industry in the management of the successful campaign of that year. For several years he was President of the Inter-State Fair Association, but in 1907 he resigned that office and also the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, although still remaining a member of the latter body, representing Mercer county, and being chairman of the Executive Committee. His term as senator expires in March, 1913.

JAMES THOMAS WRIGHTSON

NEWARK

JAMES THOMAS WRIGHTSON, M. D., distinguished as a political leader and medical practitioner, and a former Clerk of Essex County, was born in Easton, Maryland, 1853, a son of William L. and Mary E., (German) Wrightson. The family was established in Maryland at an early day in the history of that State, and the names of its members are to be found on the legal papers and documents in the State archives. Young Wrightson obtained his primary education in the public schools, and later pursued his studies for several years in Calvert College. Entering the University of Maryland, he was graduated from that institution in 1878, with the degree of M. D.

Locating in Newark he soon took rank among the successful practitioners, rapidly building up a large practice. His ability won for him a liberal patronage,

and the profession accorded him a foremost place in its ranks. From 1889 until 1892 he held the position of County Physician, as well as Consulting Physician for the Essex County Insane Asylum, the Penitentiary and the Jail. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Essex County Medical Society, and is also a member of the Practitioners Club of Newark. He is the author of the State Medical Law of New Jersey, and it was largely through his personal efforts that the law was passed through the legislature.

In his political affiliations Dr. Wrightson is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in the work of the party. When in 1892 a bitter contest was waged in his party over the nomination for County Clerk, he was selected as a compromise candidate and was elected by a handsome

majority. He gave evidence of remarkable organizing ability while serving as president of the Jefferson Club, which increased its membership from one hundred to five hundred during his incumbency, and became one of the leading social political clubs in the State. Also it was through his efforts to a great extent, that the National Association of Democratic Clubs was organized.

Dr. Wrightson is a member of numerous social and benevolent organizations, among which may be mentioned the Es-

sex Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Knights of Honor, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Chosen Friends. As a citizen he is progressing and enterprising; as a practitioner he ranks high in medical circles, as a public official he was thoroughly honest, conscientious and generally popular among all classes. He married, March 29, 1891, Minnie C. Lydecker, of Newark, daughter of George E. and Ollie (Merritt) Lydecker, of Albany, New York.

CHARLES FREDERICK KRAEMER

NEWARK

CHARLES FREDERICK KRAEMER, who for nearly two decades has been prominent in the professional, public and political life of Eastern New Jersey, was born in Port Jervis, New York, November 16, 1868. His father Charles Kraemer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 18, 1837, came to America in 1853. He was a tailor by occupation and located in Newark. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted, June 1, 1861, in Company A, of the Twentieth New York Volunteers for two years. Upon the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted, September 1, 1863, in Company C, of the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers. During his military career, he took part in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Antietam, Seven Days Fight, Mine Run, Weldon Road, The Wilderness, Petersburg, and Spottsylvania Court House. He was promoted on the battlefield to be Corporal and Sergeant. In front of Petersburg in August, 1864, he was captured with his regiment and was sent to Libby Prison on Belle Island and finally was imprisoned for seven months in Salisbury Prison, North Carolina, where he endured great suffering. He was honorably discharged from

service, June 19, 1865, in Annapolis, after having served under Generals McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Burnside and Warren. After the war he became a member of Hexamer Post No. 34 Grand Army of the Republic in 1872. He served in that organization as Quartermaster for thirty-six years and was also elected in turn as Junior Vice-Commander and Senior Vice-Commander. He married in 1867 Mathilda Renz, daughter of Carl and Elizabeth Renz, of Brooklyn, New York.

Charles F. Kraemer was brought to Newark by his parents in 1870 and was educated in the Green Street German Academy, the Fourth Ward Public School, and the Newark High School. He entered Columbia College in New York City in 1884, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College in 1886, being graduated from that institution in the class of 1890, the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. His professional life was begun in the Roosevelt and Bellevue Hospitals, where he served upon the hospital staff. Returning to Newark in 1891, he entered upon the general practice of medicine and in 1893 established a wholesale and retail



C. F. Kraemer

drug business, in which he continued for the ensuing seven years. In 1900 he became identified with the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company as vice-president of the corporation, and was also Life Insurance Commissioner for several New York companies. In 1901, he established the firm of S. Leschziner & Co., dealers and operators in real estate. From the date of this organization, to the present time (1909) this firm has conducted and been identified with every large real estate development in the city of Newark. It has been the pioneer in the building of apartment houses in that city; among its most conspicuous operations in this direction having been the La Grange, The Cecil, The Congress, The Century office building, The Wiss Building, and the general development of the Clinton Hill section.

Politically devoted to Democratic principles Mr. Kraemer has identified himself with the Democratic party since his graduation from college in 1890. He was early elected a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee from the Fourth Ward of Newark, and has ever since represented in that body the Fourth Ward, the Seventh Ward, or the Eighth Ward. He served as a member of the Executive and Campaign Committees and for several years was treasurer of the County Committee, in which position he conducted its affairs during several presidential campaigns. In 1890 he was elected, by an overwhelming majority, School Commissioner from the Fourth Ward of Newark and during his incumbency in that office served on several important committees. In 1904 he was nominated for the Assembly, and two years later he was nominated for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District against Richard Wayne Parker, the Republican nominee. Although he was not elected in the ensuing campaign he succeeded in almost wiping out the nominal Republican majority. Concerning the results of that campaign the Newark *Evening News*, of

November 7, 1906, made the following declaration.

"Comment among the leaders of both parties to-day gave precedence to the phenomenal run of Dr. Kraemer, who in one of the strongest Republican Congressional districts, which a year ago gave Mr. Parker the generous plurality of more than 11,000, succeeded in reducing that number to a few hundred. Dr. Kraemer having beaten Mr. Parker, in his home town, West Orange, by eighty votes. With the complete tabulations the votes stood, for Parker—16,443, for Kraemer—16,123. It was generally conceded that the many marked ballots which were not counted, would have sent the Doctor to Congress, if a recount had taken place."

In 1907 he was nominated for County Clerk of Essex upon the Gubernatorial ticket with Frank S. Katzenbach, but was not elected. In the social and fraternal life of Newark he has been particularly conspicuous, being a member of most of the prominent fraternal, benevolent, civic and political organizations. His membership includes Schiller Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Salaam Temple Ancient Accepted Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Newark Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lucerne Lodge No. 181, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, American Lodge No. 143, Knights of Pythias, Foresters of America, Independent Order of Foresters, Order of German-Americans, Sons of Veterans, Board of Trade, Newark Turn Verein, the All Down Bowling Club, the Joel Parker Association, Jefferson Club, North End Club, Gottfried Krueger Association, Leni Lenape, New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, Road Horse Association, Green Street School Alumni, and the Columbia College Alumni. He is also President of the Fourth Ward Improvement Association and the Bradley Beach Improvement Association; Vice-President of the Eighth Ward Improvement Association; Secretary of the

Chelsea Securities and Investment Company, and Treasurer of the Federal Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Kraemer married October 18, 1893, Freda Seitz Meyer. Mrs. Kraemer is well-

known in musical circles, being a soloist of marked ability. She also devotes much time to charitable organizations and missionary work. Two daughters have been born of this marriage, Freda and Emma Kraemer.

CHARLES GEDDES CAMPBELL

ORANGE

CHARLES GEDDES CAMPBELL, who for many years was prominently identified with the business interests of Newark, was born in Newark, February 8, 1825. He was the son of Abner and Deborah Campbell, and after acquiring a liberal education he became associated with his father in the mirror and picture business, being at that time, in 1852, located on Market street. After his father's death, Mr. Campbell continued the business in Broad street where he remained until shortly before going to Morristown to reside. For many years he was President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, and a striking life size portrait of him, hanging on the wall of the

directors' room of that institution, bespeaks the high esteem in which he was held by his business associates. With Chancellor Theodore Runyon and others he was the founder of the Manufacturers' National Bank. At one time he was in the directorate of the Prudential Insurance Company, and also director of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association. He was a member of the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, and for many years was president and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of that church. He married Delia Crane and had two surviving children, Anna D. and Charles B. Campbell. He died in Morristown, New Jersey, May 29, 1905.

ABRAM QUICK GARRETSON

MORRISTOWN

ABRAM QUICK GARRETSON was born in Franklin township, Somerset County, New Jersey, March 11, 1842. On both the paternal and maternal side, he was descended from Holland Dutch ancestry, his parents being members of the earliest families in Somerset County. His father was Martin Schenck Garretson and his mother Ann (Quick) Garretson. His maternal great-grandfather, Abram Quick, was a colonel of the New Jersey Militia in the Revolution. Many of his ancestors on both sides took an active

part in public and commercial affairs of that State, held posts of honor and trust and were always counted among the foremost citizens of their time.

In 1859, Mr. Garretson entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1862, receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and standing first in his class. Almost immediately after graduation he registered as a student of law in the office of Abraham O. Zabriskie of Jersey City, who was afterwards Chancellor of the State of New Jersey.



C. G. Campbell.

After completing his studies with Mr. Zabriskie he attended the Harvard Law School and in November, 1865, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and three years later as a counselor. Subsequently he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in Washington. He began the active practice of his profession in Jersey City in 1865, being associated with Robert Gilchrist, who was afterward attorney general of New Jersey. In 1867 he took up his professional work alone, and in February, 1869, was appointed by Governor Randolph to be Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County for a term of five years. In 1874 he was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Parker, and in 1878 he resigned after having served for nine consecutive years. His resignation was in order to enable him to accept from the hands of Governor McClellan, the office of President Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, and that office he filled for a full term of

five years. In 1883, he formed a legal partnership with James B. Vredenburg, under the firm name of Vredenburg & Garretson. In this firm he continued in private practice until, in 1900, he was appointed by Governor Voorhees Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lippincott. In January of the following year, 1901, he was appointed to serve a full term of seven years.

Outside of his professional career, Judge Garretson was a member of the staff of Governor Bedle; was president of the New Jersey Title and Guarantee Trust Company, one of the original title guarantee companies in the State of New Jersey; and he was also a director in the Third National Bank of Jersey City. He married Josephine Boker in 1879, and had two daughters and one son; Josephine B. L., Eleanor Helen and Leland B. Garretson. His death occurred in Morristown, June 3, 1909.

WILLETT BIRD GANO

ORANGE

WILLETT BIRD GANO, of Orange, was born in Annandale, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 29, 1870. His parents were Richard Hoagland and Christiana (Volk) Gano. Richard H. Gano was a prominent manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds in Annandale until a disastrous fire induced his removal with his family to Raritan, New Jersey, where they remained until 1875, when they settled in Trenton, at which time Mr. Gano re-engaged in manufacturing and became a contractor and builder on quite an extensive scale. Later he removed to Camden, New Jersey, where he engaged in "artistic stair building." He died in Camden, October 18, 1899. His widow still survives, in 1909.

Willett B. Gano received his education in the public schools of Trenton. He took a post-graduate course in civil engineering, but abandoned this as a profession, and in 1893 located in Orange, entering the employ of the Swift Brothers' Packing Company, as an accountant. He was promoted to traveling auditor, which position he resigned to become expert accountant in the office of the city tax collector of Orange; and there he established a system of book-keeping which proved so practical and satisfactory that it has been continued ever since. He was elected City Clerk of Orange, February 1, 1904, and was re-elected in 1907. He is treasurer of the McKinley and Roosevelt Republican Club of Orange, es-

established in 1902; secretary of the Orange Rod Club and a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the First Presbyterian Church of

Orange. He married, March 5, 1892, Anna M. Jones, of Trenton, daughter of Jesse Jones, and has two children; Richard W. and Alice E.

JACOB WEIDMANN

PATERSON

ANCESTORS of Jacob Weidmann for many generations were expert silk dyers in Switzerland, being located in the village of Thalweil, one of the chief centers of the silk industry of that country, where the largest silk manufactories in the world are located. Born in this village March 22, 1845, it was natural that the subject of this sketch should follow in the footsteps of his forefathers and pursue the vocation of manufacturing and dyeing silk. He is not the only representative his family in the present generation to pursue this line of work. His brother, August Weidmann, of Thalweil, conducts the second largest establishment of its kind in the world, and if the two brothers, August Weidmann, of Thalweil, and Jacob Weidmann, of Paterson, were to combine their two establishments, their business enterprise would be by far the largest of its kind in the entire world. The parents of Jacob Weidmann were Frederick and Esther (Schappi) Weidmann, both members of reputable old Swiss families.

Jacob Weidmann received his education in the Institut Hüni Horgen, a celebrated boarding school, or *pension*, near Zurich, where he continued for four years. He learned the trade of silk dyeing under his father, with whom he remained until the completion of his seventeenth year. Being determined to make himself master of the entire art of dyeing, and especially to acquire a familiarity with the most improved methods and processes employed in its very delicate branches, he spent five years as an artisan in various silk dyeing concerns in

Germany and France. After acquiring all the knowledge that could be gathered in one establishment he passed on to another, and in this way he attained to a proficiency in his chosen calling which probably has never been surpassed.

Mr. Weidmann came to the United States in 1867, at the age of twenty-two. He was employed for five years with the firm of Cheney Brothers, of South Manchester, Connecticut, and then removed to Paterson, where he went into business with Thomas Dale, at that time the largest silk manufacturer of Paterson. A year and a half later Mr. Dale failed, whereupon Mr. Weidmann embarked in the dyeing industry for himself, taking the dye house at the corner of Paterson and Ellison Streets.

The present concern, known as the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company, was incorporated in 1882, with an ample capital for the convenient conduct of an extensive business. In 1887 the works were removed to Riverside, where they have since been steadily enlarged. They cover a space of some two hundred city lots, and, being located both on the Erie Railroad and the Passaic River, have unsurpassed facilities. Their product is skein silk in blacks and colors, and in capacity of the mills and operatives employed the works are the largest of their kind in America. Jacob Weidmann is the President of the company, and indeed the direction of its affairs has always been in his hands exclusively.

The successful career of Mr. Weidmann is the result of his own unassisted efforts.



C. Weidmann

He came to this country a complete stranger, and within a comparatively brief time after his arrival was in possession of a prosperous business of his own. Since locating in Paterson his industry has grown steadily, with never any interval of embarrassment; and yet at every stage it has owed its development solely to Mr. Weidmann's executive ability and management.

One of the most forceful characters in the industrial community of Paterson, he also occupies a high position as a citizen, and in all respects belongs to the most representative men of the present generation in that city. He lives with his family in a handsome residence on Carroll Street. He married Miss Cheney, of South Manchester, Connecticut, and has one daughter.

LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK

NEWARK

LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, who, despite his youth, has already achieved notable success in the business life of Essex County, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 2, 1884. He is the son of Andrew Kirkpatrick and Louise C. Howell, and comes of the noted New Jersey family of Kirkpatricks, his father being the distinguished jurist, Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, of the United States District Court of New Jersey, while his grandfather was the Honorable Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of the State. Springing as he does from such an old and prominent ancestral stock it is not surprising, that Littleton Kirkpatrick should have inherited his full share of the family talents and is, in his own career, upholding the honor of the family name by a success in life that has been

common to its representatives in every generation. He received his education in St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, afterward entering Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1906. After leaving college, he spent a year in Cuba with an engineering corps. At the end of that time, he returned to Newark, where he embarked in the Real Estate and Insurance business under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Young. Personally, he is a gentleman of admirable character who possesses a host of friends. He married June 9, 1908, Amy L. Crane, daughter of Edward N. Crane, vice-president of the Arlington Company. He has one daughter, Amy C. Kirkpatrick, born May 25, 1909.

JOHN OLIVER HALSTED PITNEY

MORRISTOWN

JOHN OLIVER HALSTED PITNEY, eminent in New Jersey legal life as one of the ablest and most representative members of the bar of that State, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, April 14, 1860. He is a son of Henry Cooper Pitney and Sarah Louisa Halsted, and comes from an

old family of English origin famous for its distinguished men. His elder brother, Henry Cooper Pitney, Jr., and his brother, Mahlon Pitney, as well as the father, all attained notable prominence as lawyers, Mahlon Pitney representing the counties of Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Warren

in Congress, to which he was elected in 1894, and being now Chancellor, his father before him having been Vice Chancellor of the State.

Mr. Pitney is a grandson of Mahlon Pitney and Lucetta Cooper, his wife and a great-grandson of Mahlon Pitney, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which struggle for national independence his great-great-grandfather, David Thompson, and Henry Cooper, his grandmother's ancestor, also served. His great-great-great-grandfather was James Pitney, whose father, also named James, came to this country early in the eighteenth century from England, having been a manufacturer on London Bridge. The family is found originally at Pitney Parish and Pitney Hundred in Somersetshire, England, and for nearly two hundred years has lived in Morris County, New Jersey. The Pitneys, it will thus be seen, spring from an ancient and honorable line of ancestry.

Henry Cooper Pitney, Sr., was born in Mendham, Morris County, January 19, 1827, and was graduated from Princeton College in June, 1848. He studied law under Theodore Little and the Honorable Ira C. Whitehead, both of Morristown, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1851 and as a counselor in 1854. Beginning practice in Morristown, he soon became prominent in his profession as one of its most learned and brilliant advocates. In dealing with scientific questions and matters of equity law he stood without an equal. In 1862 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Morris County and served in that capacity with the fullest credit for five years. For several years he acted as Advisory Master in Chancery and on April 9, 1889, he was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, being re-appointed in 1896. In the absence of the Chancellor he has been three times appointed, under the statute, a master to act for that official and he was also one of the first ten Advisory Masters appointed by Chancellor Runyon in pursuance of a statute passed for

that purpose. As Vice Chancellor Mr. Pitney added materially to his high prestige and brought to the office every required qualification. A director of the Morristown Library and Lyceum from the time of its organization, he was one of its ruling spirits and he was for many years a director in the National Iron Bank of Morristown, President of the Morris Aqueduct Company, and a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. He married April 7, 1853, in New York City, Sarah Louisa Halsted, daughter of Oliver Halsted and Sarah Crane, of Elizabeth and Newark, New Jersey.

John Oliver Halsted Pitney, received his preparatory education in the private schools of Morristown and afterward entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, that of Master of Arts being conferred upon him by the same institution in 1884. He read law with his father in Morristown and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1884, as an attorney and as a counselor three years later, in 1887. Immediately after his admission as an attorney, he established himself in the practice of his profession, in Newark, where he has since remained. For the first two years he was in partnership with Frederick H. Tuse and for the past six years he has been similarly associated with John R. Hardin. Three years ago A. F. Skinner was admitted as a partner, since which time the firm has gone under the style of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner. There is no better known law firm in the State of New Jersey and its clientele is large, extended in character and importance and influential. As a lawyer and advocate, Mr. Pitney exhibits the family talents to a pronounced degree. He is thoroughly versed in the law and he has gained a standing in his profession that places him among the acknowledged leaders of the New Jersey bar. He has been successfully and prominently identified with many important causes,

and his services are widely sought by corporations and others desiring the best attainable legal talent.

Mr. Pitney is a Republican, but while an earnest upholder of the principles of his party he has never held or desired public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to the requirements of his large professional interests. He is a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the National Newark Banking Company, and the American Insurance Company. He holds membership in the Essex Club, the University Club, of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the Morristown Golf Club and the Morristown Club, in all which social organi-

zations he is prominent and popular. A Presbyterian in his religious views, he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, in which place he makes his home and is esteemed as a leading citizen. His public spirit and liberal contributions to worthy purposes have gained him the respect of his fellow townsmen and in his person the family name has a representative who bears it well and worthily, and who has, in his own career, added fresh lustre and honor thereto. He married January 15, 1890, Roberta A. Ballentine, daughter of Robert F. and Anne E. Ballantine. To this marriage have been born two sons, John B., born December 12, 1892, and Robert H., born June 4, 1907.

JOSEPH COULT

NEWARK

JOSEPH COULT, one of the ablest members of the Newark bar, is descended from an early Connecticut family which came to New Jersey about the middle of the eighteenth century and first settled in Sussex County. He was the youngest of ten children, and was born in Frankfort, New Jersey, May 25, 1834. In the common and classical schools of his day he received a thorough preparation for college, but a collegiate course was abandoned, much against his cherished hopes and ambitions. All inducements held out for him to enter mercantile life were of no avail; he was determined to take up the study of law and adopt that as his profession. In 1858 he became a student in the law office of Thomas N. McCarter, then of Newton, Sussex County. A little later he entered and was regularly graduated from the Albany (New York) Law School, and upon his admission to the bar of that State in 1858 he began active practice in New York City.

In 1861 he was admitted to the New Jer-

sey bar and the same year he opened an office in Newton, where he practiced successfully for thirteen years. In 1874 he removed to Newark, where he has since resided and followed his profession, and where for a time he was a partner of his distinguished preceptor, the Honorable Thomas N. McCarter. Later he formed a partnership with James E. Howell, who had been a student in his office in Newton, and thus organized the law firm of Coult & Howell, one of the oldest, best known, and most successful in the State.

For a time Mr. Coult served as Prosecutor of Pleas for Sussex County, and from 1884 to 1892 he was City Counsel of the City of Newark. It was largely due to his efforts while acting in the latter capacity that the new and present water supply for Newark was accomplished; and it was also mainly due to his indomitable efforts and personal direction that the law known as the "Martin Act" was passed. He prepared the original draft for this act, and worked

incessantly to secure its passage by the Legislature; and, by its operation, many cities of the State were relieved from burdensome indebtedness. Mr. Coult has always been a Republican, and has represented his party in several important political conventions, both State and national. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, at which Lincoln was for a second time nominated for President; to the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated General Grant for that high office; and to the Cincinnati Convention, which gave the presidential nomination to Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Coult is properly placed among the most sagacious and reliable lawyers in New

Jersey. A man of rare legal attainments, courteous, dignified, and honest, his great force of character and unerring grasp of fundamental principles make him a powerful advocate. He has few equals as a counselor, and of late years he has been often called upon to act as counsel by prominent lawyers who recognize his special powers. As a citizen he is highly esteemed and universally respected, and takes a lively interest in all public affairs.

Mr. Coult was married in May, 1859, to Frances A. Osborne, daughter of Joseph A. Osborne, of Frankfort Township, Sussex County, New Jersey. They have four children: Margaret, Eliza, Lillian, and Joseph, Jr.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN

JERSEY CITY

HENRY TRAPHAGEN, prominent for many years as a leading member of the Hudson County bar and at one time Mayor of Jersey City, was born in that city, June 1, 1842. He is the son of Henry Mackaness Traphagen and Sarah Conselyea, being descended on both sides from old and notable ancestral stock. His grandfather was Henry Traphagen, Jr., who was graduated from Rutgers College in 1791 and married a daughter of Cornelius Van Vorst. His great-grandfather, Henry Traphagen, Sr., was a trustee of Queens (now Rutgers) College in 1782. The Traphagens are one of the oldest and most representative families in Jersey City and for generations have figured conspicuously in the business and professional life of Hudson county. No family in the State of New Jersey has reason to feel prouder of its lineage or of its allied branches. Its members have always distinguished themselves in whatever walk of life they were and ranked among the leading men of their day. Henry Mackaness Traphagen, father of the

present Henry Traphagen, was a wealthy and influential citizen of Jersey City, no man ranking higher in that community than he.

Like the father, the son has been a lifelong resident of his native place. He received his education, like his ancestors, at Rutgers College, supplemented by a course at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Having decided to take up law as his profession, he became a student in the office of the late Honorable Isaac W. Scudder. He evinced marked aptitude for his chosen calling from the very beginning, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1864, and as a counselor-at-law in November, 1867. Immediately after his admission in 1864, he established himself in practice in Jersey City, since which time he has continued in general practice there with a success that is pronounced. His clientele is of an extended and influential type that speaks in itself for his ability and standing at the bar, and he is counsel for many of the leading cor-



Henry Traphagen



16
Vedra C. Hoffman

porations and firms in his section. He has been identified with much important litigation in the New Jersey courts, and his skill and knowledge of law have brought him enviable prestige as a thoroughly qualified lawyer.

His prominence as a citizen of Jersey City is shown by the fact that he was chosen Mayor of that city, serving in that official position from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1876, in which capacity he acquitted himself in a manner that won him the fullest approval of the public at large. He performed his duties with a view to the general weal and successfully endeavored throughout his administration to advance the common interests of all. From November, 1876, to March, 1881, Mr. Traphagen

served as Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, his services in that position proving valuable to the city's interests. Previous to the consolidation of the three cities, Jersey City, Hudson City and Bergen, composing what is now Jersey City, Mr. Traphagen was counsel for the Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, and was for one year, 1891-92, one of the vice-presidents of that body. In politics he is a Democrat, and as a citizen he is public spirited to a marked degree. His personality is pleasing and he is a gentleman of thorough culture and high intellectual attainments. He married November 9, 1869, Annie Matilda Campbell, daughter of David Campbell, of New York.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

EAST ORANGE

FREDERICK LUDWIG HOFFMAN, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, at Newark, New Jersey, was born at Varel, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, on May 2, 1865, the son of Augustus Franciscus Hoffman, a lawyer of eminent standing and representative of several of the leading German life insurance companies; and of Antoinette von Laar, his wife. He received a public and private school education; undertook a commercial career near Bremen; came to the United States for larger opportunities in 1884; and, after occupying several minor positions, entered the service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, with offices at Waltham and Watertown, Mass., in 1887.

This connection proved highly congenial to him, and while attending to its routine duties he began a thorough study of the theory and practice of industrial life insurance, statistics, and economic and social science. In 1890 he was transferred to Chi-

cago as assistant superintendent; in 1891 he resigned and went to Chattanooga, Tenn.; soon afterward became assistant superintendent of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, with offices at Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; and later was superintendent of the district of Newport News, Va. In 1893 he was appointed statistical assistant in the acturial department of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; in 1899 was promoted to be statistician; and in 1902 was elected an officer.

He was married July 15, 1891, to Ella G. Hay, of Americus, Georgia. Seven children have been born of this union of whom six are living, viz.: Ella A., Frances Armstrong, Virginia, Gilbert Hay, Barbara, and Victoria.

Mr. Hoffman is vice-president of the American Statistical Association; a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London; and a member of the American Economic Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Public Health

Association, American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Civic Federation, and other organizations of similar purpose. He holds the Gold Medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, for the Prudential Company's exhibit of insurance methods and results. Besides his writings he has lectured on insurance topics at Harvard, the University of Wisconsin, Columbia University, the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell University. In 1909 he was appointed by the Secretary of State a representative of the United States Government at the International Actuarial Congress, held in Vienna; and the International Statistical Institute, held in Paris.

Such in brief is the chronological record of a man who to-day stands without a peer in the amount of original investigation he has accomplished in the modern science of life insurance and statistics, with its multitudinous and varied co-ordinate interests. The wide scope and thoroughness of his researches are indicated by the titles of his numerous publications, the most important of which are mentioned below:

"Vital Statistics of the Negro" (in *Arena*, 1892); "Suicide and Modern Civilization" (*Arena*, 1893); "Sex in relation to Suicide" (*Quarterly Publications*, American Statistical Association, 1894); "The Jew as a Life Risk" (*Spectator*, 1895); "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro" (1896); "Suicide Record of American Cities" (*Spectator*, annually, 1896-1908); "Tornadoes and Tornado Insurance" (*Spectator*, 1896, revised 1901); "Fatal Accidents in Coal Mining" (*Mineral Industry*, Vol. VI, 1897); "Street Railway Accidents" (*Spectator*, 1897); "Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines in North America" (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, annually, 1898-1908); "The Portuguese Population in the United States" (*Quarterly Publications*, American Statistical Associa-

tion, 1899); "History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, 1875-1900" (part of exhibit at Paris Exposition, 1900); "Practical use of Vital Statistics" (*Proceedings of the New Jersey Sanitary Association*, 1900); "Industrial Insurance and the Prevention of Tuberculosis" (paper read before the International Congress on Tuberculosis, London, 1901); "Taxation of Life Insurance" (*Public Policy*, 1901); "Race and Mortality" (*Medical Examiner and Practitioner*, October, 1902); "The Negro as a Life Risk" (*Spectator*, 1902); "Marriage and Mortality" (*Spectator*, 1902); "Conditions of Labor and Life in Anthracite Coal Mining" (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, 1902); "The Vital Statistics of the Census of 1900" (*Quarterly Publications*, American Statistical Association, 1902); "Life Insurance of Children" (*Monitor*, 1903); "Medical and Social Aspects of Child Labor" (paper read at National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1903); "Life Insurance as a Science" (St. Louis Exposition, 1904); "Handbook and Reference Guide to the Prudential Exhibits, St. Louis, 1904"; "Fatal Accidents in Metal Mining in the United States" (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, 1904); "The Statistical Laws of Tuberculosis" (*Maryland Medical Journal*, 1904); "The Universal Old Age Pension System of New Zealand" (*Spectator*, 1905); "Family Expenditures for Life Insurance" (*Spectator*, 1905); "Science and Economics of Insurance" (*Cyclopedia Americana*, Vol. VIII, 1905); "Workingmen's Insurance and Old Age Pensions" (*Proceedings of Conference of Charities and Corrections*, 1905); "Industrial Insurance" (*Annals*, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1905); "Government Life Insurance in New Zealand" (*Spectator*, 1905); "The British System of Post Office Life Insurance" (*Spectator*, 1905); "Federal Supervision of Insurance" (*Views*, 1905); "Physical and Medical Aspects of Labor and Industry" (*Annals*, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1906); "Prin-

ciples and Elements of Industrial Insurance" (*Proceedings, Fifth International Actuarial Congress, Berlin, 1906*); "The General Death Rate of Large American Cities" (*Quarterly Publications, American Statistical Association, 1906*); "Industrial Insurance by Savings Banks" (*Insurance Press, 1907*); "The Relation of Occupation to Tuberculosis" (*Medical Examiner and Practitioner, 1907*); "Statistics of Poverty and Pauperism" (*Proceedings, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1907*); "Government Regulation of Insurance in Germany" (address, *Vietes, 1907*); "The New English and Scotch Mortality and Life Tables" (*Spectator, 1907*); "The Mortality of Dusty Trades" (address, 1907); "Some Practical Suggestions for Improving Vital Statistics" (*Quarterly Publications, American Statistical Association, December, 1907*); "American Statistics of Acute Diseases" (*Spectator, 1907*); "Insurance as an Element of Commerce" (*Spectator, 1908*); "The Negro Death Rate in 1906" (*Spectator, 1908*); "Accidents in Industry" (*New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*); "Industrial Insurance in Germany" (*American Underwriter, 1908*); "Problems of Social Statistics and Social Research" (*Quarterly Publications, American Statistical Association, 1908*); "The American Death Rate in 1906" (*Spectator,*

1908); "The Life Insurance Progress of New Zealand, 1897-1906" (*Spectator, 1908*); "The Principal Causes of Death in the United States" (*Spectator, 1908*); "The Problem of Poverty and Pensions in Old Age" (*American Journal of Sociology, 1908*); "Tuberculosis as an Industrial Disease" (address, International Tuberculosis Congress, Washington, 1908); "Occupation Mortality Statistics of England and Wales" (*Spectator, 1908*); "Industrial Accidents" (*Bulletin, U. S. Bureau of Labor, July, 1908*); "The Mortality from Consumption in Dusty Trades" (the same, November, 1908); "State Pensions and Annuities in Old Age" (*Quarterly Publications, American Statistical Association, March, 1909*); "The Relation of Life Insurance Institutions to the Problem of Tuberculosis Prevention" (address delivered at the International Tuberculosis Congress, Philadelphia, 1909); "The Decline in the Birth Rate" (*North American Review, May, 1909*); "Economic and Political Considerations of State Insurance in the United States, 1860-1908" (an address delivered before the International Actuarial Congress, Vienna, 1909); "Mortality from Consumption in Certain Occupations" (*Bulletin, U. S. Bureau of Labor, May, 1909.*)

BENJAMIN A. ROBINSON, M. D.

NEWARK

BENJAMIN A. ROBINSON, M. D., of Newark, was born in Newark June 3, 1862, his parents being Morton and Ann (Collins) Robinson. His pedigree in the direct line is as follows: Rowland Robinson (1), married Mary Allen (granddaughter of Governor Henry Bull); Governor William Robinson (2), married Abigail Gardner; Chris. Robinson (3), married Ruhamah Champlin; Chris. C. Robinson (4)

married Elizabeth Anthony; Thurston Robinson (5), married Sarah Perry; Morton Robinson (6), married Ann Collins; Benjamin Anthony Robinson (7). He received his general education in the Ninth Ward public school of Newark and the Newark Academy, later taking the course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He then entered the house of William R. Foster & Co., of New York City, as bookkeeper, but gave

up that employment on account of ill-health went west, and for eleven years was engaged in the cattle business on the plains. Being recalled to the east by illness of his father, he presently took up the study of medicine. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since March, 1892. Dr. Robinson is a member of the Newark Camera Club, of the Essex County Medical Association, the American Medi-

cal Association, Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, and Kane Council, No. 2, R. and S. M. and Salaam Temple.

He married, November 29, 1892, Alice O'Donnell. They have had six children, Benjamin Perry, Dorothy May, John Thurston, Rachel R. (deceased), George Pearse, and Barbara Alice (deceased).

WILLIAM DIMOND

NEWARK

WILLIAM DIMOND, Doctor of Veterinary Surgery, of Newark, is the son of William and Catherine Smith Dimond. His mother was a daughter of Charles Smith, and his paternal grandfather was John Dimond. On his father's side he is descended from a Huguenot family who were driven from France and settled near Dublin, in Ireland. He was born September 15, 1859, in New York City, where he attended the public schools and New York University. He became an apprentice to the printers' trade and followed his vocation as compositor, at the same time pursuing a course of study in the American Veterinary College in New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. V. S. in 1883. He became house surgeon and assistant to Professor A. F. Liautard in the American Veterinary Hospital.

In 1885 he began the active practice of his profession in New York City, and in the latter part of 1886 entered the employment of the United States Government as an inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. He was made Chief Inspector for New Jersey, in 1887, at a time when the contagious disease of pleura-pneumonia was prevalent among cattle in various parts of the State, and in the work of stamping out this dis-

ease he was very energetic and successful. Resigning his position in 1889 he went to Oregon and there resumed the practice of his profession, but returned to Newark in 1891, where he has since resided, being actively and successfully engaged in veterinary practice, and in the livery business.

Dr. Dimond has also been prominent in political and public affairs. He was nominated for member of the Assembly in 1899; served one term (1898-1899) in the Newark Board of Aldermen; received the nomination for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works in the spring of 1900, and in June, 1900, was appointed by Mayor James M. Seymour Commissioner of Excise for a term of two years. He was warden of the Essex County Jail for a period of three years and is now, in 1909, serving a second term by appointment from Mayor Jacob Haussling, as President of the Board of Assessment Commissioners for local improvements.

He is Vice-President of the Lincoln and Eureka Building and Loan Associations, and a member of the Jeffersonian Club, the Joel Parker Association, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Order of Heptasophs; Vice-President of the Union Club of Newark, Vice-President of the Warren Realty Company, Director of The Cottage Realty



William Demond

Company, and a member of the Forest Hill Field Club. In every capacity he has displayed ability, integrity of character, patriotism, and a deep interest in the advancement of the community. He mar-

ried Emeline Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, of Putnam County, New York, and has had five children, two of whom died viz., Helen and Grace, while three, Thomas, Katharine and William, Jr., are living.

HENRY V. CONDUCT

JERSEY CITY

HENRY V. CONDUCT, one of the representative members of the Hudson County bar, was born in Littleton, near Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, in 1853. He is the son of Silas B. Conduct, a grandson of Judge Silas Conduct, and a great-grandson of Colonel Ebenezer Conduct. His family has occupied a position of prominence in New Jersey for over two hundred years.

Henry V. Conduct received his preliminary education in the schools of his native county and subsequently entered Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1872, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1877. He was a student in the office of Frederick G. Burnham, Morristown, New Jersey, and in the offices of the Honorable Robert Gilchrist and the late Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, in Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as

an attorney in November, 1877, being made a counsellor at law in November, 1881. Establishing himself in the practice of his profession in Jersey City, he became a member of the law firm of Randolph, Conduct & Black of that city, and upon the retirement from the firm of Mr. Joseph F. Randolph, he formed and became the senior member of the firm of Conduct, Black & Drayton. That firm was dissolved in 1902 and thereafter Mr. Conduct formed, and is still the senior member of the firm of Conduct, Conduct & Boardman.

He married, in 1879, Anna Hudson, daughter of the late Honorable Ephraim Hudson of the New York bar, by whom he has had three children, Hudson, Edith and Cuyler. He has devoted his attention mainly to the real estate branch of the law, and has large real estate interests in Hudson County and other parts of New Jersey.

ISAAC A. HALL

PATERSON

ISAAC A. HALL, of Paterson, one of the foremost manufacturers and a prominent and public spirited citizen of that community, was born in Paterson, October 9, 1860. His father, Albert Hall, emigrated from Staleybridge, England, arriving in Paterson in September, 1857, and in 1860 started to operate an establishment for the

manufacture of reeds and harness for silk weaving, the first of its kind in this country. He conducted the business successfully until his death, August 4, 1870. The business was continued in a small way until January 2, 1883, when the present proprietor was admitted to partnership and the firm of I. A. Hall & Co., was formed.

On the night of the same day, by a singular and most unfortunate coincidence, the company's factory, then situated at No. 185 Division Street (now Hamilton Avenue), took fire and was burned to the ground with all its contents, very little insurance being carried on the property. This reverse of fortune did not, however, long retard the development of the reorganized concern, which at once resumed active operations with an annex at No. 110 Straight Street.

On May 6, 1886, Isaac A. Hall purchased entire control and removed the business to more commodious quarters at Nos. 4, 6 and 8 West Street, where it continued until 1888, the present fine structure at No. 30 and 36 Hamilton Avenue being then erected. Through close application, excellent judgment, and rare business qualifications Mr. Hall has made his concern the largest of its kind in the United States devoted to the manufacture of general weavers' supplies. The firm enjoys a peculiar prominence in Paterson on account of the intimate relations which it sustains to the great productive interests of that city. Its products are in extensive use throughout this country and also are shipped in considerable quantities to the principal European countries. The ownership of many valuable patents is vested in it, and in addition the company is manufacturers' agent for large French and English interests. Some two hundred operatives are employed in the works.

Besides his Paterson industry Mr. Hall has a similar manufacturing interest at Allentown, Pennsylvania. The size of the mill is 50x160 feet, four stories and basement. He is also the owner of the well known Hall Mill in Fulton Street, Paterson, which was erected by him in 1898 for renting purposes. This is one of the finest structures in the city devoted to manufacturing uses, consisting of four stories and a basement, 50x330 feet. It is operated by a great Corliss engine and three boilers, and has a lighting system generated by a di-

rect connected high speed engine and dynamo capable of producing one thousand seven hundred lights. Mr. Hall has also just erected another mill known as the New Hall Mill, situated on Harrison Street, being a twin to the Hall Mill. This fine structure will be devoted to manufacturing purposes, consisting of four stories and a basement, 52x345. This mill will also be operated by a Corliss engine and three boilers, also a lighting system generated by a direct connected high speed engine and dynamo.

He is a popular citizen of Paterson, both in business and social circles. He is one of the active and representative members of the Republican party, and has frequently been offered opportunities for elevation to honorable political positions, such as those of Mayor and Member of Congress, but, preferring the pursuits of a business man and private citizen, he has uniformly declined to accept political office. He has, however, performed his share of public service in non-partisan connections. He was appointed Commissioner of Public Instruction in February, 1893. This position he resigned in March, 1897, to become one of the members of the Board of Park Commissioners. He has continued to serve on the Park Board ever since, and enjoys a reputation as one of its most valuable and conscientious members. He is at present Chairman of the Eastside Park Committee.

Mr. Hall is President of the Union Transit Company, Vice-President of the Hamilton Printing Company, and the Title Guarantee Land Company, a director of the Passaic County Building Association and other land companies, a member of the Advisory Board of the Paterson General Hospital, and an associate member of the Young men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the North Jersey Country Club of Warren Point, the Livingston Club of Allentown, Pa., the North Jersey Agricultural and Driving Association, the Mecca Club of Paterson, the Paterson Cricket Club, the

Hibernia Bowling Club, the Paterson Silk Industry Association, the Silk Association of America, the Lake Hopateong Club, and the Lotos and Knickerbocker Clubs of New York City. He is prominent in several fraternal orders, being a Past Sachem of the Osseo Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, a member of Paterson Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chapter Rose Croix, Council of Princes of

Jerusalem, of Paterson Lodge of Perfection, of the Sovereign Consistory (Jersey City), and of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine (New York). He also belongs to the North Jersey Automobile Club, and is a director of the Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Company. He was appointed by Governor Fort to be one of New Jersey's commissioners to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, and spent several months at the Exposition, performing the duties required.

FRANCIS REYNOLDS HAUSSLING, B.S., M.D.

NEWARK

FRANCIS REYNOLDS HAUSSLING, M. D., was born July 30, 1875, in Newark, New Jersey. His father was Henry A. Haussling, a well-known merchant of Newark, and his uncle, Jacob Haussling, is at the present time, 1909, the Mayor of Newark. His mother was Emma A. (Lebkuecher) Haussling, whose brother, Julius A. Lebkuecher, was Mayor of Newark in 1895. The Haussling family is descended from a long line of German ancestors; the first of whom settled in this country in 1848, in Newark.

Francis Reynolds Haussling received his early education in the public schools of Newark and the Newark Academy. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1897. Selecting the study of medicine as his future

profession he entered Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1901. He was interne at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, from 1901 to 1903, and also at the Sloane Maternity Hospital and St. Mary's Free Hospital for children. The years 1903 and 1904 he spent abroad studying medicine in Vienna, Prague and Berlin, since which time he has been located in Newark, practicing medicine and surgery. At present he holds the following positions in Newark hospitals: surgeon to the Newark City Hospital, visiting surgeon to the Newark German Hospital, assistant surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital and consultant to the Home for Incurables and Hospital.

ALEXANDER SIMPSON

JERSEY CITY

AALEXANDER SIMPSON, counselor-at-law, was born June 12, 1871, in Jersey City, New Jersey. His father was Henry Simpson, and his mother Sarah Mason Simpson, both of whom came to this country in 1865 from Manchester, England,

and settled in Jersey City, New Jersey. Alexander Simpson received his early education in the public schools of Jersey City. He then was admitted to Columbia University from which he did not graduate. Going abroad he studied French literature in Paris,

under a private tutor, and returning to Jersey City he did newspaper work. Taking up the study of law under the guidance of Judge Alfred B. Dayton, (whose grandfather was one of the signers of the State Constitution in 1776), he was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1892 and became counselor at law in 1895.

As a successful lawyer he has a phenomenal record. Up to the present date, 1909, he has been the defending lawyer in twenty-five murder trials and did not lose a case by having the accused executed. He was the defending lawyer in the trial for the murder of Mrs. Whitmore—a case which attracted attention all over this country, and resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. His

specialty is negligent accident cases, from which he usually wins large verdicts, and contested will cases in which he is generally successful. He is also a member of the Bar of the State of New York. In politics Mr. Simpson is a Republican. He has held the office of County Counsel to the County Board of Health and was a member of the New Jersey State Legislature in 1897. Mr. Simpson belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Players' Club of New York City. The Simpson family to which Henry Simpson (the father of Alexander Simpson) belongs, is English and can be traced back many years. His mother, Sarah Mason Simpson, is a descendant of the Mason family of England.

ELVIN WILLIAMSON CRANE

NEWARK

ELVIN WILLIAMSON CRANE, one of the most eminent and successful lawyers of the State of New Jersey and a recognized leader of the Democratic party of that State, was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 20, 1853. He was the son of Samuel Crane and Naomi Williamson, and was descended on both sides from old and notable colonial ancestry. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Williamson, of Asbury, Warren County, New Jersey, and a granddaughter of General James Williamson, who figured with distinction in the War of 1812.

The family removed from Brooklyn to Newark, New Jersey, while Mr. Crane was quite young, and it was in the public schools of that city that he received his rudimentary education, later becoming a student in St. Paul's School, then conducted by that well-known instructor, the Reverend Joseph Smith. After completing his studies, young Crane entered the law office of Joseph P. Bradley and G. N. Abeel, and from the very outset exhibited a predilection for the

profession in which he was destined to win so high and honorable a place. Even as a boy he displayed executive ability of a pronounced order, systematizing the routine business of the office and proving himself exceptionally useful to his employers, with whom he remained until the firm was dissolved, owing to the elevation of Mr. Bradley to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. The practice being continued by Mr. Abeel, Mr. Crane remained in his service and became his assistant, serving in that capacity for a period of eight years, during which time he did most of the pleading and assumed almost complete charge of the causes tried before the Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. Crane was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1875, and as a counsellor in February, 1882. As assistant to Colonel Abeel, who was then Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County, Mr. Crane acquired a thorough knowledge of criminal law and might well have been quoted as an authority on all questions aris-

ing in that branch of his profession. When Colonel Abeel was succeeded in office by Oscar Keen, Mr. Crane was retained as assistant prosecutor and served as such throughout Mr. Keen's entire term. In the meantime, his peculiar qualifications for the office had made themselves so evident that on the expiration of Mr. Keen's term of office, in 1888, he was appointed by Governor Greene as Prosecutor, a promotion that was thoroughly merited, and for which he was probably better equipped than any member of the bar within the State. It has been said of him in this connection that "the ability he displayed in the management of his cases, the painstaking way in which he conducted his trials, and his integrity, combined with his fairness and undoubted honesty of purpose in all things, brought him the esteem and confidence of the community and earned for him the popular approval of a large number of the citizens of the State." When his term expired, there was practically no opposition to his reappointment, which Governor Werts made for a second term of five years. During his incumbency of the Prosecutor's office, he successfully prosecuted many of the most important criminal cases that have ever been brought to trial in the State of New Jersey, among those which attracted the widest attention being the prosecution of Emma Wool, "Fiddler" Smith, and Henry Kohn. Leaving the office in 1899, after eighteen years of excellent and commendable service in the public interests, Mr. Crane devoted himself to private practice and became famous as a criminal lawyer, his knowledge in that direction being second to that of no one in the State or section.

For more than twenty years Mr. Crane was an active and influential factor in the councils of the Democratic party of the State, and he gave much of his time and ability to the advancement of the cause of that political organization. He was chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee for a time and in 1887 was elected to the Legislature as an assemblyman from

his district. He was made a trustee of the Newark City Home in 1881. In 1898 he was selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and, after a vigorous campaign, was defeated for the high office by the narrow margin of less than 6,000 votes. For years he was president of the Joel Parker Association, an office he still retained at the time of his death, and he was a member and former president of the Jefferson Club. When he died, he was filling the position of County Counsel. He was a member of the Masonic order and a Mystic Shriner, and held membership also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

It has been truly said of him that he served with credit, fidelity and distinction in every capacity that he was called upon to fill. In his time he was the most representative man allied with criminal law in the State. A contemporary writer, in chronicling his death, has said that "in all the offices he held Elvin Crane was always known as a capable, efficient official and one whose motto was fairness to all—both complainant and defendant. His friends—many of long years standing—are legion and his death carries sorrow into more homes probably than would that of any other resident of Essex county. He numbered his friends among no special class, and every walk of life contributed a large quota to that wide circle. His charities were numberless though he desired that most of his gifts should be given anonymously."

Mr. Crane died at his home in Newark, January 9, 1909, after an illness lasting a year, although up to a few weeks before the end his courage and splendid vitality enabled him to attend to his work and fight off the steady encroachment of disease. The general regard in which he was popularly held is well expressed by the resolutions passed by the Jefferson Club, wherein it is recorded that "he was recognized by his brethren in the legal profession as an able and painstaking member of the bar. In his various official relations as legislator, pros-

ecutor of the pleas and county counsel, he exhibited ability and devotion to the public interests which merit praise and eulogy. As a Democrat he was held in high esteem for many years and when honored by his party he fully merited the confidence reposed in him not only by the Democratic party but by the general public."

Mr. Crane married July 9, 1879, Emma J. Esch, daughter of Jacob Esch, by whom he was survived. To this union were born

three children, all of whom died in childhood. Mr. Crane made his mark upon his time; and his memory will be long held in reverence throughout that part of New Jersey where he was best known. His career will be pointed to as an example worthy of emulation on the part of future officials who follow in his footsteps and his administration of the prosecutor's office will be especially commended as deserving of imitation.

CHARLES M. DECKER

ORANGE

CHARLES M. DECKER, one of the most progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of the Oranges, was born in Wellesburg, Chemung County, New York, in November, 1850. He is descended from both old Holland and old New England stock, which accounts for many of those traits of character which have made him conspicuous as an organizer of large interests and a financier of keen judgement. A foreword of his ancestry is found in the "History of Chemung County", which thus refers to his grandfather and grandmother:

"The first white child born in the town of Ashland, of which there is any record, was Eunice Kelsey, her birthday having been on March 16, 1789, her father being Abner Kelsey, Eunice grew to womanhood and married Jacob Decker."

This Jacob Decker was a native of Orange County, New York, whence he removed to Chemung County. Among the settlers of the town of Montgomery, Orange County, between 1768 and 1778, was Johannes Decker, who is authoritatively believed to have been a grandson of Abraham Decker, who is known to have come from Holland and settled at Copake, New York, in 1757. Among the six sons

and two daughters of Jacob Decker and Eunice Kelsey was Harrison Decker, who was born in Wellesburg, about 1821. He married Harriet, daughter of Charles Tubbs, a descendant of William Tubbs of Duxbury, Mass., who was admitted a freeman of the Plymouth Colony in 1637, volunteered against the Pequot Indians in June of the same year, and was a member of Captain Miles Standish's famous military company.

Charles M. Decker was born of this marriage. As a boy he was ambitious and self-reliant to a noticeable degree. He acquired his early education in the public school of his native town, and at the age of fourteen he threw aside his books and started out to see something of the larger world beyond his native environment. He went direct to New York in search of employment, and through the influence of Stephen D. Herman, of Orange, an old friend of his father's, he secured a situation in the grocery house of Benjamin F. Cairnes. In the following year he entered the employ of Mr. Herman, and remained with him and his successors till 1869.

After a brief engagement in the butter business in New York he celebrated his majority by returning to Orange, buying the business of his former employer, Mr.

Cairnes, and inaugurating an entirely new policy of management. He stocked his store with the best goods the market offered, established a delivery system, then a decided innovation in the Oranges, sold on short credit, and gradually diverted local trade from the New York to a home market. In this venture he was eminently successful from the start, and was soon enabled to establish business connections with all the Oranges and their neighboring communities.

In 1890 he erected in Orange one of the handsomest business blocks in Essex County, and since that time has increased his business properties by the erection of several handsome buildings in Essex and Union counties. From 1893 to 1903 he was president of the Orange National Bank, one of the soundest financial institutions in Eastern New Jersey, and on resigning that office became its Vice-President. He also became a director of the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange.

To both these institutions he gave his ability, enterprise, and judgment that had characterized the up-building of his large personal business.

Mr. Decker married a daughter of Alfred and Margaret E. (Peck) Jones, representing two of the oldest families of the locality formerly known as Pecktown, now East Orange. Nine children have been born of this marriage, viz.: Margaret, Harrison, Charles M. Jr., (deceased), Harriet L., Arthur, May, Richard E., Katharyn, and Larasus (deceased).

Mr. Decker is a member of the Essex County and Orange clubs. Personally, he has strong domestic tastes and impresses all who meet him with his claims upon their confidence. To his friends he is ever accessible, cordial, and generous; to strangers he is dignified, courteous, affable, and winning. He is a man of deliberate, yet positive character, and of marked executive ability, and his life has been both busy and useful.

JAMES SNAPE

NEWARK

JAMES SNAPE, who is one of the representative citizens and successful men of Newark, has occupied a responsible position with the T. B. Peddie Company for over thirty years, and with that concern he is still connected, in 1909. He is the son of Samuel and Ann (McGregor) Snape, and was born in Marion, New Jersey, November 3, 1803. He came to Newark with his parents at an early age, and has resided in the locality now embraced in the fifteenth ward for more than forty years. He received his education in the Burnet Street Public School and the High School of Newark. Since attaining his majority he has taken an active interest in politics and has gained an enviable reputation as a supporter of the Republican party, serving as Secre-

tary and Chairman of the Fifteenth Ward Executive Committee. He was three times elected a member of the Board of Education, serving during the years of 1903 to 1907 inclusive, in which board he took a very active part. The advent of the small appointive Board of Education cut one year from the last term for which he was elected.

He is a member of the Republican Indian League, secretary of the Smith Gun Club, secretary of General Runyon Council, No. 1687, Royal Arcanum, a member of Branch Brook Conclave No. 784, Improved Order of Heptasophs, North End Camp No. 9694, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Essex County Cricket Club and also a member of the Board of Governors of Franklin School and various other social and politi-

cal organizations. He is a member of the Newark Common Council, in which he is active and influential and in that body is chairman of the Committees on Public Schools, and Fourth of July Celebration and a member of the following committees: Finance, Construction and Alteration of Build-

ings, Public Markets, Hospitals and Memorial Day Celebration, Smoke Abandonment, and Humane Society. He married Marion Henrietta Kennedy, daughter of Morris Kennedy, of Belleville, N. J., by whom he has three children: James Clifford, Florence Harriet and Bessie Marion.

JOSEPH SPENCER CRANE

NEWARK

JOSEPH SPENCER CRANE, one of the youngest, but one of the most successful civil engineers of the State of New Jersey, was born April 8, 1882, in Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Charles Spencer and Jennie (Miller) Crane. His primary education was secured in the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and then he pursued a civil engineer course in Princeton University, being graduated in 1904 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Immediately upon completing his education he entered upon the practice of his profession, being engaged by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Public Service Corporation, and was also associated with William P. Field of Newark in various civil engineering works. In 1908, he engaged in the contracting business on his own account under the firm name of Walter E. Isetts & Co., Engineers and Contractors, of which concern he is Secretary and Vice-President. In his profession he has been re-

markably successful and has already taken a front rank, so that he is recognized as one of the most prominent and ablest of the younger men in the civil engineer and contracting business.

He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a just recognition of what he has accomplished, and especially noteworthy as bestowed upon so young a man. He is a member of Cosmos Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and Salaam Temple. He also belongs to the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey and the Forest Hill Field Club. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and takes an interest and an active part in the politics of the Eighth Ward of Newark, where he is a resident.

He married, June 23, 1909, Edna F. Johnson, daughter of Samuel H. and Frances E. (Crane) Johnson.

LOUIS PLAUT

NEWARK

LOUIS PLAUT, one of the proprietors of the great mercantile establishment in Newark known as the "Bee Hive," was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 29, 1862, and there received a good public

school education. He is of German descent, his parents being residents of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. They came to America when their eldest sons, L. Simon Plaut and Solomon Plaut were four and seven years



Jno. E. Crane

old respectively, and settled in Hartford. At the age of sixteen Louis Plaut moved from Hartford to Newark, and entered the present business with his brother, L. Simon Plaut, who had been a buyer for Gerson Fox, of Hartford, and who had removed to Newark in April, 1870, when twenty years old and engaged in mercantile business with Leopold Fox, a son of Gerson Fox, the firm name being Fox & Plaut. L. Simon Plaut died in 1886, and by his will left the business to his widow and his brothers, Louis and Moses Plaut, and Oscar Michael. The active management devolved upon the three young men, and they were so successful that in 1890 they materially enlarged the store, and still carry on a large and flourishing business. Started in 1870, when the business gave employment to only one salesman, it has grown steadily until now nine hundred persons are employed in the various departments. The firm name is L. S. Plaut & Co., and under the sound and progressive

business principles which were instituted by L. Simon Plaut it has become one of the best known firms in New Jersey.

Louis Plaut is an able and sagacious business man, and during his entire career has maintained the confidence and respect of all who know him. Genial, affable, and courteous, he is universally esteemed, and for years has occupied a leading place in Newark's business and social circles. He was a director of the German National Bank of Newark for five years, when he resigned. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the Progress Club. He is a director of the Federal Trust Company, of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of the Hebrew Free School, and of the Home for Crippled Children, and a trustee of Temple Bnai Jeshurun. In these and other capacities he has displayed great public spirit, sound judgement, and benevolence of character. In 1885 Mr. Plaut married Miss Carrie Katz. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

WILLIAM HAINES PARRY

NEWARK

WILLIAM HAINES PARRY, successful as a lawyer and prominently active in the Republican politics of New Jersey was born November 11, 1877, in Mount Holly, New Jersey. He is the son of William C. Parry, M. D., and Mary M. Haines, and he traces his descent from old and notable New Jersey ancestry through both the paternal and maternal lines. His mother was a native of Hainesport, New Jersey, and a member of the well-known Haines family, while his father was a leading physician of Mount Holly, who served as State Senator from his district from 1805 to 1808, being a Republican of influence and standing.

The younger Parry received his education in the Moorestown Friends' High School and the Mount Holly Academy, af-

terward entering the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took a course in the University of Michigan Law School, being graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of Michigan as an attorney in June, 1901, and began the practice of his profession in Newark, that same year, being admitted to the bar of his native State as an attorney. In 1902 he became a member of the law firm of Hampson & Parry, with which he is still associated in general practice. His standing as a lawyer is one that does him credit, and his ability has been demonstrated by the superior manner in which he has handled the litigation entrusted to his hands. He has succeeded in

his profession and gained a repute for himself that comes to few men at his age.

Mr. Parry is a Republican politically and he takes an active part in the campaigns of his party. He is secretary of the New Jersey State League of Republican Clubs, a member of the executive committee of the Republican League for Limited Franchises and Equal Taxation, and a speaker for the latter organization, his eloquence serving well the cause in question. He is Recorder

for the Town of Nutley, New Jersey, and counsel for the Bank of Nutley and the Franklin Building and Loan Association. He was Chancellor for Crystal Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is now a deputy Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, a member of Kempton Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Fortnightly Club of Nutley. He married March 14, 1908, Julia Emorette Tuthill, of Homer, N. Y.

JAMES PARKER

PERTH AMBOY

JAMES PARKER, eighth child of James and Gertrude (Skinner) Parker, was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, during the temporary residence of his parents in that place, March 1, 1776. He was educated in Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1793, second in his class. He then entered the counting house of John Murray, intending to be a merchant. On the death of his father he was compelled to return home as acting executor of his estate, a task involving the support of a large circle of dependents, and requiring assiduous labor and much acquaintance with the law.

In 1806, when about thirty years of age, he was elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature and was re-elected eight successive years; again from 1815 to 1819, and afterward in 1827-8. He was a federalist of the school of Washington and Hamilton. In 1806 he was appointed one of five commissioners to settle the boundaries and jurisdiction of the states of New York and New Jersey. In 1827 this commission was renewed, and he was again made a member. With Theodore Frelinghuysen and L. Q. C. Elmer he signed the boundary agreement between New York and New Jersey, September 16, 1833. In 1829 he was made Collector of Perth Amboy, then a place of

much commerce. In 1832 and again in 1834 he was elected to Congress, serving two terms with much distinction. In 1844 he was elected a member of the convention for the formation of a new constitution for New Jersey. Thus he was engaged in legislation during at least seventeen years of his life, while he also served a long period as Mayor of Amboy.

Though never one of the party of the majority in any of the legislative bodies mentioned, he was always a leading and influential member. He inaugurated the system of public schools in New Jersey, suggesting and following up the idea in different legislatures from 1809 to 1817, and the act, drawn by him, to create a fund for free schools, became a law. Afterward, in the constitutional convention, this subject received his careful attention, and at his instance the New Jersey constitution provided that "it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund [for the support of common schools], or any part thereof, for any purpose, under any pretense whatever." He was the author of the attachment law; the law enabling aliens to hold land in the state; the law authorizing commissioners to take proof, etc., of deeds; the law prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of

slaves from the state, thus ending the domestic slave trade in New Jersey, and of laws for the suppression of intemperance, for aiding internal improvements, encouraging manufactures, for putting habitual drunkards under guardianship, and others of similar importance. In the Constitutional Convention he reported the bill of rights. He was a principal advocate of the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and a director of that company for nearly forty years. His last year's service in the Legislature was undertaken with this enterprise in view.

In Congress he was known as a leading practical member, a strong "tariff man," a defender of the right of petition, aiding John Quincy Adams in the struggle for the admission of petitions praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and was celebrated for outspoken sincerity and honesty. For years he was a trustee of two colleges, Princeton and Rutgers, and to the latter gave the land whereon the college building was erected. In the Protestant Episcopal diocesan conventions, as well as in his own church in Amboy, he was prominent and active. From the beginning he was a Vice-President, and for years before his death President, of the New Jersey Historical Society. As characterized in a memorial address delivered before the New Jersey Historical Society, he was "Re-

nowned for purity of character and an intense love for usefulness; independent though earnest in his support of what he thought right, rather than what was expedient; never giving up to party what was meant for mankind; never an aspirant for office, and valuing only that popularity which follows a good man; practicing warmhearted charity in thought, word, and deed, and always evincing an ability more than adequate for all he undertook."

He died in Perth Amboy, April 1, 1868, having attained the age of ninety-two years and one month. He married, first, January 5, 1803, Penelope Butler, daughter of Amboy and Margaret (Coates) Butler. She was born March 3, 1875, and died July 25, 1823. The children of this marriage were: 1. James Parker, born October 24, 1805, died July 12, 1861; 2. William Parker, born July 18, 1807; 3. Margaret Elizabeth Parker, born July 14, 1809, died August, 1886; 4. Gertrude Parker, born August 11, 1811, daughter of Samuel Ogden of New-died March 17, 1828; 5. Sarah Coates Levy Parker, born, July, 1816, died April 21, September 20, 1827, Catharine Morris Og-1842; 6. Cortlandt Parker, born June 27, 1818, and Penelope Parker, born September 7, 1824, died 1856. He married second, ark, New Jersey, and niece of the Honorable Gouverneur Morris, the statesman, but had no issue by this marriage.

CHARLES C. BLACK

JERSEY CITY

CHARLES C. BLACK was born on a farm in Burlington county, near Mount Holly, New Jersey, on July 29, 1858. He was prepared for college in the Mount Holly Academy, and entered Princeton College in 1874, being graduated in the class of 1878. He studied law in Mount Holly, and in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the

bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884. After being admitted to practice he located in Jersey City, and, until his appointment to the bench, practiced there under the firm name of Black & Dayton.

For five years he served as a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration under the ballot reform law. He was ap-

pointed as a member of the State Board of Taxation on March 21, 1891, for a term of five years, was re-appointed for another term in 1896, and again in 1901. He was again appointed in 1904 for a term of five years. He has made valuable additions to the literature of the law in his "Proof and Pleadings in Accident Cases," "New Jersey Law of Taxation" and "Law and Practice in Accident Cases." He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1904, and was subsequently appointed a member of The Equal Tax Commission by Governor

Murphy. Governor Stokes nominated him on March 30, 1905, as a member of the new Board of Equalization of Taxes, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. He served on that board until he was appointed a Circuit Judge by Governor Fort, on January 22, 1908, to succeed Judge Minturn, who was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. His term will expire in 1915. His circuit comprises the counties of Bergen, Morris, Passaic, Sussex and Warren.

CLARENCE SACKETT

NEWARK

CLARENCE SACKETT, whose expert qualifications as a stenographic reporter placed him in the foremost rank in that field of endeavor and who has also gained repute and high standing as a practitioner of law, was born in New York City, February 22, 1860. He is the son of William E. and Josephine (Findlay) Sackett. On the paternal side he traces his descent from an old family of English origin, being ninth in the direct line from Simon Sackett, the earliest ancestor of the Sacketts of America. Simon Sackett came to this country from England in 1630, settling in Connecticut. His posterity has included some men of exceptional note, among them General Rufus King, of New York. It is interesting to note in this connection that for five hundred years or more, the Sacketts abroad have been Englishmen of letters, a predilection that has been strongly developed in some of the American representatives of the family. Clarence Sackett has himself, in his own work, given evidence of this distinct trait. He is largely a self-educated man, having left school at fourteen years of age in order to go to work, being employed for a year as a messenger carrying news to the metropoli-

tan newspapers at a period when the lack of telephones rendered such service essential.

At fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Pier 38, North River, under John Whittaker, then the agent, and he remained thus engaged for five years. In the meantime he studied shorthand writing, having no teacher but applying himself to his books with an energy and persistence that were bound to bring knowledge of the science. He acquired speed, accuracy and practical expertness as a stenographic reporter by attending church lectures, especially the Friday night talks of the late T. DeWitt Talmage, in his Tabernacle on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, in which city young Sackett then lived with his parents. By taking down these discourses, the lad became so excellent a reporter that when he was twenty years old, he was accepted as private secretary by the former United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, who was then extensively engaged in the promotion and development of mining enterprises in New York City. Three years later, Mr. Sackett took up the work of a professional law reporter and



Your truly
10
James Jackson

from the very beginning he displayed great aptitude for the work, winning success and reputation.

In 1884, when he was twenty-four years old, having removed to New Jersey, Governor Abbett, of that State, selected him from a number of others as the official stenographer of the Governor, a very important position in those days and one that called for the fullest exactness. Mr. Sackett performed the duties of the place with such ability and satisfaction that in the spring of 1884 he was appointed as the stenographer to report the testimony taken in pursuance of the writ of certiorari issuing out of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, to review the assessments imposed on the railroads of the State, under the famous Railroad Tax Act of 1884, which taxed the railroads hundreds of thousands of dollars more per annum than they had ever paid before. As the State ultimately won in the courts, Governor Abbett was able to redeem his pledge that the people of New Jersey should and would be relieved of the burden of an individual State tax if he was elected Governor. These cases involved the taking of thousands of pages of testimony, covering a period of several months, but Mr. Sackett proved himself equal to every demand upon him.

In 1885 Governor Abbett, having become satisfied that for many years the Morris & Essex (Lackawanna) Railroad Company had not been making proper returns to the State and was indebted thereto to an immense amount, directed Attorney General Stockton to institute proceedings for the collections of the money concerned. Accordingly two arbitrators were appointed—Frederick Stevens, now a Vice-Chancellor, in behalf of the State, and Judge John F. Dillon, of New York, in behalf of the railroad company. The result of the arbitration was that \$300,000 was paid into the State treasury. Mr. Sackett was engaged by the Attorney General to take the testimony, of which there were thousands of pages, for the State. The work included

many solid pages of figures on the cost of every item entering into the cost of construction, to report which demanded the greatest skill, care and accuracy. The late Governor Bedle was counsel for the railroad company and he told young Sackett, before the taking of the testimony for the railroad company began, that he had employed another stenographer to report the case in the interest of his clients. Afterwards, however, when he realized the situation and observed Mr. Sackett's evident capacity for coping with it, he sent for the young reporter and told him that the work was so intricate in figures and his report so accurate that the railroad would be perfectly willing to accept his notes and had concluded that they needed no one else to take the testimony. Mr. Sackett served as the official stenographer of the Essex Circuit Court in Newark for a period of ten years and in 1902 became associated with the late Judge Kirkpatrick, United States District Judge, being since that time recognized and employed by litigants in the United States Courts in New Jersey as the official stenographic reporter of those courts.

Having decided to take up the practice of law in connection with his other duties, Mr. Sackett undertook its study without outside aid, just as he had done with shorthand, and he was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1902, without having attended a law school. His knowledge came to him as the natural fruit of his own intelligent reading, coupled with his experience as a court stenographer, it taking him but a single year to sufficiently equip himself and obtain his sheepskin. His success as a practitioner was immediate and he is gradually building up a large practice. He has been identified with some important litigation, notably the case of William J. Righter vs. the Jersey City Water Supply Company, (a subsidiary concern of the East Jersey Water Company), which he fought, in behalf of his client, for more than three years. He not only obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from further permitting their

water to escape from their leaking reservoir over Righter's property but he was about to apply for a supplemental injunction, which would have bound them hand and foot, when they were wise enough to recognize defeat and effect a settlement.

Mr. Sackett was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of New York, for five years. He held membership in the Montclair Club, at Montclair, New Jersey, for eight years and is at this time, in 1909, a member of the North End Club, of Newark. In religious faith, he is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark. He married, November 17, 1885, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,

Burd Blair Livingston, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Morris) Livingston, direct descendants from the Livingstons and Morris of Revolutionary fame. Of this marriage there is one child, a son, Blair Livingston Sackett, who was born September 16, 1886, was graduated with the degree of Engineer of Mining, in May, 1909, from the Colorado School of Mines, and is now occupying an important position in a large smelting and refining works at Grand Forks, British Columbia. Mrs. Sackett died in 1899 and Mr. Sackett was again married in the Fall of 1909 to Laura C. Milner, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, a talented lady of high English extraction.

JASPER RAYMOND RAND

MONTCLAIR

JASPER RAYMOND RAND, who figured as an influential factor in the production of mining machinery, in which field of industry his father had played a distinguished part before him, was born in Montclair, September 3, 1874, and died in Salt Lake City, March 30, 1909. He was the son of Jasper Raymond and Annie Valentine Rand, and was descended through both father and mother from old and distinguished lineage, being, through the paternal side, the fifth scion of a long line of sturdy Americans to bear the name of Jasper Raymond. Through his father he traced his descent from a notable English family of the sixteenth century, and his American ancestors were always characterized by a marked degree of valor and public spirit, being men, who had a conspicuous part in the upbuilding of their country and who contributed their full share toward that end.

Mr. Rand received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native place and in the Montclair Military Academy, subsequently becoming a student in

Cornell University for the purpose of studying mechanical engineering. He left that institution in 1898 in order to enlist in the volunteer forces in the Spanish-American War. As a member of the First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, which was sent to Porto Rico, he saw active service and was with that command from June until the following January, in the meantime being made a second lieutenant of his company. His military record was in every way creditable and reflected the fullest honor upon his gallantry and patriotism. While still a student at Cornell, Mr. Rand took an active interest in dramatics and was a member of the Mask, and the Quill and Dagger Clubs, as well as the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

On his return from service in the Spanish-American War, he entered into business with his father. Upon the death of the elder Rand who was president of the well-known and successful Rand Drill Company, the son succeeded him as the executive head, holding that position until

the Rand Drill Company was consolidated with the Ingersoll-Sergeant Company, under the style of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, of which concern Mr. Rand became a vice-president, continuing to hold that office up to the time of his death. As a man of affairs he possessed noteworthy qualities, being endowed with sound judgment, keen and unerring foresight, and executive ability of no mean order. His integrity was of the highest and he had the esteem and thorough confidence of all with whom he held relations. He was a prominent member of the Army and Navy Club, the Camp-fire Club, the Salmagundi Club, the Engineers' Club, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and

other organizations, including the Corning Club, of Corning, New York, the Montclair Club, the Montclair Athletic Club, and the Montclair Camera Club, of Montclair, and the Commercial Club, of Salt Lake City, Utah. He was interested in numerous mining properties in Utah and always evinced a warm concern in the development of that section. He was an ardent Republican and was at all times ready to take an active part in the campaign work of his party. He was a man of marked intellectual strength and congenial nature, was public spirited and he could always be depended upon to contribute and heartily cooperate in any movement tending to advance the general interests or promote the material welfare of the community at large.

PATRICK H. RYAN

NEWARK

PATRICK H. RYAN, a conspicuous and influential figure in the political life of Essex County, New Jersey, and president of the Common Council of the City of Newark, was born in Ireland, March 17, 1855. He was the son of Michael Ryan and Mary Hayes, his parents coming to this country in 1867, bringing their twelve-years old son with them. The family settled in Danbury, Connecticut, in which place young Ryan received his education in the public schools. On the completion of his studies, he was apprenticed to the hatter's trade and followed that pursuit for a short time. In 1872 he removed to Newark, locating in the fifth ward of that city, where he has resided ever since.

From 1876 to 1880 he filled a clerkship in the grocery establishment of Sheridan & Fagan, succeeding to the business of the firm in the last named year. Equipped with sound business principles and possessed of both enterprise and energy, Mr. Ryan made a success of the venture and added ma-

terially to the standing and patronage of the concern. He was rigidly honest and fair in his methods, and he has always commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he has held relations. In September, 1899, he entered into partnership with F. J. Hull under the name of F. J. Hull & Co., dealers in hay and grain, their present place of business being at Nos. 50 and 52 Sussex avenue, Newark. Much of the success and prestige acquired by this undertaking was directly due to the efforts of Mr. Ryan, who is regarded to-day as one of the leading and most representative men in the hay and grain trade of New Jersey.

A Democrat in his political views and connections, Mr. Ryan has taken an active part in the work of his party and is one of its most influential leaders in his own ward. He was elected to the Common Council in 1902, also in 1905 and 1907, and as the presiding officer of that body, a dignity to which he was called in 1908, he has won

respect by the impartial manner in which he has conducted its deliberations. His record is one to be proud of, and he has done much to serve the best interests of the city at large. He is a man of public spirit, and he can always be relied upon to advocate and push forward any undertaking that he regards as beneficial to the commonweal. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious faith and his charities, quietly bestowed without ostentation, are without number. He is interested in benevolent work and is a trustee of the St. James

Hospital, to which institution he has been a liberal contributor. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Newark Council No. 150, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in which orders he is both popular and prominent. He is also a member of the Board of Trade. He married in Newark, at St. James Church, June 8, 1886, Catherine A. Hyland, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Hyland. To this union have been born five children, as follows: Thomas J., C. Columbia, Mary P., Henry Leo and Julia M.

EDWARD FAITOUTE CONDIT YOUNG

JERSEY CITY

IT is not necessary that the man who achieves success be made of sterner stuff than his fellow man, but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual; these are energy, enterprise, determination, and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities were cardinal elements in the character of Mr. Young, and accompanied him in his progress from a humble station in life to one of prominence and affluence.

Mr. Young was born in Malapardis, Morris County, New Jersey, January 25, 1835. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin and Eliza D. Young, and lineally descended from the Reverend John Young, the English minister who arrived in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and two years later led the colony which founded Southold, Long Island. Another paternal ancestor was Ephraim Young, Chaplain of the State Militia, during the Revolutionary War. On his maternal side, he was of Scotch descent. At the age of nine years, two years after the death of his father, Mr. Young removed to Jersey City. He was educated in the public schools, and the late George H. Lindsley, principal of Public

School No. 1, was one of his teachers. On November 1, 1852, he received a position as clerk in the Hudson County National Bank. Twelve years later he went to the First National Bank, and in 1871 was appointed cashier. He succeeded to the presidency of the bank in 1879.

Because of his thorough knowledge of banking and finance, his co-operation was sought by many large enterprises both in New Jersey and New York, and he was associated with J. P. Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan and other financial leaders in many big transactions. At his death he was an officer and director in upwards of thirty institutions. With the late Charles B. Thurston, Mr. Young formed the Bergen and Jersey City Street Railway Company, and in 1893, with the late B. M. Shanley, organized the Consolidated Traction Company, which acquired many lines in Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth. He was the first president of the Company. In 1896 the traction company was absorbed by the Public Service Corporation, and Mr. Young retired, though he held considerable stock in the new corporation.

Mr. Young was one of the best known financiers and public men in New Jersey. He



Edw. H. Faulstich

grew up with Jersey City, and was regarded as its first citizen. The fact of his career that was most characteristic and the one that he always spoke of with pride was that he had identified his career entirely with Jersey City. He lived there from his boyhood to the hour of his death. He was identified directly or indirectly with most of the leading business enterprises of the city and did great service in building up its prosperity. When he engaged in outside ventures he made Jersey City their headquarters. His office in the First National Bank was a centre from which great and intricate interests, political and financial, centered for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Young enjoyed the confidence of the courts and was frequently appointed receiver of embarrassed companies. At one time he acted in that capacity for fifteen different concerns. He was an officer in the following companies: Acker Process Company, vice-president and director; American Graphite Company, president and director; First National Bank of Jersey City, president and director; Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, president and director; Pavonia Trust Company of Jersey City, president and director; North Jersey Land Company, president and director. A partial list of the directorates to which he belonged is as follows: Bankers Trust Company of New York, Bayonne Trust Co., Bergen & Lafayette Trust Company, Jersey City; Bowling Green Trust Company, New York; Brooklyn Annex, Colonial Life Insurance Company, Hoboken and Manhattan Railroad Company, Hudson County Gas Company, Liberty National Bank, New York; New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Jersey City; New York & New Jersey Railroad Company, North Jersey Street Railway Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, People's Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the West Hudson Trust Company, Harrison.

His connection with the Dixon Company extended over a period of nearly thirty

years, and in all that time, whether in the morning or the afternoon, he was ever the same. He was a very far sighted man, and the foundation of the Dixon business and its present equipment for the future are evidence of that farsightedness. He was ever full of push and energy and inspired it in others. It was impossible to limit him to a small area of business. He could see possibilities when others could not, and so resourceful was he that nothing daunted him. He amassed a fortune in the banking business. Although an exacting business man, he was of a charitable disposition, and there are hundreds of men in Jersey City who owe their success in business to the financial aid given them by him. He was identified with many charitable organizations, and was one of the founders of the Children's Home. His contributions to St. John's Church were large. Other churches were the recipients of his generosity. He contributed \$25,000 to Emory Church, and to the Reverend Father Meehan he gave \$1,000 for a bell for the new All Saints' Church, in Lafayette. During the coal strike of several years ago, Mr. Young kept the fires burning in the stoves of many homes in Jersey City. Although prominent in Democratic politics, Mr. Young held but two elective offices—Alderman and Freeholder. This was early in his career. He held many appointive offices of honor and trust, one of which was State Railroad Commissioner. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee for several years, and in 1880 was one of the Presidential electors for General Winfield S. Hancock. In 1892, Mr. Young was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated in the Convention.

Mr. Young was probably a member of a greater number of social clubs, and other organizations than any other citizen of Jersey City, including the New Jersey Historical Society. He was extremely popular, and had a legion of friends in every walk of life. He was a member of the New Jer-

sey Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and was entitled to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. Although of Puritan stock, Mr. Young joined the Methodist Church in 1863, but later became a member of the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was for twenty-five years one of the vestrymen. His home life was ideal and the exertions of business did not lessen his enjoyment of the society of his friends.

Mr. Young married Harriet M. Strober, July 26, 1854. Their children are Edward L., and Hattie Louise, wife of George T. Smith. Mr. Young held a prominent position in the social, church and philanthropic circles of the city, and his many good deeds, and his standing as a citizen in that community will be a lasting monument to his memory in generations to come. His death occurred at his home, Boulevard and Glenwood Avenue, December 6, 1908.

JOHN PARKER

NEWARK

JOHN PARKER, for many years widely and favorably known as a builder and contractor, was born in Kingston, New Jersey, October 29, 1843. His father, Lewis Parker, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 24, 1807, received a public school education and learned and followed the carpenter's trade. He married Catherine Rule in Kingston, July 3, 1833, and died April 12, 1874. His wife was born in Kingston September 23, 1809, and died on June 24, 1898.

John Parker's early education was acquired in a small country school in Monmouth Junction, New Jersey. When twelve years old he was bound out as a farmer's boy, and when eighteen he was apprenticed in the carpenter's trade. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to work in New York City, and, among other operations, was engaged in the erection of officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, and other buildings on Governor's Island. In 1864 he enlisted in one of the New Jersey volunteer regiments, but did not go to the front.

In 1872 he settled in Newark, where he followed his trade for ten years, and then went into the business of building and contracting for himself. In this he was so successful that in 1895 he felt able to retire, and thenceforth spent much of his time in

travel, visiting every state in the union, the principal countries in Europe, the West Indies, and Canada. He was a member and Past Grand of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Matawan, and of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newark. He died at his home in Newark, January 31, 1909.

Mr. Parker married in Matawan, December 4, 1867, Hannah Morton, daughter of James Morton. Four children were born of this union; Charles James, born July 10, 1869, died November 6, 1875; William C., born May 20, 1871; John H., born December 28, 1873; and Nina A., born November 28, 1879, died December 21, 1881.

Hannah Parker was of English ancestry. Her paternal grandfather, Thomas Morton, was a native of St. Helen's, Lancashire, was brought up in the Church of England, received a common school education, learned the watchmaker's trade, and married Hannah Luisocks. Five sons, all now deceased, and two daughters, were born of this union; Thomas, William, James, George, Richard, Mary and Frances. The son James Morton was born in St. Helen's February 14, 1820, received a college education, became a bookkeeper, and came to the United States in September, 1852. He located first in New Brunswick

and later in Somerville, in both which places he was engaged in the glass business; and, after spending some time in teaching school in Marlboro and Matawan, he resumed his connection with the glass business in New York City. He married Jane Pollard, who was born in St. Helens in 1821, and died in Matawan in 1902. Eight children were born of this marriage; Hannah, Mary Jane, Thomas, William, Fanny, Eliza, James, and Alfred. James Morton died in Matawan on March 27, 1869. Hannah (Morton) Parker died October 2, 1899.

Of John Parker's surviving children, the oldest, William C. Parker, was born in Matawan, received a public school and business college education, learned the carpenter's trade with his father and was associated with him till 1892, when he engaged in contracting work on his own account. On March 1, 1894, he married Lillian Adella Peters, born in Newark October 20, 1871, a daughter of George Peters, (born in Irvington, New Jersey, November 11, 1846, died July 14, 1898) and Mary Elizabeth Brown, (born in Newark, November 25,

1849). Their children are: William Leroy, born September 16, 1895; John Harold, born March 5, 1899; George Walton, born March 21, 1903; and Elizabeth Marie, born October 16, 1906. William C. Parker is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 39, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark.

The other son, John H. Parker, was born in Newark, received a public school education, graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1895, and started in business in Newark as a pharmacist and chemist in 1897. On February 1, 1899, he married Margaretta Boyd Mitchell, born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 21, 1879, a daughter of James Mitchell (born in New York City, March 21, 1847, died June 13, 1890) and Sarah Adeline Christopher, (born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, October 1, 1853, died December 18, 1891). The children of this marriage are; Irving Morton, born February 26, 1900, and Nina Adeline, born July 25, 1903. John H. Parker is a member of Anthony Wayne Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics, of Newark.

HENRY POMEREHNE

NEWARK

HENRY POMEREHNE, whose earlier success in the real estate business has since been duplicated by the prominence and repute achieved by him in the practice of law at the New Jersey Bar, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 8, 1880. He is the son of Henry and Henrietta (Fetter) Pomerehne, and is of old and respected German ancestry, being third in the line of descent in this country, the American branch having been founded here by his grandfather.

When Mr. Pomerehne was only three years of age, his parents removed to Rahway, New Jersey. There he received his

early education, in the Third Ward Public School, until 1892, in which year the family returned to Newark. In Newark, at twelve years of age, he began his career by entering the employ of L. Bamberger & Co., where he remained two years. Then he engaged with A. L. Cross, who was in the real estate business and with whom he remained one year, obtaining his first insight into a line of endeavor in which he was himself destined to attain substantial results and high prestige as an expert. At the moment, however, he re-entered the establishment of his former employers and was for the next three years engaged in that firm's business department. In 1896 he took a course in

the New Jersey Business College, and then was again with L. Bamberger & Co., and a representative of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, New York City.

In the meantime Mr. Pomerehne reached the conclusion that the legal profession promised a career best suited to his tastes and talents, and, after a course in the New York Preparatory School, he entered the law department of the New York University in 1900, in which year he also started to read law in the office of Judge Thomas S. Henry, of Newark, with whom he remained one year, in 1901 becoming a student under Senator Harry V. Osborne. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Frank A. Boettner, under the name of Boettner & Pomerehne, in the real estate collection business. The venture proved successful from the very beginning and the partnership continued until 1904. During the three years of its existence, this firm was engaged in several large real estate operations in South Plainfield, South Rutherford and Kingsland, and these were in each instance carried out to a preeminently successful conclusion.

In 1904, Mr. Pomerehne withdrew from the firm he had helped to found, owing to a desire to devote his attention to the law.

He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the February term, 1905, and was made a counselor in February, 1908. As a lawyer he is attaining the same success that crowned his previous efforts in the realty field. His ability is recognized and his knowledge of real estate has caused his services to be sought in that branch of his profession. He makes a specialty of criminal law, and Federal court practice and gives a great deal of attention to corporation law, of which he is making a close study. He is general counsel for a number of the leading merchants, firms and corporations in Essex County, and his professional work has been characterized by care, fidelity to his clients' best interests, and a skill that has proved fruitful in the results attained. Mr. Pomerehne is a Republican, but has never been active as a politician, having no ambitions in that direction. He has contributed materially to the development of Eastern New Jersey in his realty operations, and his public spirit as a citizen has been demonstrated on more than one occasion when his services have been enlisted in some common cause, having in view the betterment of conditions or the building up of the community at large.

CHARLES WIGHT MACQUOID

ROSELLE

THE stock from which the MacQuoid family in the United States is descended is very ancient. Traditions antedating tangible records identify it intimately with the historic movements to establish the right to a free exercise of religious belief that convulsed England, Scotland and Ireland almost continuously from about the year 1400 down to comparatively recent times. The long struggles of the English civil and the Roman church authorities for supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs and the

efforts of the people, especially in Scotland, to secure an independent self-governing system, led to many persons being burnt at the stake, to innumerable popular revolts, and to bitter official persecutions of those who labored for religious freedom.

As far back as both tradition and record go, the MacQuoid family was conspicuous for its sturdy, uncompromising religious fervor, a characteristic that has pervaded it to this day. Throughout the long records, still extant, are found the names of



C. W. MacQuoid

many members who became ministers of the Gospel. Tradition has handed down the statement that various branches of the family were forced by persecution to seek personal safety in flight from their homes, and it is a matter of record that in 1752 the great-great-grandfather and grandmother of the subject of this sketch fled from their home in Scotland to the North of Ireland, that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences without fear of bodily injury.

The family stock is not only very ancient, but its members have been very numerous. There are extant many groups of names, but, doubtless owing to the long period of religious unrest and the frequent migrations of the whole family, early members failed to preserve in writing the connecting links of dates, places, events, and relationships that are requisite to establish an unbroken line of descent, and as a result it is now impossible, in many important periods to determine who was who.

Among the earliest records of the family in existence, one informs us that the Reverend Thomas MacQuoid was born in 1574, and married for his third wife Dorothy, a daughter of George Farwell, and another notes the marriage of Christopher MacQuoid to Mary, a widow (no family name given), in 1605. Christopher, a son of the latter couple was born in 1609, married Jane (family name not given) who died in 1676, four years after her husband's death. Three children were born of this union: Christopher, born in 1644, died in 1729, married Mary Southcott, who died in 1701; Elizabeth, who married Richard Belfield; and Sarah, who married William Searle. The third Christopher had a son, also Christopher, who married Catherine, daughter of Arthur Aysford, and a daughter Mary who married Francis Drake. The fourth Christopher had two sons, the first also Christopher, born in 1706, who became a physician and died unmarried, and Arthur, who married Grace, daughter of

Nicholas Piers, and one daughter Catherine.

Arthur and Grace MacQuoid had four children: Arthur, born in 1746, died in 1609, who married Jane, daughter of James Taylor, by his wife Ann, a daughter of Thomas Acland; Christopher, George and Jane. The second Arthur revived the name Christopher for his eldest son, born in 1774, and died in 1837, who became a Colonel in the army. His other children were Elizabeth; Arthur, born in 1776, died in 1809, who became a clergyman; George, born in 1783, who married Maria, daughter of John Bend; and Jane. The last Christopher had six sons: William, who married Mary, daughter of Wade Crowne, of Yorkshire, and became a clergyman; George; Arthur; Charles James; John Bend and Frank; and two daughters; Anna Maria, who married H. R. Roe, and Ellen, who married J. Whitehead. This William had three sons: Christopher Wade, Robert, and James. After Colonel Christopher MacQuoid's family, all dates are lacking in this branch of the family.

It is here deserving of note that Ann Acland, above mentioned belonged to a family that has been greatly distinguished in the military, educational, medical and political life of Great Britain, for upwards of two hundred years. One member especially interesting in American history, was Lady Christiana Henrietta Caroline, commonly called Lady Harriet. She was born in 1750 and died in 1815; a daughter of the first Earl of Hechester; and wife of Major John Dyke Acland (died in 1778), eldest son of Sir Thomas Acland. She accompanied her husband during the Burgoyne expedition, nursed him when he was severely ill in Canada and after he was wounded in Hubbardtown in 1777, and taken prisoner at the second battle of Saratoga, she sought him within the American lines, and was permitted to remain with him until his recovery; several publications treating of her adventures during the Revolutionary War, appeared in both England and America.

Later well-known members of the Acland family were Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, Bart., Vice-President of the Council of Education; Sir Henry Wentworth Dyke Acland, Bart., eminent sanitarian, Regius Professor of Medicine and Radcliffe Librarian at Oxford University; and Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., a conspicuous supporter of Mr. Gladstone in Parliament.

In the records already examined are found the names of four ministers of the Gospel; Thomas, born in 1574; Arthur (1776-1809); William; and H.; and to these is to be added a fifth, also William. The latter William removed from Devonshire, England, in 1640, settled in the Province (now State) of Maine, and is believed to have been the first representative of the family permanently domiciled in America. He married Abigail Barnes in 1651, and of this union there is a record of four sons; John, Paul, Timothy, and Christopher. The latter name was evidently a high favorite with the MacQuoids, as it appears in almost every generation from 1605 down. John, the eldest son of the Reverend William, moved to Massachusetts in 1676, and four years later married Mary Hitte; Christopher engaged in trade and settled in the South; and of Paul and Timothy we have no record. Three sons and two daughters were born to John and Mary MacQuoid: Giles, Benjamin, Aquila, Mary and Hester. The latter Mary was married in Boston in 1703 to Pierre Chaille, a member of a family that was prominent in Revolutionary days, and subsequently removed to Maryland. We have thus traced the most prominent of the early members of this extensive family as closely as imperfect records will permit, have established beyond question the antiquity of the MacQuoids, and now come to consider a well-known and popular representative of the present generation.

Charles Wight MacQuoid, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York City on May 13, 1862. His father was William Atkins MacQuoid, who was born in New

York City in 1838, married Elizabeth Deane Hook (also born in New York City in 1846) on September 28, 1859 and died in 1880. Four daughters and one son were the issue of this marriage: Carrie, Charles Wight, Augusta, Minnie and Bertha. Excepting Bertha, the mother and all children are living (1909). The grandparents of Charles Wight were Robert, who was born on May 12, 1808, and died on April 29, 1873, and Phoebe, born on April 21, 1809, died on July 23, 1890. They were married in Beemersville, Sussex County, New Jersey on July 19, 1823. Their children were William Atkins and Frances.

Mr. MacQuoid when seven years old went to Westfield, New Jersey, where he acquired a public school education and resided till 1893, when, on his marriage, he made his permanent home in the borough of Roselle. He entered on his business career in 1878, as office boy in an insurance house in Wall street, New York City. A year later he went into the well-known banking and brokerage house of William Heath & Co., where he remained for two years, then becoming cashier in the similar house of A. H. Combs & Co. He remained there for fourteen years; then went with the firm of John M. Shaw & Co., of which he subsequently became the junior member. In 1899 he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and in 1900 formed the brokerage firm of C. W. MacQuoid & Co., of which he is still the head.

For many years his immediate family were identified with the Whig Party. After attaining his majority his active sympathies were with the Republican Party till Grover Cleveland's first election to the Presidency, when he became and has since continued, an Independent; and as such he was elected Mayor of the borough of Roselle in 1908. He was married in 1893 to Mary Frances, daughter of Miller F. and Helen Serena Moore. One child, Helen, was born of this union. In private life, Mr. MacQuoid is a devoted adherent of the

Protestant Episcopal Church, and is especially interested in the activities of St. Luke's Church of Roselle, of which he is the senior warden and lay reader, and to which he has given a building lot, a handsome altar, and one of the finest organs of its size in the State. His social and recreative connections are with the Church Club of New York; the Academy of Political Science; the Baltusrol (New Jersey) Golf Club; the Westfield (New Jersey) Golf Club; the Lake Hopatcong Yacht Club; the Wachung Field Club; the Roselle Casino; the Democratic Club of New York,

and the New York Stock Exchange Luncheon Club. He is also director of the First National Bank of Roselle and a governor of the Roselle Casino. Mr. MacQuoid is a man of strong domestic tastes, readily approachable, exceedingly affable, and a most delightful entertainer. His large and elegant mansion at Roselle is an ideal home, replete with evidences of the high architectural, artistic and literary tastes of its occupants, and suggestive at every turn of the pleasure, comfort and hospitality that invariably await the favored guest.

EDWARD WALLACE SCUDDER

TRENTON

EDWARD WALLACE SCUDDER, LL.D., an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from 1862 until his death in 1893, was descended from a family that has been prominent in the State for several generations. During the Revolution it furnished many men for the patriot army, both as privates and as officers. It has always been influential for good in the character of its individual members, especially in Mercer County, where many of the name are still to be found.

Judge Scudder was born in Scudder's Hills, near Trenton, Mercer County, in 1822, and after receiving a good preparatory education in Lawrenceville entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1841. He then entered the law office of the Honorable William L. Dayton, afterward minister from the United States to France. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and made counselor in 1848. He opened an office in Trenton and almost immediately secured a large practice of the very best character. The scrupulous care which he gave to the interests of his clients, his great industry and integrity, secured the entire confidence of a large clientage, and

his name soon appeared as counsel in the reports of both common law and equity courts and quite frequently in many important cases. He was not an aspirant for political honors, but in 1863 he was elected to the State Senate from Mercer County for a term of three years, and was President of that body during the last year of his service.

In 1860 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and was thrice reappointed, the last time in 1890. He died February 3, 1893. He assumed the duties of his office in March of the year of his appointment and rendered his first decision in the Supreme Court at the November term and in the Court of Errors at the June term of the same year. His first opinion was delivered in an important case, in which a large amount of property was at stake, involving questions of law relative to specific performance of an agreement to convey. It was in the Appellate Court on an appeal from the Chancellor. Judge Scudder met the complications of the case and unravelled the antagonisms of the evidence with great ability, showing himself fully competent to meet the requirements of his high

office. From that time until his death he was a prominent member of both tribunals.

Judge Scudder added strength and dignity to the bench. He represented there the moral force which always attends the presence of a good man, of a conscientious upright citizen, and of a God-fearing, intelligent Christian. He was not a man of impulses, nor of moods; his temperament was equable; he was peculiarly free from prejudice and always impartial. The impelling force of his character as judge was his strong, keen sense of the right; he never disregarded precedents nor set aside principles, nor did he overthrow well settled decisions. His great desire, his controlling impulse, was to learn the right. To do entire justice between man and man, to so interpret the law and apply it that wrong should be reme-

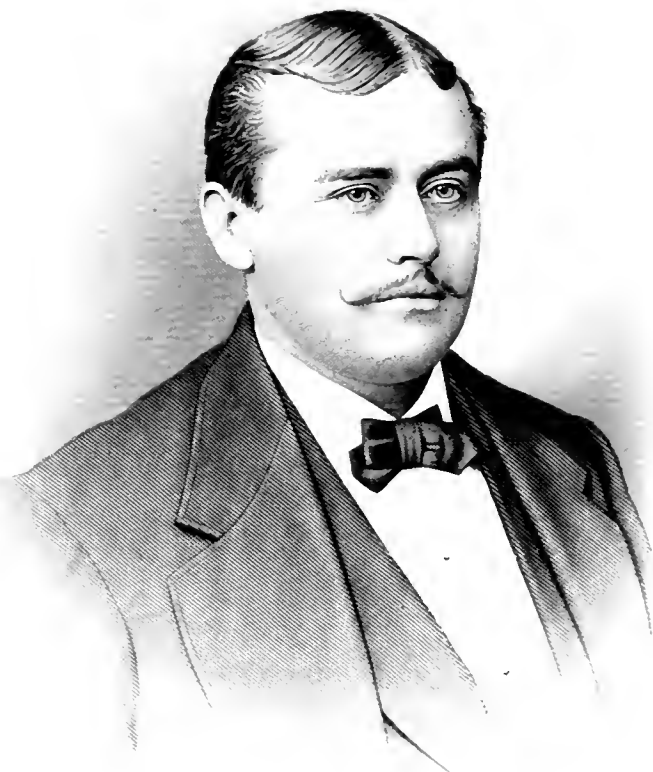
died and equity prevail, was the mainspring of his action. He impressed himself upon the communities where he presided at the circuits as painstaking, conscientious, and industrious, diligent in the protection of the interests of the citizen, strict in the administration of justice, swift in the punishment of criminals, but ever tempering the stern demands of an outraged law with mercy, and, above all, as a just and unbiased judge. His judgments were sound and bear the test of severe criticism; his opinions were marked by a clear, lucid style, forcibly expressed and bore traces of research and labor. He reasoned well, expressed himself strongly and forcibly, and was always evidently swayed by a strict adherence to duty. His character as a jurist and as a citizen may be summed up in one single, homely phrase; "it was all rounded."

JOSEPH HENSLER, JR.

NEWARK

JOSEPH HENSLER, Jr., prominently identified with the brewing interests of New Jersey as one of the most progressive and representative men allied with that branch of industry, was born in Newark, that State, June 29, 1859, and died at his home in that city, November 3, 1908. He was the son of Joseph and Magdalena Hensler, through whom he was descended from old and respected German ancestral stock. Both his parents were natives of Baden, Germany, his father coming to this country in 1853, ten years later than his mother, who was brought here by her parents in 1843. The elder Hensler located in Newark, where he established the brewing business now carried on in corporate form under the style of The Joseph Hensler Brewing Company. The business was successful from the outset but it remained for the son to develop the enterprise to its present large and important proportions.

The younger Hensler was educated in the Twelfth Ward German-English School, in Newark, supplemented by a course in Coleman's Business College. He began his career in his father's brewery and his entire subsequent life was spent in connection with the operations of that industry, a line of endeavor for which he possessed every required qualification, having inherited his father's ability along those lines, combined with a business capacity that enabled him to advance the interests of the concern to a material degree. He continued to work for his father until taken into the company with his brother, Adolph F. Hensler, in the winter of 1889. In the meantime he had acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business, having governed its every detail. He had applied himself to this end with a zeal and intelligence that proved fruitful in results, and which rendered him in after years one of the best informed men



Wm. L. Thomas, Jr.

on the subject of brewing in the country. After his admission to the company, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the concern, retaining that office until the death of his father, March 29, 1902, when he was made President, a responsibility that he continued to fill up to the time of his own death.

As head of the Joseph Hensler Brewing Company, Mr. Hensler exhibited great executive ability and advanced the interests of the enterprise in many ways. A man of keen foresight and unerring judgment, with business qualities of a high order, he increased the company's trade and added to its prestige and standing. As compared with the small brewery conducted by Lorenz & Hensler previous to 1866 and under the simple name of Joseph Hensler from 1866 to 1880, the gradual but steady growth acquired during that period was in marked contrast to the energy and prosperity attained under the later management of the son.

Mr. Hensler was also the Treasurer of the Hensler Realty Company, an undertaking that ranks among the leading ventures of its class. He never held public office, having no inclinations or ambitions in that direction, preferring to devote his time and energies to the advancement of his own business interests. At the same time, he was public spirited as a citizen and he was always ready to co-operate in any movement that tended to promote the general welfare and he accomplished not a little along these lines, being an earnest and effective worker for the good of the community at large. He held membership in Newark Lodge No. 21,

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in all the leading German singing societies. He was a liberal contributor to all the hospitals and philanthropic institutions of his city, but he would never accept a trusteeship, although tendered such on many occasions, and his private charities, quietly bestowed, were without number. He traveled over the United States in 1907, acquainting himself with the country, and he spent several months in the South the last winter of his life, visiting all the points of interest. He was a gentleman of wide information and strong intellectual gifts, pleasing in personality and popular among all with whom he was brought in contact.

He married March 16, 1882, Amelia L. Rohrig, of San Francisco, California, daughter of Carl and Elizabeth Rohrig. Mrs. Hensler was born in Brooklyn, New York, but both her parents were natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Hensler were born two sons one of whom died soon after birth. The surviving son, Arthur C. Hensler, now twenty-six years of age, has inherited his father's business talents to a most pronounced extent. He identified himself with the brewery as a very young man and was taken into the company as its Secretary and Treasurer. He also succeeded his father as Secretary of the Hensler Realty Company and has various outside interests of an important character, being a director of the Federal Trust Company, of Newark, a trustee of the Dime Savings Institution, of the same city, and Treasurer of the Essex Cornice and Sky-light Works. He is unmarried.

JOSEPH HANSBURY CALLAGHAN

NEWARK

JOSEPH HANSBURY CALLAGHAN, a representative member of the New Jersey Bar, whose success in general practice has brought him enviable repute,

is a native of Newark, where he was born July 17, 1882, and in which city his entire career has been spent. He is the son of Joseph C. and Agnes (Hansbury) Callag-

han. He received his preliminary education in the Newark public schools, followed by a course in the High School of that city, from which he was graduated in 1899. He then entered the New York University Law School, being graduated therefrom in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. It is worthy of note in this connection that he stood high in his class, obtaining second honors. In the meantime he studied law in the office of Ernest F. Kerr, in Newark.

Admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1903, and as a counselor in 1906, he practiced for a time in the office of his preceptor, Mr. Kerr, later opening an office of his own and establishing himself in general prac-

tice. He was successful from the outset, his skill as a practitioner, and the care with which he guarded his clients' interests serving to attract support. His ability and marked aptitude for his chosen profession made themselves manifest to such a marked degree that his prestige grew rapidly and he has been identified successfully with much important litigation in the New Jersey courts. He is a Democrat in his political principles, a Roman Catholic in his religious faith and, personally, a gentleman of pleasing characteristics, with a host of friends. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi Club of New York, and of a number of local organizations, in all of which he is deservedly popular.

WILLIAM M. LANNING

TRENTON

WILLIAM M. LANNING was born on a farm in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, January 1, 1849. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey, the family having resided within the territory now embraced in Mercer county since 1698. He was graduated from the Lawrenceville High School in 1866. For six years subsequent to his graduation he taught in the district schools of Mercer county and from 1872 to 1878 he was engaged as a teacher in the old Trenton Academy; in 1878 and 1879 he was principal of the public school at East Trenton. During the last four years of his position as a teacher he was also engaged in the study of the law with the late George A. Anderson and General Edward L. Campbell as his preceptors. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1880.

At once opening an office in Trenton his ability was soon recognized. In 1883 he was admitted as a counselor at law, and the following year he was made City Solici-

tor of Trenton. He served in that capacity until 1887, when he was made Judge of the City District Court, a position he occupied until 1891, when, with other District Court judges, he was legislated out of office. With Judge Vroom, Judge Lanning in 1887 compiled the "Supplement to the Revision of the General Statutes of New Jersey." In 1894 they were authorized by legislative enactment to compile and publish a revised edition of the General Statutes. In 1885 he published a standard work entitled "Help for Township Officers," which ran into a second edition. He was a member of the special commission which framed the present comprehensive township laws, a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894, and has participated in many notable events of a legal character in the state. He was a director and counsel for the Mechanics National Bank and for several years was also counsel for the Trenton Banking Company. He served for a time as President of the Me-

chanics Bank, being succeeded in that position by Ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes.

Judge Lanning is a member of the Board of Managers of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the Board of Directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary and of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School. He

was elected to Congress in 1902 by a plurality of 2,006 over Colonel Lewis Perrine, the Democratic candidate. After the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress he resigned, in order to qualify as United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey in the place of Judge Kirkpatrick, who died May 30, 1904. On May 21, 1909, he became one of the United States Circuit Judges for the Third Judicial Circuit.

ERNST GEORGE ASMUS

WEST HOBOKEN

ERNST GEORGE ASMUS, for many years a prominent and honored citizen of West Hoboken, New Jersey, and one of the noteworthy and successful men of his times in the floricultural business of the United States, was born November 27, 1844, in Hamburg, Germany, son of Christian A. and Elizabeth (Bade) Asmus of that city. He received his early education in Germany, also attending schools in this country, the family having come to America in 1852. Its first place of residence was Staten Island, but in 1854 removal was made to Union Hill, New Jersey, and in 1856 to West Hoboken. In the latter place Ernst, at the age of twelve, engaged with his sister, on a meagre capital, in the selling of cut flowers. His father, who had previously been in the carpentering business, became interested in the children's enterprise, and a year after their start a lean-to greenhouse was built, forty feet in length.

From this small beginning grew by degrees the extensive floral establishments with which the name of Ernst G. Asmus is identified. His first venture of any importance was at a place on Bergenwood Road, near Schuetzen Park. Later he removed to the Weaverton Road, and in 1880 he purchased the property of Peter Schupp, an old-time florist. At that time

his business investment was represented by two acres of ground and sixteen greenhouses. At his death he owned in West Hoboken some fifty greenhouses, with approximately 150,000 square feet of glass; and in addition had a valuable establishment in Closter, New Jersey, consisting of two large rose houses, each four hundred by fifty-five feet. During his early career Mr. Asmus gained high reputation as a grower of plants for the market, and also in bulb forcing; but subsequently he devoted himself exclusively to growing for the wholesale cut flower trade, his specialties being the rose, carnation, lily of the valley and lilacs which he produced all the year. As a rose grower he was known throughout the country; and he introduced to the American trade several of the varieties now in greatest request, including the Madame Caroline Testout, the Souvenir de President Carnot, and the Liberty. He was very successful as a competitor at exhibitions, receiving many medals, certificates and trophies. His career was distinguished by great personal industry, remarkable energy and judgment in carrying out his plans, and the highest integrity. Personally he was a man of the most amiable and attractive traits, and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect, confidence and affection of his associates.

In 1874 he married Josephine M. Lung, of West Hoboken. In the conduct and management of his business he was ably assisted by his two eldest sons, Adolph E., born in 1875, and Edward R., born in 1878, who since his death have successfully continued it. Another son, Grover E., was born in 1885. Mr. Asmus was a member of the Society of American Florists, the New York Florists' Club, and the American Rose Society, and was one of the directors and first president of the New York Cut Flower Company. He died at his residence 4011 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, December 17, 1903, being survived by his widow and their three sons.

The following tribute to his memory testifies the high esteem in which he was held by his associates:

"At a special meeting of the New York Cut Flower Company, held at its office on Tuesday, December 29, 1903, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

"Whereas, Ernst G. Asmus, our friend, counsellor, and the first President of our organization, has been called from us by death, leaving a void which to us seems one that cannot be filled; and

"Whereas, We, who have been associated

with him in this organization, feel that it is but proper that we place on record our estimation of his character and worth, and the sincere sorrow which each feels at parting with such a dear friend, able associate, and worthy co-laborer.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, that the members of the Board of Directors of the New York Cut Flower Company do hereby extend to the family their sincere sympathy at their bereavement, assuring them that by his death not only are we made mutually mourners for one beloved and respected, but that in the death of Ernst G. Asmus not only have we been deprived of the advice and assistance of one of our most useful members, but that rose growers of the whole country have lost one whose ambition, energy, and ability made him clearly among the first in his profession in this country; one ever alert to improve and advance the interests of the rose, and largely through whose efforts the success of that flower has been advanced to the high standard it now holds.

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be placed in full on the minutes of this company, a copy of the same be published in the trade papers, and an engrossed copy be sent to the family.

"Eugene Dailedouze, Henry Hentz, Jr., Benjamin Dorrance, Paul M. Pierson, Louis M. Noe, Scotto C. Nash, Frank L. Moore, George W. Hillman, Paul Dailedouze, John N. May."

JOHN WALTER GRAY

SUMMIT

JOHN WALTER GRAY was one of six brothers, sons of Edward and Elizabeth Gray, of whom Edward W. Gray, of Newark, New Jersey, was the eldest. Dr. Gray was born in Jersey City, December 24, 1876. He was educated at the New York University, and on being graduated from the University Medical College, became an interne of the Elizabeth General Hospital, Elizabeth, New Jersey. After serving there for several months, he resigned to become Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of New Jer-

sey, which at that time was quartered in the South with other troops, awaiting a call to the front in the Spanish-American War. He served with the Third Regiment until it was mustered out and was then transferred to the Fourth, remaining with it until the close of the war.

The Doctor then entered general practice in Summit, New Jersey, where the Gray family made their home after leaving Jersey City in 1891. In a short time, by reason of his ability and sterling character, he made a name for himself among his asso-

ciates in the medical profession, and built up a large practice in Summit and the surrounding towns. He was a physician who had the highest regard for the ethics and etiquette of his profession. With him, professional duty was always first and he served the poor as capably and conscientiously at all hours and seasons as he did those who were able to compensate him for his skill. His zeal, however, was beyond

his strength. A heart trouble contracted from an attack of rheumatic fever, aggravated by the hard work that was his portion, had a fatal termination on January 22nd, 1909. Dr. Gray was a member of several medical societies and fraternal organizations. For years he occupied chairs in Overlook Lodge 163, Free and Accepted Masons of Summit.

AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER

MORRISTOWN

I t seldom falls to the lot of a single individual, even in this country of unparalleled opportunity and wonderful accomplishment, to achieve in the line of public service such a vast and lasting benefit to mankind as is credited to the subject of this appreciation. During his double term in Congress, extending from December 6, 1875, to March 3, 1879, he introduced the first bill ever presented to that body creating a Department of Agriculture. This measure was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, by whom it was laid aside without further action. He re-introduced it in the next session, and supported it with a speech that attracted more than ordinary attention at the time and elicited hearty commendation from the great mass of people who were the most immediately interested in its provisions. This time he met with a little better success. His bill was passed in the House, but when running the gauntlet of the Senate it was killed. His effort, however, was not wasted. He had planted good seed in rich soil, and in a succeeding session the ripe fruitage appeared in the adoption of his measure.

While his record, both as a State and a National legislator, was rounded out with other achievements that have grown in importance with the increase of years, this single measure will remain most conspicu-

ous because of what the Department of Agriculture has since become—one of the most potent executive branches of the National Government. Under it are the Weather Bureau; the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, Biological Survey, Plant Industry, and Soils; the Agricultural Cottages and Experiment Stations; the Office of Public Roads; and the newly-expanded Forest Service. Fostered by it the farms and farm property in the United States reached a value in 1900 of \$20,514,001,838; the domestic exports of farm products were valued at \$1,055,000,000 in 1907, when for the first time in the history of the world a country exported agricultural commodities of home production exceeding one billion dollars in value; and the value of the wealth produced on the farms in 1908 reached the most extraordinary total in the country's history—\$7,848,000,000, or four times the value of the productions of the mines. When the creator of the National Department of Agriculture was drafting the bill which ultimately gave it life, he doubtless foresaw a vast benefit that would accrue to the farming community; but no prescience could then gauge the enormous importance which the agricultural industry has now reached under the active and diversified promotion of the Department.

Augustus W. Cutler (baptized William Augustus), lawyer, legislator, and public benefactor, was born in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, October 22, 1829. On both the paternal and maternal side he was of distinguished and patriotic lineage. He was a son of Joseph Cutler, a Brigadier-General of New Jersey cavalry in the War of 1812; a grandson of Abijah Cutler, who achieved distinction in the Revolutionary War; a great-grandson on the maternal side of Silas Condict, a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1781-84, President of the New Jersey Committee of Safety in the Revolutionary War, and Speaker of the New Jersey House of Assembly for several years. He was also a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden.

His early youth was passed on his father's farm, where he acquired a fondness for agricultural and horticultural pursuits and investigations that remained strong with him through life. He obtained the ordinary education of the day, and mostly by his own efforts became versed in the law. After a course of study in the office of Daniel Haines, subsequently twice Governor of New Jersey and a Justice of its Supreme Court, at Hamburg, Sussex County, New Jersey, he was admitted to the bar in 1850, and soon afterward entered into active participation in local and county affairs. In 1854 he married Julia R. Walker, of Albany, New York, a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first American child born in New England after the landing of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. Three sons were born of this union: Willard Walker Cutler, who became Presiding Judge of the Morris County Courts; Condict Walker Cutler, who adopted the profession of medicine; and Frederick Walker Cutler, who entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1854 Mr. Cutler became a member of the Board of Education of Morristown, in which he served for twenty-one years consecutively, and of which he was President for several years. In 1856 he was chosen

Prosecutor of the Pleas, and he filled this office with signal ability for five years. Originally an old-time Whig, when that party was dissolved he allied himself with the Democratic party, and in 1871 was its successful candidate for the New Jersey Senate, where he served till 1874. During this period he was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention (1873). Mr. Cutler's service to his native State extended over many years, and comprised a number of reforms of enduring value. Of all the compliments paid him during his active life, he was probably proudest of being acknowledged as the father of the free-school system of New Jersey. As early as 1861 he had drawn the original free-school bill, and in 1864 he had initiated a memorable contest against the railroads of the State to secure the control of the riparian lands and the application of the proceeds of their sales and rentals to the promotion of free schools. He won this contest, and during the first year of the operation of the law the State free-school fund received over \$1,000,000 from this source. He also introduced and vigorously supported the bill making women eligible to the office of school trustee, introduced the General Railroad Act (1874), and was ever alert in promoting the interests of the colored race.

Mr. Cutler was first elected a representative in Congress in 1874, when he received a majority of seven votes over William Walter Phelps, a widely-popular Republican opponent, later a member of Congress and American Minister to Germany. In 1876 he was re-elected by a majority of about fourteen hundred, and in 1878 he was renominated for a third term, but declined to accept. What has been assumed as his most beneficial service in Congress has been detailed in the introduction to this sketch. Not only in Congress but throughout the rest of his life he was an earnest advocate of whatever measures would conduce the welfare of the great farming community, and in his private life he applied much of his time to practical demon-

strations on several farms he had acquired. He was most truly a representative of the people of his Congressional District. He gave up his law practice in order to familiarize himself with the conditions and needs of his constituents, and he personally studied their interests in mills, factories, mines, and other industrial centers. In Congress, too, his old-time fervor for free schools again manifested itself, when he introduced and urged with characteristic enthusiasm a bill to appropriate the proceeds of sales of public lands to the different States and Territories, according to their population, for the benefit of free schools.

Next to the farmer and free school his most active zeal was shown in safe-guarding the interests of the soldier of the Civil War. Under the original Enlistment Act a soldier was entitled to a pension from the date of his disability; but Congress, in considering appropriations for pensions, reckoned from the time of granting the pensions, thus leaving a considerable gap unprovided for. Unable to secure from the Pension Office a statement of the amount necessary to cover this gap, the committee on appropriations failed to make an enlarged appropriation. In this emergency Mr. Cutler introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000,000, "or as much thereof as shall be necessary to meet this deficiency

and to carry into effect the provisions of the bill." This was the first bill ever introduced into Congress so worded, now a common practice. The appropriation committee adopted it, and so remedied an injustice to the soldier.

In 1895 Mr. Cutler made an open canvas for the gubernatorial nomination, for which his name had been mentioned several times. The prize, however, went to Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, and in the political landslide of that year the entire Democratic ticket was lost. In the following year Mr. Cutler supported the Presidential ticket of Bryan and Sewall, and was again a candidate for Congress, but in the latter contest he was defeated by Mahlon Pitney, who had carried the district two years before. This closed his public career. In December, 1896, he underwent a surgical operation, from which he died at his home on January 1, 1897. Mr. Cutler, happily, lived to see his most cherished public measure enacted into permanent laws. Every cause designed to advance the welfare of humanity found in him a staunch supporter. Integrity and love of truth, courage in defending the right and great tenacity of purpose, together with unfaltering faithfulness in the performance of duty, were the dominating features of his character, and account for the success of his many public undertakings.

JACOB L. NEWMAN

NEWARK

JACOB L. NEWMAN, a member of the Newark bar, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 13, 1875, and is the son of Meier and Bella Newman. His early education was obtained in the Lawrence Street Grammar School, from which he entered the Newark High School, and the course therein was supplemented by private tuition under the late Professor George C. Sonn.

Entering the New York University, he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Ph.B. Having decided to become a member of the legal profession, he entered, as a student, the office of Messrs. Edward M. Colie and Francis J. Swayze, the latter now Justice of the Supreme Court, and under their direction pursued the study of law. He attended the New York University Law

School, and in 1897 obtained his degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the bar of New York. In November, 1897, he was admitted as an attorney to the New Jersey bar and in 1900 he was admitted as a counsellor.

He was appointed Supreme Court Commissioner by William S. Gummere, February 29, 1904, an appointment which he still holds. He has been very successful in his profession and has made rapid strides of advancement, and is regarded as an able trial lawyer and possesses considerable forensic ability. He has a varied and general practice and is counsel for the following building and loan associations; Federal Building and Loan Association, Fairmount Building and Loan Association, and Broad

and Market Building and Loan Association. He is a member of Oriental Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, a thirty-two degree Mason and a noble of the mystic shrine (a member of Salaam Temple).

Mr. Newman is an active member of the Democratic party, and, being possessed of oratorical abilities of a high order, has aided his party materially during its political campaigns. He is possessed of magnetic personality and enjoys the companionship of those with whom he comes in contact. He is a member of the Jeffersonian, Joel Parker, Progress and Lawyers' clubs, and has frequently delivered addresses for literary societies. He was married on June 28, 1906, to Flora Stern, of Newburgh, New York.

EDWARD W. GRAY

NEWARK

EDWARD W. GRAY was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on August 18, 1870. He is of Irish and Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, Edward Gray, was in the wholesale and retail shoe business until his retirement ten years ago. The son attended Public School No. 7 of Jersey City and the Jersey City High School. He then engaged in the shoe business with his father, remaining at that for three years or more, when he became connected with the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York City. Always ambitious to take up newspaper work he was, for several years, in connection with his regular business, a special contributor to New York newspapers. Upon receiving an offer from the New York *Herald*, he left the insurance business and became a staff reporter on that newspaper. Later he connected himself with the New York *World*, at that time under the city editorship of Charles E. Russell.

Mr. Gray, however, was so much of a

New Jersey man that when he had the opportunity to engage in newspaper work in his own State, he took advantage of it. He accepted the position of assistant city editor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* just at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. In a short time he was made city editor and from there progressed until he was made president and general manager of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* Publishing Company. He resigned from that position January 1, 1904, and the following fall was placed in charge of the publicity bureau of the Republican State Committee, then directing the campaign for Governor of the Honorable Edward C. Stokes. Governor Stokes was so impressed with Mr. Gray's work, that, although he had never met him before the campaign, he appointed him as his Secretary upon taking office. Mr. Gray served in this position until his term expired with that of Governor Stokes, in January, 1908. The year before he had been appointed by former Governor Murphy as Secretary of



Edward W. Gray



Wallace H. Scudder

the Republican State Committee, which office he still holds.

Mr. Gray is also a member of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision of New Jersey. He was one of the Commission appointed to investigate tenement house conditions, and upon the establishment of the Department by the State, was appointed as one of the Commissioners by Governor Franklin Murphy. In 1907 he was re-appointed for a full term of five years by Governor Stokes. Since leaving his position as

Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Gray's chief occupation has been insurance. In the spring of the present year, (1909) he began to organize, with his associates, the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, the first casualty insurance company in New Jersey doing a multiple line business. He is now secretary of the company. Mr. Gray is married and has three children. His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Altha Reynolds Hay, daughter of the late Robert Hay, of Summit, New Jersey.

WALLACE McILVAINE SCUDDER

NEWARK

WALLACE McILVAINE SCUDDER, editor and publisher of the *Newark Evening News*, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, December 26, 1853. His parents were the Honorable Edward Wallace Scudder, late Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Mary Louisa (Drake) Scudder, daughter of the Honorable George King Drake who was also one of the justices of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Scudder, who was in Salem, Mass., in 1735, and of Richard Scudder, who settled in Scudder's Falls on the Delaware River, four miles above Trenton about 1700.

Mr. Scudder received his early education at the Trenton State Model School and in 1873 was graduated from Lehigh University with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. For some time he was employed in professional capacity in the works of the Phoenix Iron Company and the New Jersey Steel Iron Company, in Trenton. Upon the suggestion of his father, he took up the study of law and one year (1876) attending the Harvard Law School. He pursued his office studies with Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, and Vice-Chancellor John R. Emery of Newark, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1878, and

was made a counselor at the February term, 1881.

Although fully equipped for a successful career at the bar, for which, moreover, his abilities and connections well adapted him, Mr. Scudder soon discontinued his professional practice to engage in journalistic enterprise. In September, 1883, he established the *Newark Evening News*, and, devoted his energies to the development of that newspaper. His efforts were rewarded by success and the *Newark Evening News* has long been the most widely circulated and important daily paper published in the State of New Jersey. Both as a valuable newspaper property and as a journal of commanding influence it is the especial creation of Mr. Scudder, who has always been its controlling spirit, uniting the functions of editor and publisher.

Mr. Scudder is a Director in the Essex County National Bank, and the Security Savings Institution. For two years (1881-83) he served as a member of the Newark Board of Education. He is first Vice-President of the New Jersey Historical Society, and is a member of the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Newark Athletic Club, the North End Club, and other social organiza-

tions. He is a member of the vestry of Trinity Church, Newark. He married, October 27, 1880, Ida Quinby, daughter of the late James A. Quinby, of Newark. She died in 1903, survived by two children, Ed-

ward Wallace Scudder and Antoinette Quinby Scudder. In 1906 Mr. Scudder was married to Gertrude Witherspoon of New York, daughter of the Reverend Orlando Witherspoon.

JOHN ILLINGWORTH

NEWARK

JOHN ILLINGWORTH, who attained notable distinction as an inventor and manufacturer, and who was for years a commanding and influential factor in the steel industry of this country, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1836. He is the sixth son of Robert Illingworth and Mary Broadhead, both natives of England, and through whom he traces his descent from old and sturdy English ancestral stock. The elder Illingworth was known throughout Yorkshire as "Honest Robert," a title acquired and well earned after many years' service in his native county as tax collector. He has been justly described as "a consistent churchman and one whose Christianity was exemplified in his ardent desire to accord to others those rights which he claimed for himself, without ever meddling with their affairs." He was a farmer and he brought up his nine children on the farm with a view to their following a like career.

The son, John, shared in this training and spent his early life in agricultural pursuits, performing his full share toward the maintenance of a large family. He attended the local school a portion of each year until he was thirteen years of age, after which his time was entirely devoted to work. It will consequently be seen that he began his career under circumstances that most men could not have overcome, and that in carrying out for himself, alone and unaided, a name and fortune, he stands as a model type of the self-made man. It was in 1855, when he was about eighteen

years of age, that he left England and came to this country, locating in Jersey City, and finding employment in the Adirondack Steel Works there, notable as the first crucible steel works in the United States, of which his brother, Benjamin, who had preceded John to this country in 1848, was then manager of the hammer department. Benjamin Illingworth had learned his trade in England, in the Sheffield Steel Works, and was a skilled mechanic. He afterward attained prominence in the American steel industry and was one of the organizers of the James R. Thompson Company, successful and extensive steel manufacturers, of which concern he remained one of the principal partners for more than a quarter of a century.

John Illingworth became an apprentice under his brother, Benjamin, in the Adirondack Steel Works, and from the very outset exhibiting a pronounced aptitude for the trade. He applied himself to the duties assigned him with such zeal and intelligence that he speedily mastered every detail of the business and became an expert in everything pertaining to the manufacture of steel. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Prentice, Atha & Company, in the making of steel, an industry which was that year begun in Newark by that concern, and which was continued by them until 1871, when the firm became Benjamin, Atha & Company. Since 1891 the enterprise has been known as Atha & Illingworth, and it is one of the leading and most successful industries of its kind



John Illingworth

in the country, its products being extensively esteemed because of their uniform high quality. About seven hundred hands have steady employment in the operation of the firm's large and perfectly equipped plant and the principal product of manufacture consists of crucible and open-hearth steel. Various kinds of machines are also manufactured, several of which are of Mr. Illingworth's invention.

As an inventor, Mr. Illingworth has displayed true genius. The device for casting skate steel is one of his first patents and possesses rare practical value. By this invention, hard and soft steel are cast in combination, the lower side of the skate being hard and the upper side soft. The next invention of Mr. Illingworth was the "roll discs," a device for rounding and polishing steel. This machine was patented in 1882, and two years later an improvement was made for guiding the rods through the discs, which became very valuable, as this patent had broad claims in advance of all other machines of the kind, making all subsequent inventions dependent upon this one. In 1892 Mr. Illingworth patented a machine to prevent piping in the casting of ingots, a device that subsequently gained general adoption. In 1894 an improvement was made in this machine whereby ingots may now be cast and com-

pressed at the same time. Mr. Illingworth is the inventor and patentee of many other valuable inventions, in the manufacture of which his company have found great profit. He finds pleasure in his work, and during his active life devoted himself to his manufacturing interests, and his inventive labors with an earnestness and closeness of attention that were worthy of remark.

Mr. Illingworth is now living retired in his beautiful home on Park Place, Newark, enjoying a well-earned rest after a long and exceptionally active career, wherein he added materially to the means by which the resources of the country are developed. He is a Republican in his political principles, and has always taken a warm interest in the success of his party. But although a lover of the country of his adoption and at all times ready to co-operate in anything that tends to promote the public welfare, he has never had any ambition toward public life and has invariably declined the political honors which have from time to time been offered him. Mr. Illingworth married in 1870 Maggie V. Williams, of Newark, and is the father of three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Clarence, William H., and Ida M.

JAMES GAMBLE ALDEN

NEWARK

JAMES GAMBLE ALDEN, a prominent insurance man of Newark, was born in Newark, July 18, 1841. His father, James Weeks Alden, was born in New York City in 1815 and removed to Newark. He was prominently identified with the city during his entire life. He was a musician of ability and is still remembered by the older citizens of Newark as one of the famous quartet known in its time as the "4

Jims", the other members being James Gamble, who was Sheriff, James Ross of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and Major James Carter, a jewelry manufacturer. James Weeks Alden sang in grand opera and was active in the formation of the Harmonica and Mendelssohn Union Singing Societies of New York City. He was chorister of the Market Street Dutch Reform Church of Newark for many years.

He married Anna Margaret Weeks, a descendant of one of the Revolutionary and Dutch families of Manhattan.

The grandfather of James Gamble Alden was Captain James Alden who owned a lumber yard in Newark and ran the first schooners between Newark and Albany, "The Northern Liberties" and "The Sarah Ann." He died at the age of ninety-two years and six months. He had three sons, James Weeks Alden, Colonel Joseph L. Alden and Thomas C. Alden, and one daughter, Matilda Alden, who married William Silvey. The family is directly descended from the Pilgrim John Alden, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the Mayflower", in 1620, the subject of this sketch being in the eighth generation from the American Pioneer.

James Gamble Alden moved to New York City in 1852. When he was eighteen years of age he was graduated from the New York Academy—afterwards the College of the City of New York,—and then entered the hardware trade in which he remained until 1870. Then he engaged in the fire insurance business with which he

has since been occupied. Returning to Newark in 1875 he has made his residence in that city since that time. In the New York draft riot he saw military service and afterwards enlisted in a New York regiment toward the close of the war but saw no active service, as peace was declared before the regiment could go to the front. Afterwards he was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of the National Guard of New York, and served seven years. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Thirteen Club. A Republican in politics, he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of Essex County. He belongs to the Church of the Redeemer in Newark. He married, in 1865, Mary Viva Nelson of Belfast, Ireland. His children are Emily L., Eleanor M., Mary M. and James W. Alden. His son graduated from the Stevens Technical Institute and is a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

MARK CARL MELTZER

NEWARK

MARK CARL MELTZER who is regarded as one of the best informed insurance men in the country was born in Germany April 15, 1866; the son of Simeon and Theresa Meltzer. Brought to this country when he was a child, he was educated in the public schools and in the Metropolis Law School of New York City. Early in life he engaged in the printing business in which pursuit he was occupied until 1887. In that year he became engaged with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as an agent and afterwards as Assistant Superintendent, Inspector and Superintendent. That connection he retained until 1900,

when he became a general agent in New York City for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. He was also the Traveling Agency Supervisor of the Western Departments of the Equitable Society. Later he was the senior member of the firm of Meltzer & Gray, general agents for the Equitable Society for the State of New Jersey with offices in Newark and New York City; and he is now in 1909, the only member of that agency.

Mr. Meltzer is a member of the National Life Underwriters Association, the New York Underwriters Association, the Metropolitan Board of Managers, the Harlem



Mr. C. Melzer

Board of Commerce and also of many local political clubs, fraternal organizations and masonic bodies. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner. His clubs are the Meridian of New York City,

the New Jersey Automobile and the Forest Hill. He married in New York February 22, 1890, Dora Sterne, and his children are Theresa M., Beulah R. and Mark C. Meltzer, Jr.

JASPER RAYMOND RAND MONTCLAIR

JASPER RAYMOND RAND was born on October 17, 1837, in Westfield, Massachusetts, a son of Jasper Raymond and Lucy (Whipple) Rand. On his father's side the family was of old New England stock, dating from Robert Rand who with his wife Alice (Sharpe) Rand, came to America and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1624. He was descended from Jasper Raymond Rand, Vicar of Norton (1578) and Prebendary of Durham (England) 1600, of Gateshead, County Durham and of London. The coat-of-arms of the family shows a lion rampant charged with three chevrons; and the crest, out of a coronet a boar's head in pale.

The records show that the ancestors of Mr. Rand became sturdy patriots in the new world and fought for their home and country in the War of the Revolution. They were active in public life, founding towns and churches, holding public office, and were in every way upright and brave and possessed of the confidence and esteem of their neighbors and countrymen. The name is connected with the founding of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and with the founding of the churches of that town. When the struggle for independence began, a Jasper Raymond Rand is recorded as a private soldier, a member of "Captain Ebenezer Ingall's Company, Colonel Job Cushing's Regiment of Militia belonging to the State of the Massachusetts Bay in the Continental Service." A brother, Daniel Rand, became a colonel and another brother, Ezekiel, was a ser-

geant, both in the battle of Bunker Hill. Still another brother, Artemus Rand, died in the service of his country.

On his mother's side also Mr. Rand had the blood of the patriots in his veins. She was a descendant of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds of Massachusetts Bay Colony and Major John Mason, who was Deputy Governor of Connecticut and helped found the towns of Windsor, Saybrooke and Norwich. Her father was Joshua Whipple, a descendant of Elder Whipple who received a grant of land in Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), Massachusetts, in 1638. He was a man of prominence, holding the chief town offices and serving on important town committees. Two of his sons held high military rank; one known as "Major Matthew" was the father of William, Brigadier General at the capture of Burgoyne, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Rand's father, Jasper Raymond Rand, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, but settled in Westfield, Massachusetts, where he became a prominent citizen because of his public spirit and public service. He was a man of weight and influence, having twice represented his town in the State Legislature, and engaged in various other public interests, such as assisting to found the Westfield Bank. He was postmaster in President Lincoln's administration and was a strong Whig leader. It was through his instrumentality that an appropriation was secured for the State Normal School. His children received every educa-

tional advantage, and young Jasper was prepared for his future in Middleboro Academy, Fairfax, Vt., and in the Westfield Academy, which at that time was one of the foremost educational institutions of the Eastern States. He supplemented his education by studying law for about a year in the office of Judge Winchester, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He decided, however, that the law was not to his taste as a life work, and entered business under his father's tutelage, in the manufacture of whips. The business was a very large one, the product of the Rand factories being in demand all over the world. As time went on he and his brother Addison C. Rand, gradually took charge of the business, one being employed in the oversight of the works in Westfield and the other remaining in New York to care for the interests there.

On the retirement of Mr. Rand Senior, from active life, his son, Jasper, took over the interests of the business, while his brother who had become interested in the manufacture of mining machinery, was building up an extensive plant and putting out new and improved drills and air compressors. The brothers had been close companions from childhood and it seemed that they could not keep their business interests apart, finally joining in the organization known as the Rand Drill Company. They prospered exceedingly and the business of the company has grown to large proportions. They are also manufacturers of high explosives, and manufactured rock-a-rock which was used with great effect in the removal of rocks in Hell Gate, and in removing submarine obstacles to navigation in other waters. As employers, Mr. Rand and his brother were most generous and appreciative. Many of their employees have been with the firm for over twenty years and were always loyal and devoted to the firm's interests. Addison C. Rand was the president of the organization when he died and Jasper Raymond Rand succeeded to that position.

Mr. Rand first took up his residence in Montclair, in 1873. Like his ancestors before him, he immediately sought to benefit his home town by taking an active interest in its betterment. He built a beautiful home on Hawthorne Place, was a member of the Town Committee for three years; two years member of the County Board of Freeholders, and organized and became president of the Montclair Bank, which office he held until his death. During his time in office, the town improved in every way, and the realty values there rose rapidly. He also contributed to building up the social life of Montclair by founding the Montclair Club and aiding in the erection of a club house, which is now known as one of the finest club houses outside of New York city. He was its president for several years. Through his energy and ability he assisted materially in freeing the First Congregational Church, of which he was trustee, from a heavy debt, and in otherwise adding to its prosperity.

Mr. Rand married in 1860, Annie Margaret Valentine. She was descended from Italian and Dutch stock. The name of Valentine is very old and dates back to the second century, while that of Wannamaker, the name of her mother's ancestors was that of an old and honorable Holland family. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rand. Florence Osgood, now Mrs. Henry Lang of Montclair, N. J.; Albert Holland, who died in infancy; Josephine Freeman, who married in April 1892, Elfric Drew Ingall of Ottawa, Canada, and died the following December; Annie Grace Holland, who died in 1889, and Jasper Raymond, who died March 30, 1909.

Mr. Rand was possessed of a very strong personality; genial, kind and universally courteous. His mind was keen and discerning to an unusual degree and his judgment in business and public matters was of the kind that was relied upon when questions of importance and needing careful consideration were to be decided. He was always ready to assist others in any way

possible and was a useful and beloved citizen. He was a Master Mason; member of the New England Society; the Hardware

Club; the Engineers' Club of New York; and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He died July 18, 1900.

AUGUST W. ROSINGER

NEWARK

AUGUST W. ROSINGER, a member of the Essex County Bar, was born in Germany, December 31, 1853. He is the son of John H. Rosinger, and traces his descent through both father and mother from old and respected German lineage. He was brought to this country in 1861 by his parents, who settled in New Jersey, where the son received his education in the public schools of Harrison and Newark and under private tutelage. Having a natural taste for the law, he decided to make that his profession and accordingly became a student in the office of Charles E. Glen, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1878, and as a counselor-at-law at the June term, in 1886. He became a member of the firm of Glen & Rosinger, where he won honorable standing in his chosen profession. His practice is large, and he

is counsel for many important interests.

Mr. Rosinger is a Republican in his political principles and while he takes a keen interest in the campaigns of his party, he has never had any ambition in the direction of public office, preferring to concentrate all his efforts upon his professional work. He is a member of a number of organizations. He is esteemed in Newark as a representative and useful citizen, and, personally, stands as high as in his profession, his integrity and other striking qualities having gained for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been brought into contact. He was married in January, 1880, to Mary E. Davis, only daughter of the late William C. Davis, of Newark, who was a gallant soldier in the Civil War, having served in that struggle as captain of Company H, Second District of Columbia volunteers.

FRANCIS ASBURY NOTT, JR.

EAST ORANGE

FRANCIS ASBURY NOTT, JR., who ranks high among the younger members of the New Jersey bar as an able practitioner, was born October 19, 1873, in East Orange, New Jersey. He is the son of Francis Asbury Nott and Julia F. Edmunds, daughter of Francis W. Edmunds, formerly president of the American Bank Note Company of New York. Mr. Nott is descended through both his parents from

old and prominent American families. His father is a retired lumber merchant, who was for years actively identified with the lumber trade, in which he attained distinction as one of its representative and most successful members. His grandfather was Judge Benjamin Nott, of the Court of Common Pleas of Albany county, New York. Benjamin Nott studied law in the office of Martin Van Buren, afterward

President of the United States, and was long a practicing lawyer in Albany, where he was eminent in his profession. He married Elizabeth Cooper, of Albany. The great-grandfather of Mr. Nott was Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who was for sixty-three years President of Union College and an educator of national repute.

Francis Asbury Nott, Jr., received his rudimentary education in the Ashland School, East Orange, and was prepared under private tutors for Union College. Having decided upon the law as the profession most congenial to his inclinations, he entered the office of Philemon Woodruff, in Newark, as a student and was admitted to

the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1901. Establishing himself in practice, he was not long in gaining enviable distinction in his calling as a lawyer of knowledge, and acquitting himself with credit in the causes entrusted to his charge. Mr. Nott is a Republican and takes an active part in the work of his party. In 1908 he was appointed Recorder of East Orange, in which capacity his services have added to his prestige. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County and of Roseville Lodge No. 143, Free and Accepted Masons. He married September 14, 1904, Laura K. Bauscher, daughter of Henry M. Bauscher, M. D., a successful physician of New York.

JOSEPH CONON FROELICH, PH. G., M. D.

NEWARK

JOSEPH CONON FROELICH, M. D., prominent alike in the medical circles and the political life of Newark, New Jersey, was born in the Third Ward of that city in 1869, where he made his home until 1908, when he became a resident of the Sixteenth Ward. He is the son of Gervasius and Catherine Froelich and is descended from old and respected families through both father and mother. His parents were both born in Haselstein, Hessen, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1861, April 26, settling immediately in Newark when that city had about 61,000 population.

The son received his preliminary education in St. Mary's Parochial School and the Morton Street Public School of his native city, afterwards taking courses in Coleman's Business College and the New Jersey College of Pharmacy. After the completion of his studies, he was, for a number of years, a clerk in the successful grocery, flour and feed business conducted by his father under the style of Froelich and Company, of which firm he later became a mem-

ber. Subsequently withdrawing from that field of endeavor, he began the study of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, where, after one year, his health became impaired and he went to Tennessee in the hope and belief that the climate there would prove of benefit.

He entered the University of the South as a student of medicine and was graduated from the Medical Department of that institution in 1901. Returning then to New York, he took a post-graduate course in the Long Island College Hospital, where he had previously studied, upon the completion of which he established himself in the practice of his profession in his native city, where his ability and reliable, effective treatment of even the most difficult cases soon served to attract attention to him and draw support. He was not long in securing an extended and important practice, and in gaining reputation as a skillful and thoroughly qualified physician.

In his political convictions Dr. Froelich is a staunch Democrat, and for many years he has taken a warm interest in the cam-



J. W. Foreich

paign work of his party, going on the stump in advocacy of its cause and rendering valuable service in that connection, being a forcible and affective speaker. He is an acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in his ward and his opinions carry weight in party councils, while his influence and popularity among the people at large is unquestioned. He has served with credit in the Common Council of Newark as the representative in that body from the Third Ward, holding places on its more important committees and performing efficient and faithful public service in his official capacity. He was trustee of the City Home and was chairman of the Committee on Hospitals, a responsibility for which his professional knowledge peculiarly fits him. He

is now, in 1909, serving as Play Ground Commissioner, having been appointed by Mayor Jacob Haussling and confirmed by the Common Council to serve a term of two years.

As a citizen he has always shown public spirit of a progressive type and he has ever lent his aid to those movements calculated to improve conditions or promote the material prosperity of his city. As a man he possesses many worthy qualities and high mental attainments, and no one in Newark is more respected than he or commands greater confidence. Dr. Froelich married Emma Stehle, daughter of Philip and Catherine Stehle, of Newark, by whom he has one son, Gervasius A. Froelich, born, July 24, 1906.

ANDREW W. BRAY

ORANGE

ANDREW W. BRAY, of Orange, is descended from sturdy Revolutionary stock, three generations of his family having fought in the War for Independence. Andrew Bray, his great-grandfather, who married Cornelia Traphagen, was a private in the Hunterdon County, New Jersey, militia. John Bray, his great-great-grandfather, married Susan Bray, and served as a lieutenant of Hunterdon County militia. His great-great-great-grandfather, Andrew Bray, was a private in the New Jersey Line, Continental Army. This Andrew Bray was the son of John and Susanna Bray, and married Margaret Watson. The official records of these Revolutionary patriots are in the adjutant-general's office in Trenton, and constitute one of the most remarkable exhibits in this connection in the history of New Jersey.

Andrew W. Bray has inherited and developed all the sterling qualities of his race—a race that has been resident in the colony and the State for many generations,

and one which has always been active in patriotic and commercial capacities. He is the son of Andrew W. Bray, Sr., and Sarah Thompson; a grandson of John T. Bray and Euphemia Armstrong; and, as previously stated, a great-grandson of Andrew Bray, one of the trio of Revolutionary patriots. Mr. Bray was born in Rockaway, Morris County, New Jersey, July 24, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of Belvidere, Warren County, and subsequently held the position of ticket agent at the Broad Street Station, Newark, from 1875 to 1887. Since that date he has been the New Jersey State Manager for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. In this latter position he has displayed great executive ability and built up a large and successful business. He is one of the best known life insurance managers in the State.

In public life Mr. Bray has also been prominent. He has served three terms as

President of the Republican Club of Newark and was a member of the Newark Board of Education from 1887 to 1891, removing subsequently to Orange, where he now lives. He is a member and for eight years was vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey and a trustee of the National Society and from 1906 to 1907 was Vice President General

of the National Society. He is also a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the East Orange Republican Club, also the Union League Club, of Orange, and the South Orange Field Club.

He was married, December 12, 1883, to Philetta Crane Dalton, and has a daughter, Gertrude Bray, wife of Walter R. Okeson of Phoenixville, Pa.

CHARLES HOPKINS HARTSHORNE

JERSEY CITY

CHARLES HOPKINS HARTSHORNE, one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar was born November 22, 1851, in Jersey City, New Jersey. He is the son of Samuel Hopkins Hartshorne and Elizabeth Vincent Holmes, and comes from the Hartshorne family of New Jersey, notable as one of the oldest and most prominent in the State. The founder of the family in America was Richard Hartshorne, a member of the Society of Friends, who came to this country in 1669 and settled in New Jersey. To this family belonged William Hartshorne, who was treasurer of the first internal improvement society organized in the country, of which George Washington was president. William's son,—Joseph Hartshorne,—was a distinguished physician of his day, 1779-1850, and Joseph had two sons, Edward and Henry, who also achieved distinction in the medical profession, while a third son, Charles, was equally prominent in railroad circles, being president of the Lehigh Valley road at one time.

Charles Hopkins Hartshorne spent his boyhood, until he was seventeen years of age, on his father's farm, at what is now Runson Neck, near Seabright, New Jersey, overlooking the Shrewsbury River and the ocean. He was educated under private instruction and, after leaving the paternal farm in 1868, he began the study of law in

the office of Peter Bentley in Jersey City, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at Trenton in November, 1872, and as a counselor in 1875. Establishing himself in the practice of his profession in Jersey City, he speedily achieved repute and standing and came to be regarded as one of the best informed and most thoroughly qualified practitioners in Eastern New Jersey. Among the more important cases with which he has been connected are those of the Mayor et al. of Jersey City vs. Vreeland, 14 Vroom, 638, and the Provident Institution vs. Jersey City, 11 United States Reports, 506.

Mr. Hartshorne is the author of "Hartshorne's New Jersey Index-Digest," and "Courts and Procedure in England and New Jersey." He is a lecturer in the New York Law School and is chairman of the State Board of Bar Examiners of New Jersey and has had a prominent and influential part in effecting reforms in court systems and in methods of legal procedure. He is interested also in philanthropic work and is president of "Whittier House," a social settlement in Jersey City that has received extended and favorable comment.

In his political principles and affiliations Mr. Hartshorne has always been an independent Democrat until recently, when he espoused the cause of Republicanism as

better suited to his views of government. He is a member of the Town Council of Montclair, in which he has served since January, 1908, and has been identified in many movements for civic betterment. He holds membership in a number of the leading clubs and other organizations, in all of which he is popular, prominent and influential. He married in Boston,

Massachusetts, October 16, 1889, Mariella Metcalf, who died in 1900. Mrs. Hartshorne was a daughter of Robert C. Metcalf, supervisor of schools in Boston and author of several educational books. There were no children born to this marriage. On October 20, 1909, in Baltimore, he married Sarah Murray Stewart of West River, Maryland.

CHARLES THOMPSON DAY

NEWARK

CHARLES THOMPSON DAY, who attained distinction as an inventor and whose various devices displayed a genius and secured a popularity and general adoption that were exceptional, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, in which city he was born April 6, 1820. He was the son of Charles C. Day, of that place, and Eliza Conger, and was descended on both sides from old and prominent American ancestors. He traced his lineage through the paternal branch to George Day, one of the early settlers of New Jersey, while he came of equally notable stock on his mother's side, his maternal grandmother being a sister of General Ward and a member of a distinguished family that had long figured prominently in State affairs. The father, Charles C. Day, was in his time one of Newark's leading and most representative citizens. He was County Clerk at one time, subsequently served several terms as a member of the Legislature, and was offered but declined the nomination for Mayor of his city.

The son was educated in the Newark schools and even as a youth displayed the inventive turn of mind that caused him to take up the creation of new devices as his work in life. His first invention was a knitting machine that won wide favor and adoption, being a practical improvement

over anything of the kind yet introduced. He subsequently invented a kerosene lamp top that proved successful as an article of commerce, and he devised a can opener that has never been excelled in its utility and general efficiency. Mr. Day is best remembered, however, as the inventor of the popular club skates, which met with an enormous sale all over the world, being accepted by skaters everywhere as the handiest and most approved type of skate ever made. Mr. Day realized handsomely from this creature of his active brain and superintended the manufacture and marketing of the product in a successful manner that showed him to be a man of business capacity and executive ability as well as a clever inventor. He wrote a history of this style of skates that was noteworthy as a literary work as well as entertaining, and which denoted the possession of marked talent as a writer in addition to his other qualities.

A great reader and an untiring student, he made a German scholar of himself without help and was a man of broad information, fond of scientific research and ready at all times to take up and study the most obtuse and difficult subjects. He delighted in literature in all its forms and was personally endowed with remarkable vigor, one of his favorite diversions and recreations being long walks that would have worn out many another man. His mental attain-

ments were of the highest order, and he was esteemed by every one for his sterling moral worth. He gave generously to charity and never tired of doing good. He was a Protestant Episcopalian in his religious faith and a Democrat of independent

thought and action in his political course. A life-long resident of Newark, he died at his home in that city, February 27, 1906, survived by two sisters, Mrs. William Bond, of that place, and Mrs. William Nichols, of Jersey City.

GEORGE THEODORE WERTS

JERSEY CITY

GEORGE THEODORE WERTS was born in Hackettstown, Warren County, New Jersey, March 24, 1846. His father, Peter Werts, died about 1886. He is a nephew on his mother's side of the late Attorney-General Jacob Vanatta. In 1849 he moved with his parents to Bordentown, New Jersey, where he attended the public and high schools. He was later a student at the State Model School in Trenton, and at the age of seventeen went to Morristown to read law in the office of Mr. Vanatta, where, after his admission to the bar in November, 1867, he commenced the practice of his profession.

He was Recorder of that town from May 1883, to May, 1885, and Mayor from 1886 until he resigned in February, 1892. He was also State Senator from Morris County from 1886 to February, 1892, when he resigned to accept the appointment by Governor Abbett of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding the late

Justice Knapp of the Hudson County Circuit. While a member of the Senate he drafted the liquor and ballot reform laws, and during several sessions was the leader of his party (Democrat) on the floor. In 1889 he officiated as President of the Senate.

In the fall of 1892 Mr. Werts was elected Governor of New Jersey over John Kean, Jr., the Republican nominee. He occupied his seat on the Supreme Court bench during the entire campaign, taking no personal part in it beyond formally accepting the nomination, which was unanimously tendered him by the Democratic State Convention. His term began in January, 1893, and expired in January, 1896.

Governor Werts was married, June 27, 1872, to Emma M., daughter of Asher Stelle and Harriet Lathrop Runyon, of Piscataway, Middlesex County, and has two daughters: Mary Evelyn and Harriet E. Stelle.

DAVID YOUNG

NEWARK

DAVID YOUNG, was born in Alloa, Scotland, May 6, 1849, and is the eldest son of William Young. He emigrated from Scotland with his parents when about four years of age. The family settled in Newark, New Jersey, where the child grew

to manhood and received his education in the public schools and high school of that city. Even in childhood he displayed great ability in arithmetic and as he advanced in years his aptitude for the higher mathematics became quite noticeable.



David Young

In June, 1864, he entered the office of William L. Thompson, then the leading surveyor of Newark, and there acquired a theoretical and practical knowledge of surveying and civil engineering. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Mr. Young under name of Thompson & Young in which he continued until 1873, when he associated himself with Harrison Van Duyne in the same business, the firm being Van Duyne & Young. In 1891 that firm was dissolved, and Mr. Young continued in the business alone for a year, when his brother-in-law, M. Borrie, joined him under the firm-name of David Young & Company. He is a man of untiring energy and perseverance, and his professional work has been extensive and varied. Since 1868 he has been surveyor of the town of Harrison and township of Kearney in Hudson county, and has supervised all the public improvements made in both places. In politics, Mr. Young has always been a Republican. He was elected alderman of the eleventh ward in 1875, and was twice re-elected, serving six years, and for the last four years of that time was president of the council. He was elected President of Council at the early age of twenty-eight, the youngest man who has occupied the chair. In 1882 he was elected a member of the legislature, and re-elected in 1883. He served on the committee on corporations both years. For

many years Mr. Young was the most active representative of the Essex Passenger Railway Company of Newark in the negotiations for the extension of their lines, etc., and secured all their franchises for operating by electricity. He continued to fill the same position with their successor, the Newark Passenger Railway Company. In 1894 this company leased its lines to the New Jersey Traction Company, of which he became president. Soon after, all the lines of this company were leased by the Consolidated Traction Company, which controls nearly all the street railways of Newark, Orange, Jersey City, Bayonne, and vicinity, of which company, in June, 1893, was made general manager. This company has the largest system of the kind in New Jersey, and one of the largest in the United States. Under his energetic management many other improvements were adopted, and the efficiency of the road greatly increased. May 15, 1903, Mr. Young retired from active participation in the management of the Consolidated Traction Company, and became associated with the banking firm of Brown Bros. Co., as "Trolley Expert".

Mr. Young was married May 10, 1871, to Mary Ells, daughter of Hercules M. Wilson, of Newark. They have three children. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and to several political organizations.

CHARLES H. GAFFENEY

NEWARK

CHARLES H. GAFFENEY, whose entire career has been identified with telegraphic and railway interests, in which important field he has earned enviable repute as an expert in all relating to operating, was born at Lawrence, in Mercer county, New Jersey, July 27, 1867. His earlier education was received in the public schools of his native town and of

Princeton, New Jersey. In 1881 he started to learn telegraphy at Lawrence Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the same time attending school in Trenton. In the early part of 1883 he entered the Trenton Business College, from which institution he was graduated with the highest honors in April, 1885, receiving the gold medal awarded as first prize by the merchants of

Trenton. In the fall of 1885 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as extra operator and agent, performing the duties assigned with such fidelity and intelligence that he was promoted in the spring of 1886 to the position of assistant ticket agent at Trenton. That place he retained and efficiently filled until August, 1888, when he was again advanced, this time to be assistant time clerk of the New York Division, with office at Jersey City, which he subsequently left to accept a position as private operator to John Hoey, president of the Adams Express Company. Upon the death of Mr. Hoey he was transferred to various departments of the company as clerk until 1894, in which year he accepted a position with the National Storage and Dock Railway Company. Mr. Gaffaney remained with this company until September 1, 1900, when he retired from its service in order to accept a more lucrative position with the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey as extra operator and agent, in which capacity he displayed such marked ability that he was speedily advanced to the position of chief clerk and assistant superintendent to the Superin-

tendent of Telegraphy, located in the Central Building at 143 Liberty street, New York City, which responsible post he still holds. His knowledge of telegraphy is that of a master. He has made the science a close study and possesses a natural aptitude for the calling that has enabled him to conquer its every detail and there is not a phase of the subject with which he is not familiar and at which he is not an adept.

Mr. Gaffaney makes his home in Newark, where he is well known and popular. He is a Democrat in his political preferences and an active worker in the campaigns of his party, his services in this direction being recognized by the organization in 1907, when he received the nomination from his district for Common Council, being elected a member of that body at the ensuing election. His subsequent record in the Common Council proved creditable and he exerted himself in the public interests, rendering valuable service to the community at large in his official capacity. He had a place on some of the most important committees, notable those on Finance, Printing and Stationery, Municipal Lighting, and Band Concerts.

JULIUS FELDMANN

NEWARK

JULIUS FELDMANN, a well-known and successful member of the New Jersey bar, was born at Newark, that State, December 7, 1874. He is the son of the late Joseph Feldmann and Dora Lichenstein, and is of German ancestry on both sides. Mr. Feldmann received his earlier education in the public schools of his native city and afterward at the Newark High School. He was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the meantime he studied law with J. Franklin Fort, who afterward became Supreme

Court Justice and Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Feldmann was admitted to the bar of the State as an attorney in June, 1896, and as a counselor in 1899.

After his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with Edwin G. Adams under the firm name of Adams & Feldmann as referees in bankruptcy. This relationship continued for four years, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Feldmann established himself in general practice on his own account. As a lawyer, he commands the respect of all familiar with his abilities. He has built up a large and import-

ant clientage and is distinguished for the care that he exercises over the interests entrusted to his charge. He has figured with success in a number of important cases and in every instance demonstrated his thorough knowledge of law and his capacity for coping with legal adversaries.

Mr. Feldmann is a Republican politically and has performed some notable service for his party's cause in the campaigns of that organization, being at all times active

in the support of party principles. He is a member of the Third Ward Republican Club, of Newark, and wields a potential influence in the affairs of that body. He holds membership in Seth Boyden Council No. 184, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and in Newark City Conclave No. 247, Independent Order of Hep-tasophs. Mr. Feldmann was married September 23, 1906, to Mae Greenwood. They are the parents of one child, Jacob J.

JACOB SCHREIHOFFER

NEWARK

JACOB SCHREIHOFFER, long prominent in the business life of Newark, New Jersey, where he was a leading and successful provision dealer, and at one time a factor in the Republican politics of Essex county, was born in Germany, May 25, 1847, and died at his home in Newark, May 3, 1909, after an illness extending over six years. He was the son of Joseph and Annie Marie Schreihoffer and was descended on both sides from old and respected German lineage. He received his education in the schools of his native country and came to the United States in 1865, when he was eighteen years of age, locating in Newark, where the rest of his life was spent. Shortly after his arrival there, he embarked in the provision business, the venture proving a success from the very outset, and for many years he conducted a stand in Centre Market and a store on South Eighteenth street, finally retiring in 1904 by reason of failing health.

As a business man Mr. Schreihoffer possessed all those qualities most essential to success. He was a man of sound judgment, unerring foresight and executive ability. Fair and upright in all his dealings, he was highly esteemed and held the con-

fidence of all with whom he had relations. He was energetic, progressive and enterprising, and in his work displayed a capacity that stamped him as a man of more than ordinary intelligence. As a citizen he was public spirited and was interested in material welfare and development of his city, a cause to which he was always ready to extend his hearty support. An earnest upholder of the principles of Republicanism, he took active part in the campaign work of his party in Essex county and acquired recognition as one of the leaders of the organization in the Thirteenth Ward of Newark, where he resided, his opinions carrying weight in party councils and his influence being extended and important. In 1884 he was placed on the Republican ticket as the nominee for Freeholder from the Thirteenth Ward and was elected, his services in the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County proving of so valuable a type that he was re-elected in 1885 and again in 1886. In 1885 he defeated Frank M. McDermitt for Assemblyman and in the State Assembly, as in the Board of Freeholders, he demonstrated his fitness for public life and acquitted himself of his public duties with distinction and credit. In 1895 he became a member of the Common Council of Newark, in which capacity he

rendered service that entitled him to the public thanks, carefully guarding the best interests of the tax payers and laboring to better the condition of the city in every way possible.

Mr. Schreihofner was a member of Newark Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Granite Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias; of Guttenberg K. U. V.; of Black Prince U. R. F. C. B. No. 4; of Karweiler K. U. V., of New York, and of Germania Lodge Free and Ac-

cepted Masons. Domestic in his tastes and habits, Mr. Schreihofner was devoted to his home and family. He was a man of warm sympathies who gave liberally of his means in a quiet way to those purposes that he deemed worthy. He married Elizabeth Reinhardt, daughter of Nicholas Reinhardt and Annie Marie Reinhardt and was survived by his widow. To this marriage were born eight children, all living: Jacob, John, Charles, Annie, William, Joseph, Frederick and Elizabeth.

DOUGLAS D. T. STORY

JERSEY CITY

DOUGLAS D. T. STORY, lawyer, was born in Manchester, England, September 11, 1873. His father was Christopher Story and his mother was Isabella (Todd) Story. Brought to this country when he was a child he was educated in the public schools of New Jersey, and under private instructors, and then studied law in the New York Law School. Before and after completing his legal education, he was a stenographer in different courts in New York City, and also stenographer in the office of Vredenburg & Garretson, lawyers. At the age of twenty-three he

was admitted to practice at the bar of New Jersey in November 1896, and since that time he has practiced continually in Jersey City. In his political affiliations, he is independent but has not been active in public affairs. He is a member of Lodge No. 211, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of Lodge No. 74 of the Order of Owls. A Presbyterian in his religious persuasions he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. He married in Jersey City, April 10, 1901, Gertrude Goodlad, daughter of John T. Goodlad, of Jersey City.

L. D. HOWARD GILMOUR

NEWARK

L. D. HOWARD GILMOUR, a prominent member of the Newark bar, was born in Cape May City, New Jersey, October 27, 1860. He is the son of Dr. Henry L. Gilmour and L. Pauline Howard, daughter of Levi D. and Anna (Miller) Howard, the former, Dr. Gilmour, being a well-known dentist in Philadelphia. Mr. Gilmour was educated in the South Jersey In-

stitute at Bridgeton, graduating as honor man in the class of 1879. He read law in Camden, New Jersey, with Howard M. Cooper, and was admitted as an attorney before the Supreme Court at Trenton in February, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1888. On April 3, 1893, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington.



Mr. Gilmour was connected with the law department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from 1885 until December, 1889, when he moved to Newark, where he has since practiced his profession with uninterrupted success, having an office in the Prudential Building, 763 Broad street.

He has made a specialty of real estate and corporation work, and the experience he has gained in this line places him among the leading corporation and real estate law-

yers in this part of the state. Mr. Gilmour is now the assistant general counsel of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. Politically he is a zealous advocate of Republican principles. Mr. Gilmour was married April 2, 1885, to Jennie D. Paullin, daughter of Norton L. and Maria D. (Dare) Paullin, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and has two children: Howard C. and Marie Paullin.

HENRY ALBERT POTTER

EAST ORANGE

HENRY ALBERT POTTER, of East Orange, is a direct descendant of George Potter, an officer in Cromwell's army, who accompanied that distinguished leader to Ireland and received for his services grants of land in County Fermanagh. Under the settlement of 1660, in the time of Charles II., he was confirmed in the possession of several estates in that county, afterward known as Potterstown or Pottersrath. The family is of Norman origin, the ancient spelling of the name being Potter or Porterie.

In 1791 James Potter became the owner of property in County Tyrone which passed to his son, George Potter, who came to America in 1828 and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who by his wife, Ann Scott, had a son Thomas. Thomas Potter was born at Relaghguiness, County Tyrone, Ireland, August 14, 1819, and died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, September 29, 1878. He was educated in Philadelphia, served for many years as a member of the City Council, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee was chiefly instrumental in securing for the city the land now known as West Fairmount Park, and in the establishment of the paid fire department. In 1837 he founded the house of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., one of the largest oil cloth

and linoleum manufacturing concerns in the United States. He was President of the City National Bank of Philadelphia for many years up to the time of his death, held many positions of trust in municipal and financial corporations, and was a man of upright Christian character. He married Adeline Coleman Bower, daughter of George Bower and a granddaughter of General Jacob Bower, who was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in September, 1757, and died at Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1818.

General Bower was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War, becoming Quartermaster in Captain George Nagle's company, Colonel Thompson's rifle battalion, June 25, 1775, which marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill and Red Bank Point. He was a Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, January 18, 1776; Captain in the Pennsylvania Flying Camp, Continental Line, in 1776; Captain in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, February 15, 1776; and Captain in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, January 1, 1783, to the close of the war, being then twenty-five years of age. He was one of the officers who, on May 13, 1783, in the Cantonment of the Hudson River, formed

the General Society of the Cincinnati. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, which convened in Philadelphia, October 4, 1783. His son, Dr. Henry Bower, succeeded to the membership in 1823, and his grandson, Dr. William Bower, in 1845. General Bower was one of the five delegates appointed by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati to the first meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held May 4—18, 1784, in Philadelphia, General Washington in the chair. In the War of 1812 Captain Bower was appointed by Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, Brigadier-General commanding the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Pennsylvania Regiments.

The children of Thomas and Adeline Coleman (Bower) Potter were George, born August 7, 1846, died October 4, 1876; Margaret, born July 16, 1848, died November 23, 1854; Thomas, Jr., born July 12, 1850; William, who was Minister to Italy under President Harrison; Margaret, 2d, born December 12, 1854, married Stephen J. Meeker, of Newark, N. J., a descendant of one of the "Elizabethtown Associates"; Henry Albert, the subject of this article; James Bower, born November 2, 1858; and Charles A., born October 4, 1860.

Henry Albert Potter was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 19, 1856. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Friends' Central High School, Philadelphia, and entered the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1877, but left at the end of his sophomore year and joined the class of 1877 at Lafayette College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He soon after entered his father's factory, worked his way up step by step, was appointed superintendent, and in 1879 was received into the firm as a partner. The following year he established the New York branch, the business of which has steadily increased under his management. He built

up a local trade second only to that of the parent house.

Mr. Potter settled in East Orange in 1880, and purchased the Reune Martin place at 95 Harrison street. He soon became interested in local politics and gradually his influence extended throughout the State. At the present time (1909) he is recognized as one of the strongest leaders in the Republican party. While participating in every movement for the advancement of party interests he is in no sense a politician according to the modern acceptance of the term. His position is always clearly defined and his course straightforward and upright. His entrance into public life began in 1885, when he was elected to the State Legislature. It was during the height of the labor agitation, and he had the combined elements of the Democratic and Labor parties against him. The district included Orange and East Orange. His course in the Legislature was upright and exceedingly gratifying to his constituents. He introduced and carried through two important measures relating to his own township, viz., the division of East Orange into wards and the organization of the Board of Education. Mr. Potter declined the nomination for a second term tendered him by his party. He has been liberal in his donations to the party for legitimate expenses. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison; and after the election, in which Mr. Potter took a prominent part, he was offered the position of Secretary of Legation at Berlin, by the Honorable William Walter Phelps, which he declined. He has made frequent trips to Washington on behalf of the oil cloth manufacturers, to protect their interests.

Mr. Potter's efforts in behalf of Orange have been by no means limited to politics, but to whatever concerns the public good or advances the welfare of the people. He was one of the originators of the Orange Athletic Club, and was one of its Gov-

ernors; he also assisted in the re-organizing and rebuilding of the Orange Club. He is a member of the Country Club and other social organizations. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Griggs a member of his military staff.

He married, April 9, 1879, Miss Frances Green, daughter of the Honorable Henry Green, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Judge Green was the son of Enoch, son of John, son of Richard, son of Richard, son of William, the ancestor who left England at an early age and landed at Philadelphia. William Green soon after visited Long Island and there became acquainted with John Ruder, whose sister or daughter he married. He removed to Fwing Township about 1700. He purchased 345 acres of Colonel Daniel Coxe, the deed bearing date 1712, and on it he erected the first brick house in the town-

ship, which is still standing, having on the west end the date 1717. His qualities were such as to give him distinction, for he was appointed the first judge of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and from the frequent mention of his name in public office he was evidently a prominent and useful citizen. John Green, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Potter, served in the Revolutionary War, in the First and Second Battalions of Salem, in the State troops, and also in the Continental Army. The mother of Mrs. Potter was Anna Hulsizer, daughter of Daniel Hulsizer and Christiana Hummer. Daniel Hulsizer was the son of Christopher, son of Martin Hulsizer, who came from Germany about 1750, and located first at Phillipsburg and later resided at different points along the Musconetcong Creek. His sons were Christopher, Jacob, Valentine, and John Martin.

FREDERICK FRAMBACH

JERSEY CITY

FREDERICK FRAMBACH, distinguished throughout New Jersey as a political leader, lawyer and jurist, whose brilliant career was cut short by death at a time when he was about to assume still higher judicial honors, was a native of New York City, in which place he was born October 11, 1856. He was the son of Frederick and Julia Frambach, and traced his descent from old and respected German lineage. Educated in the New York public schools, supplemented by a course in the College of the City of New York, Mr. Frambach took up the study of law in his father's office at Jersey City, the elder Frambach being a well-known and successful lawyer of his day.

After his admission to the Bar the son became associated with the father in that profession, succeeding to the latter's practice on the elder's death. As a lawyer, the

younger Frambach was endowed with exceptional talent and his rare ability won for him an enviable standing as a member of the New Jersey Bar. He was successfully identified with considerable litigation of an important character, and the skillful manner in which he conducted the causes entrusted to his charge had the effect of gaining him wide repute as one of the ablest of practitioners.

A Republican in his political views, Mr. Frambach's interest in the politics of his State was only equalled by his devotion to his professional duties. An active participant in the campaigns of his party, he attained prominence and influence therein as a recognized leader, and his services to the organization were neither slight nor unimportant. His advice was welcomed in party councils and he was a factor of weight among the people of his district.

He was elected to the State Assembly in 1885, serving with credit as a member of that body, and he was chosen as Assessment Commissioner for Hudson County in 1902, in which capacity his legal gifts proved of the fullest value to the public interests. He subsequently served as Judge of the District Court of Hoboken, acquitting himself in a manner that commanded popular approval, his administration of justice being marked by a dignified bearing, strict impartiality, and a profound knowledge of law. When he was appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court, it was everywhere conceded that the honor was worthily conferred, and that he would, upon the bench, add fresh lustre to the high repute already earned. He never lived to enter upon these greater judicial duties, however, a premature and untimely death claiming him ere his allotted term began.

Judge Frambach was counsel for various leading corporate interests, including the local building and loan associations. He filled the presidency of the Fremont Club, of Jersey City, noteworthy throughout the State as an influential Republican organization, and he attended the Palisade Methodist Episcopal Church. His personal character, like his professional standing, was of the highest and most honorable type, and his public career was such as to reflect credit upon his State and party as well as upon himself. He married Agnes Stevens, daughter of Joel O. Stevens, once prominent in metropolitan public life as under-sheriff of New York, by whom he was survived, with five children, as follows: Frederick, a student at Stevens Institute, Harold, Arthur, Ralph and Edith. He died at his home in Jersey City, April 10, 1906, and his demise was widely and justly regarded in the light of a public loss.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR

NEWARK

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, for many years identified with the manufacturing interests of the City of Newark, and one of Newark's most worthy and useful citizens, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 28, 1832. He is the son of James B. and Grace J. (Gorum) Taylor. His parents removed to Michigan in 1839 and remained in that state until 1841 when they returned to the East, settling first in the City of New York and afterwards in Newark, New Jersey, in 1848. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Taylor were Abram and Mary (Bibby) Taylor. Abram Taylor was a professor and teacher of music, as was also his son James B. Taylor, the father of the subject of this sketch. In their religious proclivities the family were for many generations and are still Episcopalians. The maternal grandparents of Mr.

Taylor were George and Grace (Smith) Gorum who came from Connecticut at an early period and settled in the City of New York. George Gorum was identified with mercantile business interests, being particularly known as a prominent dealer in boots and shoes.

George W. Taylor received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and subsequently pursued his studies in the Academy of Middletown Point, New Jersey. Coming to Newark in 1848 he entered the employ of Smith & Wright, where he learned the trade of riding saddlery. After serving his time he became assistant-foreman of the factory. In 1867 he took complete charge of the factory of E. Van Antwerp & Co. engaged in the same business and for the past twenty-two years beginning in 1887 he has been engaged with



George Saylor

the Peters & Calhoun Company and their successors, The Peters Harness & Saddlery Company, having had charge of the estimating department of this concern.

In politics, Mr. Taylor has always been a staunch Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and was a charter member of the Lincoln Club. At some time he served in the volunteer department. He was a member of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey for twenty-seven years, having attained to the rank of Captain of Company I in the Second Regiment. For three years he was

factory inspector of the Essex County District. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Eleventh Ward of Newark in 1908. He was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Birth and a member of the Committees on Alms House, Market and Outing. He married Mary Elizabeth Young, daughter of Aaron Young and has four children, Gertrude; who married Thomas T. W. Muchmore; Mary Y.; George B., and Florence.

WILLIAM G. BUMSTED

JERSEY CITY

WILLIAM G. BUMSTED, prominent alike as lawyer, real estate operator and man of affairs, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 23, 1855. He was the son of William H. Bumsted and Martha Arbuckle, and his ancestors, on both sides, lived in Hudson county for several generations and ranked among the representative New Jersey families of that section. His grandparents on the paternal side, William and Mary Bumsted, were both natives of England, who settled in Hudson county in 1833. William H. Bumsted died in September, 1874, and was survived by his widow.

William George Bumsted received his elementary education in Public School No. 14, Hasbrouck Institute, then located on Lower Grand street, Jersey City. He was afterward a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. He then entered Yale University but on account of the death of his father and the necessity of looking after his mother's affairs, he was unable to complete his studies there. Returning home, he took up the study of law in the office of William Brink-

erhoff, then in the First National Bank Building, where he became associated with William H. Corbin, William D. Edwards, John S. Mabon and Frederick S. Frambach, forming close professional and personal friendships that were never subsequently broken. Mr. Bumsted was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1879 and immediately established himself in practice in his native city. After building up an excellent office and real estate clientage, and acquiring an enviable repute, he became a member of the firm of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted in 1888, returning to the First National Bank Building, in which he has since remained.

In 1902, on the dissolution of the firm through the retirement of Hamilton Wallis from active life and the desire of William D. Edwards to devote himself to litigated practice, Mr. Bumsted decided to practice again by himself and thus be enabled to devote more time to his ever increasing personal affairs. As a lawyer, he has not sought the forensic or litigating side. He has preferred the work of advising business men and corporations in the conduct of their business and finances.

He is, primarily, a business man in the broadest sense of that term, who happens to be a lawyer as well. He has become a large operator in real estate in Jersey City and on Long Island, and has always had faith in the future of his own city. From 1880 to 1895 he was successfully engaged in promoting building operations in various parts of Hudson county through a number of builders. Owing to unceasing demands upon his time, he has been forced of late years to decline such work. Always a believer in the future development of the Hackensack river water front, he has been for many years the largest private owner of land in the county on that stream. Mr. Bumsted is one of the charter members and original directors of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, serving for many years as chairman of its Finance Committee in which capacity his unequalled knowledge of realty values has been of the greatest service to the company. He is also a director in the Colonial Life Insurance Company, the Provident Institution for Savings, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and the Pavonia Trust Company. He has made it a rule of his business career never to allow his name to be used as a director or trustee of any institution with-

out giving it the full time necessary to thoroughly understand its affairs, a policy that he even carries into charitable undertakings, such as Christ Hospital, with which he is connected. Since 1886 he has been a director and part owner of the Raritan River Railroad Company, which runs from South Amboy to New Brunswick, through the rich clay and brick districts of Middlesex county. Since the death of his old friend and associate in many enterprises, Frank H. Earle, he has assumed the presidency of the railroad company and is filling the office with the thoroughness for which he is noted. In his younger days Mr. Bumsted was quite an athlete and exceedingly fond of outdoor sports, and now, in middle life, he is vigorous, active and strong. As a young man he served a term of enlistment in the Seventh Regiment of New York, National Guard of the State.

In 1885 he married Minnie G. Gale, daughter of Diedrich and Julia Gale, of New York City. There has been no issue. Politically, Mr. Bumsted is a Republican but he has never held public office, having no ambitions in that direction. He is justly regarded in Jersey City, where he makes his home, as one of the leading, most representative and public spirited citizens of that place.

JOHN FRANCIS CAHILL

NEWARK

JOHN FRANCIS CAHILL, who stands as a model type of the American self-made man and who has attained notable distinction, entirely through his own efforts, as an acknowledged expert in corporation and real estate law, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 22, 1866. He is the son of John J. Cahill and Annie King, and is descended from old and respected ancestry through both parents. He received his education in the public schools

of his native city, and even as a boy gave evidences of that strong mentality which has characterized his professional work. Having decided upon the law as his work in life, he took up its study and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1896, being made a counselor two years later, in 1898. After his admission to the bar, he immediately established himself in practice at Newark and was not long in gaining both repute and

support. At this time he enjoys an extended and lucrative practice that covers the Eastern States, in which section he is widely and favorably known as an authority on the subject of real estate and corporation law, of which branches of his profession he had made a close study, becoming a recognized expert in the examination of titles and ranking pre-eminent in that line. His ability is unquestioned and of a high order, and he owes what success he has achieved in law to his own earnestness and natural talents. He has been an untiring worker, and he devotes himself to the interests of his clients with a zeal and fidelity that are most marked. Mr. Cahill has been prominently and successfully identified with considerable litigation of more than ordinary moment, and in no case has he failed to acquit himself with signal credit. A member of the Democratic party in his political principles and affiliations, he has figured conspicuously in public life as an advocate of that organization's cause but he has never been a seeker for place and has never occupied official position. He is president of the Oritani Club, a leading popular organization with a member-

ship of more than three hundred and fifty, in which body he exercises a potent influence, and he holds membership also in the Joseph Hensler Association, of Newark, and in the Letter Carriers' Association, Branch No. 38, of New Jersey. He belongs, also, to Newark Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Personally, Mr. Cahill is a man of fine physique, polished in manner and thoroughly refined, with all the finer qualities of a perfect gentleman ever in evidence, and he numbers his friends by the legion. He is a representative citizen of his city, and he is public spirited, taking an active part in every movement that tends to promote the general welfare of the community at large. His suite of offices at No. 800 Broad street, Newark, are the typical workshop of a busy lawyer and indicate more clearly than mere words could do the enviable place that Mr. Cahill has won for himself in his own field of effort. Mr. Cahill was married to Florence E. Woodruff, by whom he has had four children, namely, June, Carlisle, Balse and Florence F.

WILLIAM JOSEPH KEARNS

NEWARK

WILLIAM JOSEPH KEARNS, who has achieved enviable distinction and marked success as a member of the Essex County bar, was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 12, 1864. He is the son of William J. Kearns and Elizabeth Keegan, and traces his descent through both father and mother from old and respected ancestral stock. He received his education in his native city, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, in St. Patrick's Cathedral School and St. Benedict's College, later becoming a student in the Law Department of the Univer-

sity of the City of New York, from which latter institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws on May 26, 1892. He read law in Newark in the offices of W. J. Knight and Thomas J. Lintott, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1887, becoming a counsellor-at-law in February, 1892. He was made Master in Chancery, February 14, 1888, and is a New Jersey Supreme Court Commissioner.

Mr. Kearns began his professional career in January, 1883, in Newark, as a law stenographer, in which line of endeavor he

speedily acquired recognition as an expert. As a lawyer he has attained high standing and his abilities are unquestioned. He has figured with notable credit in a number of important cases, handling his clients' interests with skill and effectiveness, and acquitting himself in every instance in such manner as to add materially to his repute and standing at the bar. He is counsel for many leading firms and corporations in his section, and he has made a name as a clear-sighted, clever practitioner whose judgment is sound and whose perception of law is thorough and accurate. He has built up a large and influential clientage, his services being widely sought by those seeking expert legal advice and no member of the Essex County bar possesses to a greater degree the respect and confidence of his clients.

Mr. Kearns is a Democrat in his political principles and he has always taken an active part in the campaign work of his party, rendering valuable service to the organization. It was in recognition of this fact that he was made the nominee of his party for Assembly from his district, being elected thereto and serving in the Legislature of the State in 1893 with noteworthy distinction, his public record being of a type that added fresh prestige to his repute. While in that body, he served on some of the most important committees and was

instrumental in the passage of considerable legislation of a character essential to the public interests, proving a true advocate of the general welfare and at all times championing the best measures introduced in behalf of the people of the State. Mr. Kearns is a Roman Catholic in his religious faith and is prominent and influential as a member of the Knights of Columbus, of which order he is a Past Grand Knight and District Deputy, being popular in the body as one of its ruling spirits. Personally, he is a gentleman of high culture and marked mental attainments. He is now attorney to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, and has been personal counsel to the Right Reverend John J. O'Connor, the Bishop of the Diocese, since his elevation to the episcopacy. He is also counsel to the sheriff of Essex County.

He was married February 17, 1890, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Harrison, New Jersey, to Katharine L. D. Tighe, daughter of Patrick and Teresa Tighe, of that place, his wife being a sister of the Reverend Father John J. Tighe, a noted pulpit orator of exceptional eloquence and a power in the advancement of church interests. To this union were born Agatha T. D., John P. W., Anthony P. W., Mary Rose, Agnes Annunziata, and Anna G. B.

THEODORE GEORGE GIBSON

NEWARK

AN analysis of the life record of Theodore George Gibson shows that enterprise, careful management, keen discrimination and unflagging industry, constitute the principal elements in the success which crowned his efforts. His business enterprise constituted an important feature in industrial activity in Newark. Mr. Gibson was born May 27, 1856, at Ledgewood, Morris

County, New Jersey, being descended from one of the pioneer families of that neighborhood. His father George Gibson died at the age of thirty-five years at Ledgewood, New Jersey. His mother, Phebe (Talmadge) Gibson, survived until sixty-eight years of age, her home during the last years of her life, being with her son, the subject of this sketch.



Theodore G. Gibson

Mr. Gibson became a resident of Newark, in 1872, having acquired his education in the public schools of New York, where he resided for a time, and the Dover Academy, supplementing the whole by attendance at the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Newark. On completing his education, he looked about for a trade, for in those days a boy was taught to make himself a thorough master of some useful art. Determining to become a builder, he learned the carpenter trade, and a few years later engaged in contracting and building on his own account and from a small beginning. By well directed labors, his fidelity to the terms of a contract, and his observance of the ethics of trade relations, he gained the confidence of all with whom he had business relations, and acquired a substantial competence.

Mr. Gibson married October 15, 1884, Ella A. Wells, of Good Ground, Long Island. The children of this union are Leon W., a student of Columbia University, Anita T., attending the Blairstown Academy, and Mabel R. Mrs. Gibson's parents were Richard Lewis and Clarissa (Foster) Wells, of Good Ground, Long Island. Mrs. Gibson is of English origin, on the paternal side, and traces her descent on the maternal side to distinguished American ancestry, the progenitor being Christopher Foster, who settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635; from him the line of descent

is Daniel, Jonas, Wakeman, and Maltby, the grandfather of Mrs. Gibson. The Foster family has figured conspicuously and with notable honor in the annals of New England and Long Island.

Mr. Gibson not only achieved success in the line of contracting and building, but became famous as an appraiser. His long and varied experience in construction work, aided his natural gifts in quickly and accurately estimating values, and his services were brought into requisition from all parts of the country, as appraiser and fire insurance adjuster, his last journey in this capacity being to British Columbia. Socially, Mr. Gibson was a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, Harmony Chapter, Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar No. 5, and Salaam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to Corinthian Council No. 644, of the Royal Arcanum, the Board of Trade, and the Builders and Traders' Exchange, a stockholder in the Builders and Traders' Exchange Building Company, and a member of the Master Carpenters Association. He was also a member of the First Baptist Church, of Newark. Personally, he was a gentleman of striking individuality, the soul of kindness and courtesy, always considerate of others, and generous. He lived an upright life and was devoted to his home and family. His death occurred December 28, 1908.

MUNGO J. CURRIE

JERSEY CITY

MUNGO J. CURRIE, a member of the New Jersey bar, was born January 24, 1857, in Greenville, now a part of Jersey City, New Jersey, where he still resides and is esteemed as a leading and representative citizen. He is a son of James and Ellen Currie, and is descended on both sides from old and respected Scottish ancestry.

His father, who was born in 1800 and died in 1870, was a son of William Currie and a grandson of Mungo Currie, while his mother was a daughter of Robert Currie and a granddaughter of John Currie, his grandparents being natives of Scotland.

It was in Scotland that Mr. Currie received part of his education, being a stu-

dent in Hamilton Academy of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, from 1869 to 1872 and afterward continuing his studies in Elizabeth, in Union County, New Jersey, from 1873 to 1875. Entering Princeton University, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1879 and, having decided upon the law as his future profession, he began its study in the office of the Hon. Henry S. White, formerly United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1882. Immediately after his admission, he established himself in general practice in Jersey City, where, with the exception of about two years, he has since carried on his profession with success. He has displayed ability at the bar, and shown

in his cases a ready grasp of legal principles and broad and accurate knowledge of the law. He has figured conspicuously and with honor in numerous suits in which he represented landlords in railroad condemnation actions and in litigation connected with street improvements in cities.

As a citizen Mr. Currie is public spirited and is ever found in co-operation with any movement calculated to benefit the community or promote the general welfare. Personally, he is a gentleman of culture. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York City and holds membership in the University Club of Hudson County, New Jersey, and the Jersey City Board of Trade. He is not married.

JOHN FAIRFIELD DRYDEN

NEWARK

FOREMOST among the men of New Jersey, past or present, stands John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and United States Senator from 1902 to 1907. Mr. Dryden was born on a farm, near Farmington, Maine, August 7, 1839, the son of John and Elizabeth B. Dryden, of old New England ancestry. He was studious in his youth and inclined to intellectual pursuits, taking every advantage of study and inquiry to prepare himself for entrance into Yale College, at the age of about twenty-one, in 1861. Never robust in health, he broke down before graduation, but in honor of his subsequent achievements, the university conferred upon him both the Bachelor and Master degrees, and his name was entered in the Tri-Centennial Catalogue as one of the graduates of the Class of 1865.

After leaving college he became interested in life insurance, in its particular application to the practical solution of the economic problems of the poor. Some ten years

previous a great English company, The Prudential Assurance Company of London, had commenced the writing of so-called Industrial Insurance, or life insurance for wage-earners on the weekly payment plan, and the progress which had been achieved, in the face of serious difficulties, seemed most promising for the future. Considerable publicity had been given to Parliamentary and other discussions on the subject and the same had also been referred to, by Mr. Elizur Wright, in the Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Insurance Department.

Devoting all his spare time to the study of the available information, Mr. Dryden decided, after mature consideration, to henceforth devote all of his energy and ability to the establishment of a similar system of life insurance in the United States. Gradually perfecting his plan, he finally settled in Newark, New Jersey, in 1873, provided with letters of introduction to men of affairs and large employers of labor, who



John F. Snyder

✓

were in a position to extend to him the best practical assistance in the establishment of an institution similar to the British Prudential, but modified to meet the needs of the American people. The financial disturbances of the period, the panic and long-continued business depression, including the failure of many banks and insurance companies, naturally proved a serious disadvantage at the outset. Undaunted, however, by the difficulties which confronted him, Mr. Dryden went ahead and successfully enlisted the hearty co-operation of a small group of able men, and among these a young practicing physician, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, and Mr. Noah F. Blanchard, a leading leather manufacturer.

After obtaining a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, the beginning was made in the organization of "The Widows' and Orphans' Friendly Society", the name of which, in 1875, was changed to "The Prudential Friendly Society". The original intent was to establish a workingmen's benefit institution, comprehending in its scope all of the most important contingencies affecting wage-earners' lives, that is, financial aid in the event of sickness, accident, or death, and an annuity in old age. Subsequent experience proved that the time had not come for the practical realization of so ambitious an undertaking, and when, in 1878, the name of the Prudential Friendly Society was changed to the "Prudential Insurance Company of America", the institution limited itself to the granting of insurance of sums payable at death. From the beginning, however, the undertaking had been strictly limited to wage-earners' insurance, or Industrial Insurance on the weekly payment plan, with the premiums collected from the houses of the insured. For reasons inherent in the life and condition of those who earn weekly salaries, or wages, no other system of voluntary wage-earners' insurance had been successful, and it is doubtful whether a better plan could have been devised. The enormous success which has followed Mr. Dryden's effort, therefore,

challenges the admiration of mankind. On December 31st, 1908, the Prudential alone had 7,258,704 Industrial policies in force, while the aggregate for all the American Industrial insurance companies combined was 19,687,675 policies, insuring \$2,668,919,696 of family protection.

While Mr. Dryden's original plan had been to establish an insurance institution for the benefit of wage-earners only, it soon became apparent that with increasing insurance education and the persistent teaching of systematic savings habits, the field of life insurance would be very much broadened, and as early as 1886 the Prudential commenced the issue of Ordinary policies in amounts of one thousand dollars and over, with premiums payable quarterly, and at longer intervals. Out of this comparatively recent beginning a very large and rapidly growing Ordinary business has, in course of time, developed, and on December 31st, 1908, the company had 473,035 Ordinary policies in force, for \$543,493,909 of insurance protection. A large amount of this insurance is secured by Industrial agents and thus the benefits of every form of safe and sound life insurance are brought home to the mass of the people, who are most in need thereof. By combining the two forms of insurance in one great institution, Mr. Dryden has secured for the Prudential the foremost position among the life insurance companies of the world and to himself enduring fame as the master mind which the business of insurance has produced in the United States.

When the Prudential was first organized, Mr. Dryden was elected Secretary, but as early as 1881, after the death of the President, Mr. Noah F. Blanchard, he was unanimously elected to that position, which he has continuously held to the present time. While his business life has been full of labor in behalf of the cause with which he has been so intimately connected, Mr. Dryden has also been active in the larger field of public life, performing many and varied responsible duties. In appreciation

of his distinguished service, he was elected a Presidential Elector in 1896 and 1900 and a United States Senator on January 29th, 1902.

Senator Dryden's term expired March 4, 1907. He was the choice of the voters, as a result of the primaries, for re-election. His health breaking down during the deadlock, made possible and inviting by a narrow Republican majority on joint ballot, he yielded to the advice of his physicians and family and withdrew in favor of his successor.

During his career in the Senate Mr. Dryden participated in many important matters as a member of various committees, but his most important achievement was his speech on the Panama Canal, during the most critical stage of that important measure. At a time when sentiment was about equally divided in favor of the type of canal which should be adopted, Mr. Dryden, after mature consideration, came out in favor of the lock project, and by his vote, and perhaps by that vote alone, committed the nation to the most feasible and economical form of canal construction. If, as Senator, he had left, in the annals of Congress, no other evidence of his capacity for undaunted leadership, his address on the Panama Canal will always take rank as one of the most able and thoroughly considered public papers contributed to the proceedings of the Upper House of the National Legislature. In the words of former Governor Stokes of New Jersey, "Mr. Dryden's speech on the Panama Canal was a master contribution to the literature of that subject and probably decided the policy of Congress on that question."

Aside from the speech on the Panama Canal, Mr. Dryden, in the midst of an extremely busy life, has from time to time contributed suggestive and well-considered papers and addresses on life insurance and other subjects, re-printed under that title in book form, to give permanency to his views on principles and measures vitally affecting the interests of the business of insurance.

The volume of collected papers and addresses contains chapters on, The Inception and Early Problems of Industrial Insurance, The First Quarter Century of Industrial Insurance in the United States, The Social Economy of Industrial Insurance, The Practice of Industrial Insurance, Life Insurance as a Career, The Taxation of Life Insurance, The Regulation of Insurance by Congress, The Commercial Aspects of Federal Regulation of Insurance, and finally, The American Type of Isthmian Canal, and A Brief Address on Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Hamilton. The mere titles of these papers and addresses suggest the broad field of questions and problems with which Mr. Dryden concerned himself during the few leisure hours of an active life, and they will serve for all time as a most useful source of information, suggestion and advice, to those who, by their own efforts, aim to advance the cause of sound life insurance in America.

The private life of Mr. Dryden is a most happy one and of quiet, dignified simplicity. Out of his marriage, in 1864, to Miss Cynthia Fairchild, survive two children, Mr. Forrest F. Dryden, 2nd Vice President of the Prudential, and Susie Dryden, who married Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, of Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Forrest F. Dryden has three children, John F. Dryden, 2nd, Dorothy Dryden, and Elizabeth Butterfield Dryden, and Mrs. Kuser has one child, John Dryden Kuser.

Mr. Dryden maintains a town house in Newark, a beautiful summer residence in Bernardsville, and for some years past a winter residence in Washington. His art collection in Newark ranks as one of the most carefully selected in the State, including a number of very valuable paintings by modern masters. Mr. Dryden is a member of many clubs, including the Union League Club, New York Yacht Club, The Railroad Club, Automobile Club of America, Metropolitan Club of Washington, Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club, Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, and



W. Knight Clemes
1886

Automobile and Motor Club of New Jersey.

Of his life and work it has been said that it represents "the best that is in our city" and that he and his associates in the Prudential "have done more for Newark in various ways than the public will ever know." The Prudential has, in truth, been of vast benefit to the people of the State of New Jersey, not only through the large number of people immediately employed in the company's group of mammoth office buildings, and through the direct contribution in taxes to the revenues of the State, but in many other important directions. The Prudential, with its allied financial institutions, the Fidelity Trust Company and the Union National Bank, forms a center of conservatism in State and National affairs, the influence of which extends to the country at large. It would be difficult indeed to conceive to-day of the State of New Jersey and the City of Newark without the Prudential and without a question of doubt the progress which has been made by the State and the city would not have been what it has been if the Prudential had not been established in the city of Newark in 1875.

Of a life so full of worth and work, and one which has been so much of credit to the man who has lived it, it is most fitting

to quote the following beautiful tribute, written in honor of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Dryden, in the *Expositor*, a Newark publication:

"John F. Dryden, at seventy, is a remarkable illustration of greatness arising out of a long and arduous, but always determined, struggle for success in a new and venturesome field of human endeavor. He succeeded because he possessed traits and characteristics which have always been a prerequisite to greatness, above all remarkable energy and conscientious application to the details of his daily life, and absolute intellectual honesty. Those who have known him best through the many years of his active life will agree that to him may truly be applied the beautiful words of Marcus Aurelius, 'If any man can convince me and bring home to me the fact that I do not think or act aright, gladly will I change; for I search after truth, by which man never yet was harmed.'

More than this could be said in praise of no man, nor of his work and the aims and ideals behind the work, as the main purpose of a life. To have had faith in a new idea is not rare, for the world is full of day-dreamers, who hopelessly struggle against overwhelming odds. But to have had an abiding faith in an almost hopeless aim and effort and to have carried the idea through the years, against all odds, to a successful termination, is given to few men, and of these few John F. Dryden ranks foremost as a truly great man of his time."

WELLSWORTH KNIGHT CLYNES

NEWARK

WELLSWORTH KNIGHT CLYNES, one of the most successful contractors of New Jersey, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, May 4, 1873, much of his boyhood being spent in Montclair, New Jersey. His father was captain Thomas Henry Clynès, and his mother Jane (Knight) Clynès. His father was active and prominent in military affairs and served in the Mexican War and the Civil

War. He was Captain of Company C of the Seventy-second New York National Guards. His ability as a military commander was specially recognized by General Winfield Scott, who personally presented him with a gold medal for gallantry in the Mexican War, and another medal was presented to him at the opening of the Civil War, for excellence in discipline and for general efficiency. In civil life, he was

a successful contractor and died August 10, 1886.

The mother of Wellsworth Knight Clynes and the wife of Thomas Henry Clynes—Jane Knight, a daughter of William and Sarah (Wellsworth) Knight, and a granddaughter of Godfrey Knight and Sarah Goodhall, of Leeds, England,—was a most devoted wife and mother and beloved by all who knew her. She died October 31, 1901. An uncle of Jane Knight, was Godfrey Knight, who was Lord Mayor of Scarborough, England. William Knight, the father of Jane Knight, was celebrated as the world's champion in quoit throwing which was the universal gentleman's game of his time. William Wellsworth and Thomas W. Wellsworth, uncles of Jane Knight, were extensive government contractors, and built the large fort on Governor's Island, executed other government contracts and died during the cholera epidemic in New York. Thomas Clynes, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was also a noted contractor.

Wellsworth Knight Clynes was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, and in Trinity school, completing his education in the last named institution in 1891. At once, upon leaving school, he engaged in the contracting business following in the footsteps

of his father and grandfather. Subsequently in 1900, he entered upon railroad construction work in which he has been continually engaged until the present time in 1909, particularly in the South and West. Among his most notable construction achievements have been that upon the Indiana and Western Railroad, The Knoxville, Lafollette and Jellico Railroad, the Louisville and Nashville system, and the New Jersey Central Railroads and others. He is also well-known as a successful operator in real estate. For two years in the prosecution of his railroad contracts, he lived among the mountaineers in log cabins on the Kentucky and Tennessee border. Few men are better acquainted with the habits and peculiarities of the people of that section of the South. His interest in them was specially manifested in his erecting for the benefit of the people among whom he had lived, the Log Cabin Library in the mountain region of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Clynes is not a member of any social organizations. His interests are entirely in his business and his home, and to those he is unreservedly devoted. He married Charlotte Riker Haywood, daughter of George W. and Charlotte I. Haywood, August 8, 1908, and a daughter, Jane Isobel, was born October 29, 1909.

J. ARTHUR MANDEVILLE

NEWARK

FIRST of the Mandeville family in America was Giles Jansen de Mandeville, who came to America in the ship "Faith" in 1649. He was a citizen of Rouen, France, and had fled from that city to escape religious prosecution and settled in Guilderland. There he married Elsie Hendricks in 1640. Beginning with this Giles Jansen de Mandeville the line of descent to the subject of this sketch, is as follows: Giles Jansen (1); Hendrick (2);

Giles M. (3); Abraham (4); Yellis M. (5); James C. (6); Frederick B. (7), and J. Arthur (8).

The parents of J. Arthur Mandeville were the late Doctor Frederick Bailie Mandeville and his wife Sarah Teel. Frederick Bailie Mandeville who practiced medicine in Newark for more than forty years, was the son of James Camp and Caroline (Van Vilsor) Mandeville. He was born in Newark, August 16, 1840, and died in Newark,



James M. Maudsley.

April 26, 1909). After completing his early studies in the Newark Academy, he became a student in Rutgers College. In his sophomore year at this institution he decided upon a mercantile career and entered the employ of S. R. W. Heath & Co. Subsequently he studied in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and was graduated from that institution in 1861. Then he entered the New York Medical College and was graduated therefrom in 1863. After receiving his degree, he entered the medical department of the United States service and was attached to the Ward United States Hospital in Newark. It was not long before he was promoted to be acting assistant surgeon and became associated with the celebrated Doctor Edward Jane-way.

Leaving public service, Doctor Mandeville became associated with Doctor Charles R. Fish, of Newark, and began there his long and active professional career. For about two years he was located in Washington street and then removed to Broad street where his office remained for more than forty years, until it became one of the recognized land-marks of the city. In 1869 the chair of diseases of children and Hygiene in the New York Homeopathic College was tendered to him but was declined. He however, accepted an honorary appointment and lectured at that institution for a year.

For many years, Doctor Mandeville took an active part in public affairs. As representative from the old Ninth Ward, he was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1872, and served for nine years. For seven years he served as chairman of the teachers' committee. He became a member of the Board of Health in 1882, was twice president of the body and was its chief health officer for five years. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society, and served two terms as president of the organization. He was a member of the New Jersey Medical Club and of the American Institute, and

a honorary member of the New York and Pennsylvania State Homeopathic societies. He was a contributor to various medical journals on current subjects of interest to the profession. He was one of the organizers of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, later merged into the United Electric Company, now controlled by the Public Service Corporation, being its first vice-president and later its president. He was also an organizer of the United States Industrial Insurance Company, serving during a period of seven years as its medical director, vice-president, and president. He was a charter stockholder in the Prudential Insurance Company.

In October, 1863, Doctor Mandeville married Sarah Tucker Teel, of New York City, daughter of George Teel, who was for many years the head of the Methodist Book Concern of New York. From that union there were four children, three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Frederick A. Mandeville, was born in Newark, August 16, 1864, was graduated from the Newark Academy, and from Rutgers College in 1887, and from the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, and also received a certificate from Vienna, Austria, in 1889. He is now a practicing physician in Newark.

J. Arthur Mandeville, the youngest son of Doctor Frederick Bailie Mandeville was born September 18, 1872, in Newark. His early education was obtained in the Newark Academy and then he studied in Princeton College in the class of 1894. Taking up the subject of law for his profession, he studied in the New York Law School and was graduated from that institution. Before he completed his studies in the law school, he had become a clerk and later a manager for the law firm of Johnston & Johnston, and there he acquired still more knowledge of law and a proficiency in handling legal affairs. Despite the promising outlook in the legal profession, he became interested in insurance, and found

that his inclination ran very strongly in that direction. Following this inclination, he connected himself with the United State Industrial Insurance Company, and his success therewith fully justified his primary judgment, for he worked himself up rapidly, until he became assistant-secretary of that company.

Subsequently he was invited to become a member of the staff of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as supervising manager for the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. His succession in this position attracted the attention of other insurance people and he became the New Jersey State Manager of the

Equitable Life Assurance Society in which work he was associated in partnership with E. W. Gray. Although this position was wholly agreeable and his conduct of the position was preeminently successful, he resigned the place with his partner, in order to organize and promote the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, which seemed to the two partners to offer wider opportunities for the exercise of their abilities. Mr. Mandeville is also the junior member of the Gray-Mandeville Company, which does a general insurance business. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious preference is shown by his membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark.

FRANCIS A. GILE, M. D.

BLOOMFIELD

FRANCIS A. GILE, son of Alfred Augustus and Mary Lucinda (Kern) Gile, was born at Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, July 19, 1845. The family of Gile or Guild, as it is differently spelled, is of English and Scotch origin. The bearers of that name appear among the earliest settlers of the Massachusetts colony, of whom Samuel Guild, of Haverhill, was one, belonging to the history of that place as early as 1637, and being an ancestor of the subject of this sketch. The mother of Dr. Gile was a descendant of an old Dutch family, the Kerns, whose immediate ancestors settled in Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

The early education of Dr. Gile was received in the common schools of his native State, after leaving which he became a pupil in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, of Tilton, New Hampshire. The Civil War began while the youth was yet a schoolboy, and he left his education that he might enter the service of his country. At the age of seventeen he became a member of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served under General

Banks in the Department of the Gulf. During this term of service he took part in the following engagements and expeditions: The Red River expedition of 1863, and Port Hudson, in the same year; Grand Gulf, Brasier City and Fort Burton, Butte La Rose, and the Atchafalaya River. William A. Gile, a brother of Dr. Gile, (afterwards a well known lawyer of Worcester, and a prominent member of the Massachusetts Legislature,) was his companion in the army.

At the close of the war the young man returned to those literary and scientific pursuits which had been interrupted by the call of patriotism. While the early bent of his mind may have been towards a professional life, there is little doubt that the experience of his years in the midst of suffering and death may have influenced him in the choice of the practice of medicine as a life work. To this end he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of New York and after graduation began practicing in that city. He continued later in the State of New Jersey in the town of



Dr. F. A. Gile



R. W. Hawkesworth

Orange, living there and in the adjoining town of Bloomfield for many years. His name was soon prominent among his professional brothers, and he was called upon to serve as President of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, also being Treasurer of the same for several years. In 1886 he was elected Councilman, and in 1893 was made Coroner of Essex County, New Jersey. He was a life long Mason.

He married, July 9, 1879, Annie Cattell, daughter of the Reverend Alexander Gilmore, whose record as a Chaplain in the Regular Army for over twenty years, and an influential member of the Methodist Conference of New Jersey for over fifty years, made him a man of note in the history of Methodism, and a power in that Church. The death of Dr. Gile occurred in Bloomfield, Oct. 12, 1908.

ROBERT WRIGHT HAWKESWORTH

EAST ORANGE

TO say of a man that he possesses the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellows to such a degree that he is sought by them to discharge duties incumbent on public offices in the community in which he lives, is the highest tribute that may be paid him. Such a man was Robert Wright Hawkesworth, honored citizen of East Orange, noted lawyer and clubman of New York. He was born on September 27, 1848, at Bridgeton, Barbadoes, West Indies and when he was eighteen years of age he came to the United States to study law. After spending a short time in New York city, he went to Macon, Georgia, and was admitted to the Bar of that State a few years later. Returning to New York after a time, he was admitted to the Bar there and began a career which was to last thirty years, a period in which he placed himself in the front rank of the legal profession in both city and state.

Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and senior member of the firm of Hawkesworth & Kirtland, he was regarded as one of the keenest lawyers of the day and his counsel was sought in prominent and important legal contests. He was a strong Republican but never accepted office, with the single exception of becoming trustee of the Carnegie Free Library

in East Orange, which he held from the opening of the library in 1900 until the time of his death. When the Eighth District was newly formed in 1902, he was offered the Congressional nomination but declined because of the demands of his large practice. He was a charter member of the Republican Club of East Orange, organized in 1888. In 1890 he was elected President of the club and served three years. When Governor Franklin Fort resigned Mr. Hawkesworth was again elected President and served seven consecutive terms.

He early took up his residence in East Orange. On November 22, 1887, he married Anna Myers Kirtland, a daughter of George Kirtland, and granddaughter of M. C. Halsted, the first New Yorker to reside in the Oranges. Mr. Halsted was one of the princes of the mercantile world in the metropolis and when he came to East Orange to live he immediately began to benefit that community in many ways. The beautiful old mansion which stands on Main street was built by him in 1840 and has always been the home of Mrs. Hawkesworth and her family. When the Delaware & Western Railroad built its lines through the town, he gave the ground and built at his own expense a depot. Not stopping with this, he employed

a man as a watchman at the crossing, and continued to bear the expense of this for years. Halsted street is named for this benefactor, and he is remembered in many ways for his large heartedness and public spirit.

Mr. Hawkesworth was devoted to outdoor sports; riding, driving, golf and tennis. He was instrumental in establishing the Old Orange Athletic Club, formed in 1885, and was its first president. This club was the home of the representative amateur baseball, football and tennis players of Essex county. He also took much interest and pleasure in one of the oldest organizations of its kind in this country, the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. He was a member of the Riding and Driving Club, the Orange Club, the Essex County Country Club, of

which he was a governor for six years, and a member and founder of the Montrose Lawn Tennis Club.

Besides being a member of the New York Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Lawyers' Club of New York, he also belonged to the Union League and Republican Clubs of New York. He was also a member of the New England Society. He died very suddenly of apoplexy at his home, March 23, 1909. He was a brilliant and keen lawyer, a polished and scholarly gentleman, a man of note, one whose loss is greatly felt in the business and social world, and whose place can never be filled at home. A widow and three children survived him: Eleanor, Margaret and Robert Wright Hawkesworth, Jr.

WILLIAM H. WILEY

EAST ORANGE

WILLIAM H. WILEY, son of the late John Wiley, of East Orange, was born in New York city in 1842. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the class of '61, known as the war class, and enlisted in the army at the age of nineteen. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant, was promoted to a Captaincy and was finally rewarded with the brevet rank of Major for gallant and meritorious services. He had charge of a battery on Morris Island in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and for a time was in command of Fort Wagner. After the war he entered the Troy Polytechnic Institute and was duly graduated therefrom. He has been assistant engineer of the Brooklyn Water Works and of the Croton Water Works, also of Riverside Park, in Chicago. He was also resident engineer of the Reading Railroad for a time. He was engaged in making surveys in Pennsylvania for the New-hope and Philadelphia Railroad, afterward

connected with the Bound Brook route and was superintendent of a mine in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, with headquarters in Zanesville. In 1875 he became a member of the publishing house of John Wiley & Sons, which is now composed of himself and his brother, Charles Wiley.

Major Wiley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member and Treasurer of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society for the Advancement of Science, the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, the Municipal Arts Society, and the National Geographical Society. At one time he was vice-president of the Engineer's Club, of New York, and he is also a member of the Loyal Legion, the Army and Navy Club, the University Club, the Republican Club and the Aldine Club, all of New York; the Essex County Country

Club of Orange, and the Republican Club of East Orange. He was long active in East Orange affairs, and in 1886, 1887 and 1888 was a member of the Township Committee, serving as chairman part of the time. His advice and experience were most valuable in connection with the introduction of sewerage, that great improvement having been inaugurated during his membership.

In 1867 he was made president of one of the juries at the Brussels Exposition, and although the rules of the Exposition forbid any member of a jury to be a member of the superior jury, that body passed a reso-

lution by which he was made a member of it and served during their deliberations. For his services he received a decoration from King Leopold, but has been often heard to say the Loyal Legion badge was all the decoration that any American needed in the presence of his countrymen. Governor Murphy appointed him a member of the New Jersey Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He served in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses, and was elected to the Sixty-first Congress by a plurality of 8,260 over Pratt, Democrat.

HENRY OTTO WITTPENN

JERSEY CITY

HENRY OTTO WITTPENN, one of Jersey City's most representative and useful citizens, who, as mayor of that city, has given it one of the best and cleanest administrations in its entire history, was born there, October 21, 1872. He is the son of John J. Wittpenn, and is of German parentage through both his father and mother, tracing back his descent through an old and respected German ancestral line. He was the eldest of five children, two boys and three girls. His father was a successful grocer for many years at No. 320 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, and it was from him that the son inherited sound business sense and an integrity that characterized him in whatever he did.

The younger Wittpenn received his education in the public schools of his native place and then went abroad and took two years special studies. On the completion of his studies, he entered the grocery business owned by his father, after which he took charge of the business, applying himself with energy and intelligence to the duties assigned him and mastering every detail of the enterprise. Upon the death of

his father, he succeeded to the business, which he subsequently enlarged by adding thereto a wholesale feed business and by opening a branch establishment at Black Tom Island. For a number of years he continued successfully to carry on the grocery and feed business, but, being ambitious and progressive, and believing that the manufacture and sale of building bricks offered greater opportunities for the future, he disposed of his grocery store and feed interests and embarked in the brick industry, organizing the firm of Houghtaling & Wittpenn. The venture proved a success from the very beginning and, thanks to the ability with which Mr. Wittpenn guided its affairs, it speedily developed into one of the leading and most prosperous undertakings of its kind in that section of the State. As a business man Mr. Wittpenn possesses every requisite quality. His judgment is sound, his perceptions are clear, and he is governed in his methods by a rigid integrity of the old school.

A Democrat in his political principles, always deeply interested in questions of civic and national importance, it was not until

1904 that Mr. Wittpenn entered the arena of politics, in that year being made the nominee of his party for the office of County Supervisor of Hudson County, to which position he was elected by a plurality of 3, 535. The best evidence of his successful and efficient administration of the duties of that office is to be found in the fact that in 1906, when he again came before the people for re-election, his plurality was increased to 20, 449. His rugged honesty, coupled with his relentless opposition to graft in all its forms, his business-like and capable management of county affairs, and his standing as a citizen, gave him prominence as a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination in Jer-

sey City, and in 1907 he was named as the Democratic choice for that dignity, thus becoming the opponent of Mayor Mark M. Fagan, the Republican candidate, who had three times easily defeated his Democratic adversaries. The election was hotly contested but Mr. Wittpenn was elected by the unusually large plurality of 9, 324, carrying every ward and almost every election precinct in the city. As Mayor he proved worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the public; served with credit and gave the city an administration devoted to the general interests. Mayor Wittpenn is unmarried and makes his home with his widowed mother and sisters.

HARRY WRIGHT

NEWARK

HARRY WRIGHT, who is one of the few members of the New Jersey bar recognized as a specialist in real estate law, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 14, 1881. He is the son of Simon Wright and Lena Tobias, who removed to New Jersey with their son when he was about two years of age. It was in the public schools of that city that the younger Wright received his rudimentary education. He subsequently attended the Newark High School, after which he took a course in a business college. He then established himself in business in Newark as a manufacturer of pearl buttons and jewelry novelties, in which line of industry he continued for a year and a half.

Having a natural inclination for the law and a strong ambition to make that profession his work in life, Mr. Wright retired from manufacturing in order to become a student at the New York Preparatory School, later entering the New York University Law School. In the meantime he read law under David Kay, Jr., of Newark, until that gentleman gave up his active

practice, when he completed his legal studies in the office of George M. Titus, remaining there until he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, February 24, 1902. He was made a counselor in 1905. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Wright secured a position in the service of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, in order to familiarize himself with real estate titles and subsequently opened an office for the general practice of law, with real estate law as a specialty. Mr. Wright made a close study of the last mentioned branch of his profession, his knowledge of real estate law being broad and complete. He has acquired an enviable reputation in that field and he has succeeded in building up a practice that is both large and important. He is noted, too, for the care and attention that he gives to the interests of his clients and he has been successfully identified with considerable litigation of more than ordinary consequence. He is counsel for a number of leading merchants and prominent firms, and has attained a stand-

ing in his profession that could only be acquired by a lawyer of genuine ability.

Mr. Wright is affiliated with the Republican party politically and he takes an active interest in the campaign work of that organization, although he has never sought or held public office. He belongs to the New Idea branch of his party and has been prominent and rendered really valuable service in advancing the principles thereof. He is a citizen of strong public spirit, and he is always ready to lend a hand to any movement that tends to pro-

mote the general welfare of the community at large. He is a member of Corinthian Council No. 644, Royal Arcanum, of Newark, and of William Walter Phelps Council No. 180, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which body he is a Past Councilor. He is a Hebrew in his religious faith and holds membership in the Hebrew Synagogue B'nai Jeshurun. He was married January 31, 1905, to May Silverberg, daughter of Isaac Silverberg, of Newark. To this marriage has been born one child, a daughter, Marion Beatrice.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL

CAMDEN

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, United States Senator from 1881 to 1887 and from 1895 until the time of his death was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, in 1835. He came to this country at an early age, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned Captain of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers. He served during the war and was brevetted Brigadier-General for distinguished services at Chancellorsville, where he made the celebrated charge in command of the Second New Jersey Brigade, capturing nine stands of colors, and recapturing the regimental standard of a New York regiment. He was also brevetted Major-General for gallant services during the war, and awarded a medal of honor by Congress for distinguished gallantry on the field at Chancellorsville. He participated in almost all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the war he became connected with the railroads in New Jersey which are branches of the Pennsylvania system, of several of which he was an executive officer. He was Vice-President of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad.

He was elected State Senator from Camden County in 1872, and was re-elected in 1875, and again in 1878. He was President of the Senate when his party was in power. General Sewell's service in the State Senate covered the period of the amendments to the New Jersey State Constitution, the resolution creating the commission to suggest the same having been introduced by him. He took a leading part in the construction and passage of all the general laws, including the railroad law, his vote being the deciding one on the passage of the first railroad Municipal Tax Bill. The present taxation clause in the Municipal Corporation Act, which brings the State such a large revenue, was his suggestion.

While a member of the Legislature he was elected to the United States Senate in 1881, as the successor of Theodore F. Randolph, and served until the close of his term in 1887. He was again elected to the United States Senate, in 1895, to succeed the Honorable J. R. McPherson. He was elected a delegate to the Republican Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888, 1892 and 1896, and on each occasion was made chairman of his delegation. He was also appointed a National Commissioner for New

Jersey of the World's Fair at Chicago. He was elected by Congress, upon the death of General McClellan, a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, of which he was Vice-President. He commanded the Second Brigade of the National Guard of

the State, and was connected with the management of various banks, trust companies, and philanthropic societies. General Sewell was a Republican all his life, and devoted a large part of his time to the success of his party, both in the State and Nation. He died December 27, 1901.

JOSEPH GUSTAVE WOLBER

NEWARK

JOSEPH GUSTAVE WOLBER, son of Gustave J. and Frances (Tithorn) Wolber, was born in Newark, May 2, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and the high school of his native city, being graduated from the high school in 1898. After leaving school he entered the office of Joseph A. Beecher a prominent lawyer of Newark, where he remained for some time. Deciding to make the practice of law his profession he entered the New York University Law School being graduated therefrom in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While in the university he studied law under Frank H. Sommer. He also won the faculty scholarship in his junior year and honorable mention upon his

graduation. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1905, and as a counselor in November, 1908. After leaving the university he became secretary to Morris R. Sherrerd, Chief Engineer of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark. In politics he is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the party. He is a member of the Lawyers Club of Essex County, the New York University Law School Alumni Association, the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, the New York University Alumni Association of New Jersey and also numerous other fraternal and social organizations. He is unmarried.

SIMON PHILLIPS NORTHRUP

NEWARK

SIMON PHILLIPS NORTHRUP, of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, was born near Branchville, Sussex County, New Jersey, August 23, 1876. He is the son of Oscar and Mary J. (Phillips) Northrup, both his father and his mother being of old Sussex County families of Colonial English origin. The son was educated in Dickinson College in the class of 1897 and graduated from the Law School of Yale University in 1899 with the degree

of Bachelor of Laws. At Yale he was President of the Wayland Club and on graduation received the Kent prize for superiority in debate.

Admitted to practice before the New Jersey bar in February 1899, he was afterwards in several law offices and finally formed a partnership in 1905 with Francis Lafferty. This partnership was dissolved in 1907 when Mr. Northrup entered the employ of the Fidelity Trust Company of



Simon P. Northrup

Newark. He has held important positions in that corporation and in 1909 was elected Assistant Title Officer. A Democrat in his political views, he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party, especially during the National Campaigns

when his services have been called for as a political orator. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark. He married Jennie M. Roe, daughter of George W. Roe, of Newark, and has one child, Mary Elizabeth Northrup.

HARRY V. OSBORNE

NEWARK

HARRY V. OSBORNE was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 29, 1872, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He comes of an old New Jersey family. His grandfather and father were connected with the Morris and Essex Railroad from its earliest days, both being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He studied law in Trenton, in the office of the late Robert S. Woodruff, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1895, and as a counselor in February, 1900. Moving to Newark he began practice there in 1896. In spite of a busy professional career, he has found time for the study of social and

charitable problems, and has been for some time counsel for the Newark Bureau of Associated Charities, of which he is also a director. He is manager of and attorney for the Bureau of Adjustment of the Newark Credit Men's Association. His advent into public life was as an independent candidate for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for State Senator from Essex county. He won from two other candidates, one of whom was an independent and the other the regular organization candidate. He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 684 over Everett Colby, Republican, his predecessor in office.

AUGUSTE JOSEPH VARNO

MONTCLAIR

AUGUSTE JOSEPH VARNO, a prominent and influential figure in the wholesale wine trade of New York City and for thirty years a leading and representative citizen of Upper Montclair, New Jersey, was born August 8, 1844, at Besancon, France, and died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke at Montclair, May 3, 1909. He was the son of Claude Varno and was descended from old and respected ancestral stock through both his parents. He received his education in the public schools of New York and the College of the City of New York, and embarked in business as a whole-

sale wine merchant, with headquarters in White street, in New York City, his venture meeting with success from the very beginning, due to the ability and shrewd judgment with which he conducted its affairs. He was a man of pronounced executive capacity, upright and honest in all his dealings, and he had the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, his sterling worth as a man and his standing as a merchant recommending him to the regard of every one. He was energetic, progressive and enterprising, and he built up a business that was one of the most

representative of its class in the metropolis. He wielded an extended influence in trade circles and no man ranked higher than he in his own field of endeavor.

Locating at Upper Montclair in 1881 he became one of the leading and most respected citizens of that place, his public spirit causing him to take an active part in every movement that tended to advance the interests of that section. He was especially interested in the work of the local fire department and was a charter member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of Montclair, which was organized in 1882. Six years later, when Hose Company No. 4, of Upper Montclair, then known as Cliffside Hose Company, was organized he resigned from the truck company and became a charter member of the hose company, of which he was the foreman and ruling spirit for a number of years. Mr. Varno was an exempt fireman and a member of the Firemen's Relief Association, of which latter body he was the president for a number of years, declining a re-election to that office four years before his death. He was a

member of Montclair Lodge, Royal Arcanum, and of the Loyal Association. He was an Independent in his political views and affiliations but was never aggressive in his partisanship, having no political ambitions to gratify and neither holding office nor desiring public preferment. He was warm hearted and generous, his personality was a pleasing one, and he was devoted to the interests of his home and family. His mental attainments were of a marked order and he was possessed of an exceptionally wide range of information. In social life as in business, he was warmly esteemed and he thoroughly merited the success which came to him as the fruit of his energy and just methods. He was a member of the Montclair Club, the Athletic Club of which he was a governor and secretary; the Upper Montclair Golf Club, the Apollo Club and the Montclair Democratic Club. He was a member and treasurer of St. James Church. He married in 1879, Eva Halsted, daughter of Dr. J. W. Halsted and Keziah Blair Gaddis, by whom he was survived, together with one daughter, Evaline Halsted Varno.

JOHN W. LANE

NEWARK

JOHN W. LANE, commercial salesman, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 5, 1860. When only four years of age he was brought by his parents to Hudson City, New Jersey, now Jersey City Heights. There he was educated in the public schools and in 1878, having completed his education, he entered the office of Jeremiah R. Cleveland, who was then Register of Deeds for Hudson County. After remaining in that office for four years, he became the travelling representative for Carter, Rice & Co., paper manufacturers of Boston, remaining with that concern for seven years. In 1889 he associated himself as salesman with D. S. Walton & Co., of

New York City, one of the largest manufacturers and jobbers of manilla paper in the United States, and with that concern he has maintained unbroken relations, until the present time in 1909.

For fifteen years he has been a resident of Essex County; most of that time in East Orange, but later as a citizen of Newark. He is a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee and vice-president of the East Orange Democratic City Committee. Mainly through his efforts the Democratic Club of East Orange was organized. In 1906 he was elected a member of the assembly of New Jersey by a plurality of 5,979 over the candidate polling the

highest vote on the Republican ticket. He received the highest vote given to any Assembly candidate at this election and always has run ahead of his ticket in every election in which he has figured. In the Assembly he made a creditable record. Among other important measures which he introduced and championed was the bill for the improving of Newark Harbor, known as the Lane Dock bill, which provided for measures calculated to make Newark an important shipping centre and perhaps one of the greatest cities in the world in that respect. Through the influence of the Board of Trade of the City of Newark the government at Washington has taken an active interest in the proposition to help make the City of Newark a port of entry in fact. The building of the canal and the reclamation of meadow land has been the hope of the best and most enterprising citizens of Newark. The Board of Trade has for forty years studied the proposition. Although opposed to the Lane bill before the Legislature it is now giving much time and attention towards helping the city authori-

ties with the aid of the country's best engineers to make Newark known throughout the world as the natural gateway to the South and West. The meadow land which is to be reclaimed amounts to almost one-third of the city in area. It is now proposed to hold a World's Exposition 1914 on the reclaimed land. The newspapers are also urging the authorities to give this proposition their support. He also served as chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance and reported out of Committee the present insurance laws of the State.

Mr. Lane is a member of many political and social organizations of Essex County. He is past Exalted Ruler of East Orange Lodge No. 630, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and takes a particularly active part in the promotion of the interests of that order. He married November 3, 1885, at New Haven Connecticut, Cora Augusta Denning and they have three children: one daughter, Cora Elizabeth, wife of Harry C. Roberts, of East Orange, New Jersey, and two sons, John W. Jr., and Cecil Francis Lane.

FRANKLIN PIERCE McDERMOTT

JERSEY CITY

FRANKLIN PIERCE McDERMOTT, who has achieved prominence as a member of the New Jersey bar, was born in Tennent, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on the historic battle-ground of Monmouth, October 23, 1854. He is the son of William McDermott and Lydia E. Thompson, and traces his descent from old and notable New Jersey ancestry through both parents, the family name having been prominently identified for more than a century with the locality where he was born. The founder of the American branch of the family, which is of ancient Irish origin, was William McDermott, who was impressed into the British army in Ireland at the time of

the American Revolution and brought to this country under the command of Colonel Monckton, who was killed at the battle of Monmouth. Shortly after reaching America, McDermott determined to support the cause of the colonies and refused longer to bear British arms, although to the end of his days, he retained a warm regard for his old commander, Colonel Monckton. After the decisive battle of Monmouth, Mr. McDermott settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, where his descendants have ever since resided. He had a large family; one of his sons, Miles, was the father of the William McDermott first mentioned above; this William McDermott was a man

of energy and excellent judgment; he was formerly a contractor and builder, but later in life engaged in the real estate and insurance business, of which he was an acknowledged master, at Freehold, where he died in 1908.

The son, Frank P. McDermott, received an excellent preparatory education, first in the public school in Englishtown, Monmouth County, and afterward in the Monmouth School and the Freehold Institute, of Freehold, where he pursued a classical course in the hope of entering college, an ambition that he was forced to forego owing to adverse circumstances affecting his father's fortunes. He left school in 1871 but returned to his studies for a short time in 1873, at the Freehold Institute. Having decided to adopt the law as his profession, he became a student in the office of Acton C. Hartshorne and ex-Judge Chilion Robbins, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the November term, 1875, shortly after attaining his majority, and was made a counselor-at-law in November, 1878. Immediately after his admission, he began the practice of his profession in Freehold, where his recognized abilities as an advocate, his knowledge of the law, and his devotion to the interests of his clients speedily won for him a leading place among the successful lawyers of his section.

Mr. McDermott's practice at the Freehold bar became extensive and profitable, and, desiring a broader field for the exer-

cise of his energies and talents, he removed his office in the fall of 1894 to Jersey City, where he has since remained and where, as in his native county, he has built up a large and important practice and gained repute as a thoroughly qualified and skillful lawyer. In 1904 John Mulford Enright became associated with him in Jersey City, where the firm of McDermott & Enright is well and widely known. Mr. McDermott was a commissioner of the town of Freehold for four years and has since represented the town in its litigation. He has made a special study of probate, commercial and corporation law, and compiled articles and pamphlets on the corporation laws of New Jersey which have been accepted as authoritative. He is general counsel for a number of important interests and takes pride in the long list of business men whom he serves.

Mr. McDermott is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Lotos Club and other clubs of lesser prominence. He married, March 11, 1880, Anna Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. and Elizabeth (Combs) Thompson, of Tennent, Monmouth County, New Jersey. To this union have been born three sons and one daughter, namely, Franklin Pierce, Jr., who was graduated from Princeton University in 1902, William C., who obtained his degree from the same university in 1908, Joseph T. and Mary Scudder.

GEORGE W. KNIGHT

NEWARK

GEORGE W. KNIGHT, who by his natural ability and energy has achieved for himself a position of worth in the business world, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 13, 1882. He is the son of Walter J. Knight and Marie A. Besser. Educated in the Newark

Academy, he was graduated from that institution in 1901 and then continued his studies in the Stevens Institute of Hoboken, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1905. Immediately after completing his education, he entered the em-



Geo W. Knight M.E.

ploy of the Standard Oil Company as assistant to the chief engineer of the New York Transit Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company. Subsequently, he became associated with the M. W. Kellogg Company, contractors and manufacturers of mill supplies, of which concern he was made one of the erecting superintendents. Shortly after he had been graduated from the Stevens Institute, he engaged in partnership with two associates, under the name of the Dairy & Confectionery Refrigeration Company, and has permanently retained his connection with that corporation, being vice-president of it in 1909. About a year after the organization of the above corporation he became one of the organizers and partners of The Engineering Company of New York. In

1908 he was appointed supervising engineer of the Board of Education of the City of Newark.

Starting with a thorough education, Mr. Knight has made good use of his opportunities and the qualifications with which he was originally equipped. He has achieved a remarkable success for a young man, and has steadily arisen to rank among the most prominent and most esteemed professional men in the community in which he lives. He is a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark, and also a member of the Board of Trade of that city. He married Elsa A. Hartdegen, daughter of Charles Hartdegen, of Newark, and has one child, George W. Knight, Jr.

FREDERIC GOODING MASON

EAST ORANGE

FREDERIC GOODING MASON, who achieved distinction as an expert in telegraphy and subsequently figured in the field of liability underwriting with like credit, was born in La Salle, Illinois, October 29, 1860, and died at his home in East Orange, New Jersey, February 23, 1909, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of Stephen Gooding and Cornelia R. (Gooding) Mason, tracing his descent on both sides from old and notable ancestral stock, his forebears having participated in the War of the Revolution and taken a notable part in the earlier activities of the nation. The elder Mason began his career as a telegraph operator, working his way upward until he became general superintendent of the company with which he was connected. He now lives in retirement in the West.

The son inherited the father's peculiar talents to a marked degree. He received his rudimentary education in the public

schools of Moberly, Missouri, and elsewhere, and early in life, following in his father's footsteps, took up the study of telegraphy on lines then under the superintendency of the elder Mason. He exhibited a marked aptitude for the calling from the very outset and speedily developed a skill and proficiency that marked him as one of the ablest and most reliable operators in the employ of the company. Advancement followed as a natural consequence and he rose in the course of time to important positions in the service which called him to Omaha, and later to Chicago. It was while serving at the latter city that his ability attracted the attention of William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, who invited him to become his private secretary. Accepting that appointment, Mr. Mason came to New York from Chicago in 1883 to assume responsible duties in the executive office of that telegraphic news service and his record there, as in every other position

ever held by him, showed an intelligent execution of the work assigned to him and of steady promotion. During the clash between the news-gathering organizations, now historic in the annals of American journalism, which began in 1892 and continued for several years, Mr. Mason was a prominent figure and his services to the interests represented by him were most valuable. In the end, the complicated task of settling up the business fell to his lot as the assignee of the competing company.

About that time Mr. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, who knew him as a friend and neighbor, tendered him an appointment in the Liability Department of the corporation of which he was the executive head. Mr. Mason accepted, entered the service of the company and the diligence and ability with which he mastered the details and intricacies of liability insurance are still referred to with pride by his associates and superior officers. Their testimony as to his worth and work are recorded in words of the highest praise and if he had been spared to continue the new pursuit in which he had embarked, there can be no question as to the pre-eminence which he would have won. It is conceded that he would have rounded out his life as a liability underwriter of the foremost grade and as one who was eminently fitted for executive duties along

those lines. Possessed of an intellect of unusual power, broad, analytic and singularly clear of vision, Mr. Mason combined with this quality other notable gifts of mind and manner rarely found in the abundance that graced and enriched his character. He was closely identified with the work of the *Insurance Press*, of which publication he was a director and vice-president.

He was a past Master of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Orange, in which place he made his residence and was regarded as a leading and representative citizen. For three years he acted as secretary of the lodge and was popular in all Masonic circles. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Democratic Club of East Orange, and various other organizations, including several New York clubs. A man of generous impulses and warm sympathies, he was a liberal contributor to benevolent and other worthy purposes; and always ready to perform his part in movements affecting the material interests of the community in which he lived. Mr. Mason married June 3, 1885, Elizabeth Calderwood, daughter of Robert Calderwood and Alice Mather, of Omaha. To this union the only child living is Alice Calderwood Mason, of East Orange.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS

PATERSON

VIVIAN M. LEWIS was born in Paterson, New Jersey, June 8, 1869, and prior to his admission to the bar was engaged as a correspondent of several New York newspapers. He was appointed Judge-Advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, in July, 1896, and served until the reorganization in 1899, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of

Captain. He was elected to the Assembly in 1898, 1899 and 1900, and was leader of the Republican majority on the floor of the House during his last term. For many years he was one of the counsel of the State Board of Health. He was elected City Counsel of Paterson in 1904 for a full term of office, but resigned upon his appointment by Governor Murphy as Clerk in Chancery,

to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward C. Stokes, who was elected Governor. Nominated for a full term of office in 1905, by Governor Stokes, he was con-

firmed by the Senate. In 1909 he was named by Governor Fort as Commissioner of Banking and Insurance to succeed David O. Watkins.

FREDERICK U. DODGE

NEWARK

FREDERICK U. DODGE, one of Newark's foremost business men, is a descendant of the famous Dodge family of New England, from whom he has inherited in a marked degree sterling characteristics. His great-grandfather was a sea-faring man of Boston, and his grandfather, Daniel Dodge, was the head of the great Dodge Tailoring Establishment of New York City.

Frederick U. Dodge was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 19th, 1885. He is a son of Allen W. and Sarah (Poole) Dodge, both of whom were long residents of Newark. Allen W. Dodge, who died October 19th, 1907, long followed the brass moulding business in Newark and New York. Frederick U. Dodge obtained his

education in the public schools of Newark and for a time made a study of printing and photo engraving. After several years of such study and having acquired a knowledge of those arts, he engaged in business for himself and in 1909 is the head of one of the most successful Advertising Agencies in New Jersey.

Mr. Dodge is an able commercial artist and runs in conjunction with his advertising agency a large art department which adds much to the distinction of his business. His specialty of design, has placed him at the head of business of this kind, and he is recognized as a commercial engineer of talent and high accomplishment.

ARCHIBALD STEVENS ALEXANDER

HOBOKEN

ARGHIBALD STEVENS ALEXANDER, a member of one of New Jersey's most distinguished families, one of the ablest of the younger lawyers of New Jersey, and a rising power in the Democratic politics of the State, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, August 22, 1880. He was the son of Archibald and Caroline B. Alexander, and comes of the well-known Alexander family of New Jersey, one of the oldest and most notable in that commonwealth. That Mr. Alexander should be successful in politics is not surprising in view of the family history in that respect,

his forebears having been conspicuous in public affairs for many generations. His great-grandfather, Colonel John C. Stevens, was State Treasurer of New Jersey during the Revolution and his great-great-grandfather, John Stevens, was President of the Council of East Jersey in 1783, while his great-uncle, William Cowper Alexander, son of the Reverend Archibald Alexander, the first professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, served as a member of Assembly, was a State Senator from 1853 to 1868, during four years of which period he was president of the Senate, and in 1857

was a candidate for Governor against William A. Newell.

Archibald Stevens Alexander received his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and afterward entered Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1902. Having decided upon the law as his profession in life, he attended the New York Law School, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1904. Immediately establishing himself in practice in his native place, as a member of the firm of Besson, Alexander & Stevens, he was not long in demonstrating his aptitude and ability for the calling in which he was engaged.

Politics attracted his attention from the very beginning of his career. A Democrat in his political principles and affiliations, he interested himself actively and with enthusiasm in the campaigns of that organiza-

tion and in 1905 was a member of Assembly, serving in that body with a distinction that caused him to be renominated by his party as his own successor. He was defeated for re-election, however, by Scott, whose plurality was 988, the lowest of any candidate on the Republican ticket, thus demonstrating Mr. Alexander's personal popularity. Again a candidate for Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1906, Mr. Alexander was elected over Lamb, the Republican nominee, by the substantial plurality of 18,354. Serving his term, his record in the Legislature was creditable in the fullest sense of the term.

Personally, Mr. Alexander is public spirited to a pronounced degree and high in his ideals. He is a member of the Ivy Club of Princeton, the Princeton Club of New York, the Racquet and Tennis Club, and the Whiffany River Country Club.

BENEDICT PRIETH

NEWARK

BENEDICT PRIETH, who attained eminence in German-American journalism as one of the ablest, most representative and successful editors and managers attached to that profession, was born in Graun, Tyrol, January 7, 1827, and died in Newark, New Jersey, October 29, 1879. He was the third child of Gabriel and Anna Prieth, and was descended on both paternal and maternal sides from old and respected German families, his father being clerk of the Courts of Graun. The son received his rudimentary education in his native city and afterward, with a view to adopting the law as his professional work in life, studied at Innsbruck, Gratz and Vienna, in which latter place he joined the student legion in 1848 and took part in the revolution that followed the formation of that body. After the suppression of the outbreak, young

Prieth was seized by the authorities as a political offender and confined in the prison of Salzburg, from which he was released in the latter part of 1849 and sent to his home in Tyrol. It was then that he turned his attention to journalistic pursuits and after being connected for some time with the *Bozener Zeitung*, he went to Switzerland, where he became attached to the *Bund* in Berne, subsequently continuing his studies in Munchen and Tubingen and receiving his diploma as Doctor of Jurisprudence.

His attention having been directed to the United States as a promising field for the exercise of his talents, he came to this country in August, 1857, and located in Newark, New Jersey, where he had relatives and in which city his subsequent career was spent. Instead of taking up law, however, he turned to journalism and

found employment as a writer on the New Jersey *Zeitung*, published in Newark, in which capacity he continued to serve until the following spring, when, on April 26, 1858, he became the sole proprietor and manager of the paper, changing its name to that of The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung*. Under his direction, the publication became popular and a power among the German-American element. His progressive methods and energetic management rendered the paper a profitable and valuable property within a short period and it became recognized as the leading and ablest edited German-American newspaper of New Jersey, its editorial views carrying weight, its influence being extended, and its opinions proving potential in public affairs. Mr.

Prieth was a forcible, convincing editorial writer as well as a shrewd business man, and his paper was always to be found on the right side in all matters concerning or affecting the general welfare. An ardent and uncompromising Republican in his political principles, he was an earnest upholder of the cause of that party and throughout the War of the Rebellion his voice and pen were active and of value in the cause of the Union.

Mr. Prieth was married to Theodora Santermeister, in 1854, by whom he was survived. His children were: Mrs. Charles A. Feick, Mrs. L. W. Faber, Mrs. Henry Thielen, Benedict Prieth and Edwin S. Prieth.

MARCUS ULBRICHT

NEWARK

MARCUS ULBRICHT, banner, pictorial and scenic artist was born March 30, 1851, in Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany. He is the son of Louis E. and Caroline (Mueller) Ulbricht. His father was an expert accountant, who died at the age of forty-five and his mother was an accomplished teacher of French in the public schools of Chemnitz.

Young Ulbricht received his education in the public schools of his native place. Afterwards he entered the employ of the Richard Hartmann Son's Locomotive Works of Chemnitz, where he remained for a short time. In November 1865, his mother with six children, four sons and two daughters, came to America, and going at once to Newark, settled there, where an uncle of the children, William Dreher, was already established as a prominent druggist. The boy found early employment as an engraver with a jewelry manufacturing concern, which connection he maintained until he was nineteen years of age. At that time,

he went to work at artistic sign painting for Westerfeld & Hapward, with which firm he was identified until he reached his majority. Even after he became of age, he continued in the same employ until 1878, when he decided to engage in business on his own account. Since that time, he has been pre-eminently successful and is recognized as one of the most successful pictorial, scenic and banner artists of his age. He makes a specialty of painting on silk and is the only professional artist in the State of New Jersey that does work of this character. He paints theatre scenery, coats-of-arms, monograms and banners, the latter being one of the specialties in which he has particularly distinguished himself, although he and his son who is now associated with him carry on a large business of all kinds of picturesque painting. He is also an expert photographer and has a large and valuable collection of art treasures and coat-of-arms. His residence and studio, owned and built by him

for the purpose, are located at 144 West street, Newark.

Mr. Ulbricht married in 1875 Frederica Freiensehner of Newark, by whom he has had four children: Louis E., who is in business with his father, and has attained dis-

tingtion as a musician; Paul M., who is a tool maker and noted athlete; Helen, who is the wife of Kuno Offer, and Caroline, who is the wife of John D. Ayres. Mr. and Mrs. Uubricht are members of the Lutheran Church.

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN

PLAINFIELD

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN was born in New York City, June 17, 1863, and has been a resident of Plainfield, New Jersey, for the greater part of his life. He was educated in the Plainfield public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1880. His ancestors were actively engaged in the Revolution. Philip Markley, his great-great-grandfather, was appointed, in 1777, a commissioner to collect supplies for the American army, and John Markley, his great-grandfather, served in the Pennsylvania militia in 1781. His father was J. Hervey Ackerman, of Plainfield, President of the Common Council, and at one time City Judge.

Obtaining a position with the Lawrence Cement Company, in New York, Mr. Ackerman rose through its various offices to that of president, which position he still occupies. As a member of the Plainfield Common Council, in 1891-1892, he was opposed to the granting of unlimited franchises to public utilities corporations, and vigorously strove to limit the grants which were being considered at that time. He was elected to the New Jersey State Senate in 1905 by a plurality of 2,799 over Nugent, Democrat. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1908 by a plurality of 5,895 over Hyer, Democrat. In 1907 he was appointed by the New Jersey Senate, with Senators Hutchinson and Price, a committee of three to investigate the subject of capital punishment, and was delegated to pursue the European end of the inquiry. On this

mission he visited Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and Spain. An exhaustive report on this subject was presented by the committee to the Senate of 1908. The civil service law is considered by some as being the most important act of the Legislature of 1908. Mr. Ackerman introduced the bill on the first day of the session. After continuous struggling throughout the winter and early spring, it was finally passed on the night of the last day of the session, and in a form to meet the approval of those advocating this reform, which has been so successful for many years in other States and in the United States Government. He served as chairman of the Senate Committees on Finance, Corporations and Riparian Rights, and for two sessions was a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Ackerman was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1896, and was secretary of the New Jersey Electors in 1897. He has been Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Plainfield, and has been a delegate to city, county, State and National Conventions of the Republican party. He was selected by the National Convention, held in Chicago, in June, 1908, to be New Jersey's representative on the committee to notify the Honorable James S. Sherman of his nomination to the office of Vice-President. For twenty years he has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is an honorary gov-

ernor of the Muhlenburg Hospital, of Plainfield. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club of New York, the Lawyers' Club, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also an active philatelist and numismatist, an asso-

ciate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society. Notwithstanding his many duties, Mr. Ackerman has found time to travel extensively, having made fourteen voyages to Europe, and also two trips encircling the globe.

LESLIE DODD WARD, M. D.

NEWARK

LESLIE DODD WARD, M. D., bears the names of two of the early settlers of the town of Newark, the records of which afford abundant evidence of their important services in building up the settlement and making it the foremost city in New Jersey. His earliest ancestor in this State was Josiah, son of George Ward, of Branford, and the first, traditionally, to place foot on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic. His father, Moses Dodd Ward, in the early part of the last century, removed to Madison, Morris County, New Jersey, where Leslie Dodd Ward was born July 1, 1845. In his native place the lad received his preliminary education. Subsequently he became a pupil in the old and famous academy at Newark, where he prepared for entrance into the College of New Jersey at Princeton.

It was near the close of the summer term of the academy, in June, 1863, that the Confederate Army, under General Robert E. Lee, invaded Pennsylvania, creating widespread alarm through the entire Northern States. An appeal was made by the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Governors of the adjoining States, and in response thereto the Governor of New Jersey called for volunteers to go to the aid of Pennsylvania in this emergency. In answer to this call eleven companies, consisting of seven hundred men and officers, went to the seat of war. Among them was the subject of this sketch, as a Cor-

poral in Company F., commanded by Captain William J. Roberts. It was a short campaign, and when completed the young soldier returned to his home and the resumption of his academic course. This he continued to pursue with so much credit to himself that, at the approaching commencement exercises, when he was to be graduated, he was awarded a position of honor among the orators of the occasion. His name was called and the subject of his oration announced, but while the audience awaited his appearance the master of the academy stepped forward and apologetically stated that young Mr. Ward had just enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment and that his duties as First Sergeant of Company G prevented the delivery of his speech. A shout of applause burst from the audience which no speech could ever have elicited. It was a fact that young Ward had, for the second time, ere he had reached the age of nineteen, enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Union. The commander of the regiment in which he last served was Colonel E. Burd Grubb, and with him he remained until the regiment was mustered out of service in October, 1864.

It was his experience among the sick and the wounded during his term of service in camp and field that led the young soldier to believe that the life of a physician was one that he ought to adopt. Returning to his home fully convinced of this, he en-

tered after a short rest the office of Dr. Fisher, a well-known physician of Morristown, New Jersey, where he began the study of medicine. In due time he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. Having determined to make Newark the field of professional labors, he became associated in practice at first with Dr. Lott Southard, a well-known and esteemed physician of that city. This connection continued for two years when Dr. Ward opened an office of his own, and soon made himself well and favorably known as a medical practitioner. In 1876 he became a member of the Medical Board of St. Michael's Hospital, the oldest institution of the kind in Newark, and for several years was Secretary of the Board. He was also visiting surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital, a position which he held with credit to himself and with benefit to those who came under his care. In 1877 he was appointed County Physician of Essex County, an of-

fice which devolved upon him many duties that had been performed prior to 1876 by coroners and magistrates.

In the organization of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Dr. Ward took an early and active part. He was one of its incorporators and a member of its first Board of Managers. As early as October 1875, when it issued its first policy, he was its medical director, and continued in that position until 1884, when he was chosen its first Vice-President. The duties of this office, which are largely of an executive character, he still performs, and it may be truly said that, for its admirable discipline and the promptness with which its daily work is performed, this mammoth institution is greatly indebted to Dr. Ward's admirable executive ability.

Dr. Ward was married, March 5, 1874, to Miss Minnie Perry, daughter of James Perry, Newark, New Jersey, and by her had two sons: Leslie P. and Herbert E. The latter died in February, 1905, leaving a widow and infant daughter.

JOHN DESCH CALDWELL

JOHN DESCH, long prominent in the Democratic affairs of Essex County and who, as warden of the Essex County Penitentiary, has effected many important reforms and improvements in the conduct of that institution, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 22, 1855. He is the son of Henry Joseph Desch and Margaret Fleckenstein, his parents being natives of Germany, who came to this country from Bavaria in 1853, settling in Newark. The son received his education in the St. Peters Parochial School and public schools of his native city. After completing his studies, he went to work for the firm of Headley & Farmer, manufacturers of trunks, in Newark, with which concern he remained for

about thirty years, becoming an expert in all relating to that line of industry and proving one of the most valuable employes in the firm's service.

In 1906 he resigned his position with Headley & Farmer in order to accept the appointment of warden of the Essex County Penitentiary, in which official capacity he has made a marked success, performing his duties with an intelligence, effectiveness and fidelity that have won him the approval of the public generally, irrespective of political considerations. Under his administration of affairs, a number of changes have been made in the conduct of the prison that have been of the greatest benefit to the institution and Mr. Desch has amply demon-

strated that he is the right man in the right place.

A Democrat in his political views, he has always taken an active influence in the campaigns of his party and he exercises a strong influence in the politics of his county. He was a member of the Democratic County Committee for a number of years but resigned from that body when he became

warden. He holds membership in the Gottfried Kreuger Association, of which organization he has long been a director. He belongs to a number of other leading organizations and is popular as a citizen. He married May 3, 1881, Susan Ostertag by whom he has had six children, four sons and two daughters.

WILLARD P. VOORHEES

NEW BRUNSWICK

WHILLARD P. VOORHEES was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 28, 1851. After studying in the Rutgers College Grammar School, and under the tutelage of the late Gustavus Fischer he entered Rutgers College, from which institution he was graduated in 1871 and is now a trustee thereof. He studied law in the office of Judge Woodbridge Strong, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1874, and as a counselor four years later. As a receiver he settled the affairs of several large companies. He was coun-

sel in many important cases, one of which was for the executors of the estate of Christopher Meyer, which involved in litigation over \$6,000,000. For some time he was one of the Water Commissioners of New Brunswick. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Fort January 22, 1908, for a term of seven years, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1915. In politics he is a Republican. His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean.

EDMUND W. WAKELEE

DEMAREST

EDMUND W. WAKELEE was born in Kingston, New York, November 21, 1809. He was graduated from the Kingston Academy and then entered the New York University, from which institution he was graduated in 1801, being a member of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities. He was admitted to the bar in New York and afterward in New Jersey, and is a member of the law firm of Wakelee, Thornall & Wright with practice in both New York and New Jersey. He is a member of the Republican Club of New

York and many other clubs and civic organizations. He is also a member of Alpine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and New Jersey Consistory S. P. R. S. 32nd degree, Hackensack Lodge No. 658 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Honor.

He served in the Assembly in 1809 and 1900 and during the latter year was the Republican leader on the floor of the House. In 1900 he was elected to represent Bergen county in the New Jersey Senate to fill an unexpired term of one year. He has been

re-elected for full terms of three years each in 1901, 1904 and 1907. During the years in which he has been a member of the Senate he has served on all the important committees of that body. He has been the Republican leader on the floor of the Senate and has served as President of the Senate. During the term of Governor Murphy Senator Wakelee, then president of the Senate,

became Acting Governor on several occasions when Governor Murphy was absent in Europe and other places. Senator Wakelee is a member of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, representing Bergen County and also is a member of the executive committee of the State Committee.

OLIVER M. CAIRNS

NEWARK

OLIVER M. CAIRNS was born in the city of New York in the year 1857. His father, William Cairns, was a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1835 and spent the remainder of his life in New York City, where he died in 1902. Oliver M. Cairns received his education in the public schools of his native city of New York. After leaving school he became a pattern maker and in 1887 he removed to Newark where his services were engaged by Strieby Foote & Co., manufacturers of carriage hardware of that city with which concern he remained for a long period of twenty-one years and still continues with them, holding a position of responsibility.

Politically Mr. Cairns is a Republican and is an active and influential member of

his party, being one of the most popular Republicans in the First Ward of Newark. He was in 1908 a member of the Board of Aldermen, having been elected in 1906 by a plurality of sixty-four. In the Common Council of Newark he is a member of the Construction and Alterations of Buildings, Printing and Stationery, Fourth of July Celebration, and Outing committees, and has been elected a trustee of the City Home by the Commission Council.

He is a member of the First Ward Republican Club of Newark, Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Radiant Star Lodge, No. 190, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of various other political and social organizations.

GEORGE R. GRAY

NEWARK

GEORGE R. GRAY, long active and prominent in the business life and political affairs of New Jersey, was born in Newton, Sussex county, that State, April 25, 1842. He is the son of Thomas Gray and traces his descent from old and respected Scotch-Irish ancestry, the American branch of the fam-

ily having been founded by his grandfather, a native of Ireland, who came to this country and settled in Sussex county, becoming a pioneer in the iron industry.

The younger Gray received his education in the public schools of his native town, in which place the first seventeen years of his life were spent. He also at-



Geo. R. Gray

tended the Newton Collegiate Institute and for a time was a student in the Presbyterian Academy, after which he entered upon his career in a clerical capacity in the hardware establishment conducted by John C. Tucker. When that business failed during the early days of the Civil War, Mr. Gray removed to Newark, where he has since made his home and in which place he entered the service of Wright & Company, manufacturers of carriage springs, remaining with that concern until 1863, in which year the enterprise was reorganized under the style of the Passaic Springs Works. Mr. Gray continued with the undertaking in its new form and the services rendered by him were so valuable that in 1869 he was invited to become a partner, in which capacity he did much toward promoting the material interests of the venture, his sound judgment, keen business sense and executive ability proving potent factors in attracting to the company the wide patronage and high prestige which it attained.

Mr. Gray has always taken an active part in politics and has figured as a factor therein. A Democrat in his convictions, he was made the nominee of his party as City Treasurer of Newark and elected to that office in January, 1875. He performed his public duties and adjusted the various departments of the city of Newark with an intelligence and effectiveness that won him the fullest public regard, the task involving the care of millions of dollars. His administration of the finances of the city were so satisfactory that when his term expired he was appointed secretary of the Board of Assessors and Revision of Taxes, in which responsibility he again proved himself fully capable. In 1881 he was made superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Board, which position he retained for a period of ten years, fulfilling its functions with characteristic ability. In 1891 he was elected Treasurer of the State of New Jersey for a term of three years and

in 1892 was made a member of the State Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways by Governor Abbett, being appointed to a full term of five years to that office by Governor Werts in 1893. In 1903 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Murphy and served for six years. March 30, 1909, Governor J. Franklin Fort reappointed him to the bench.

As a judge he has always been able and impartial, his judicial duties being rendered in such a manner as to add to his reputation as one of the really representative and leading men of his State. His services as State Treasurer gained him a resolution of thanks from a Republican Legislature and in every position of trust ever held by him he has been uniformly efficient and worthy of public confidence. He has also earned deserved repute in financial circles by his achievements in that direction. Appointed temporary receiver of the United States Credit System of Newark by Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, when that concern failed, he so administered its affairs as to be made permanent receiver, the "Financial Review" of September 18, 1894, commending his appointment as wise and judicious, as, indeed, it proved. On December 23, 1897, he was appointed by the courts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and California as one of the two receivers of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, one of the largest concerns of its class in the world, and on December 29, 1900, he and his co-receiver turned over the enterprise with its affairs all adjusted to the original corporators whose appreciation of his services were expressed by their making him one of the directors of the new organization. He also demonstrated his ability as receiver of the Granite State Provident Association of Manchester, New Hampshire, as well as in the execution of other important trusts.

He is vice-president of the Essex and

Hudson Gas Company. He was President of the Second National Bank at the time it was absorbed by the Union National Bank and since then has been a director of the Union National Bank, of Newark, and a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company. He is a director of the Public Service Corporation, and of the Consolidated Traction Company. As president of the T. B. Peddie Trunk Company of Newark, he has contributed in no small degree to the welfare and prestige of that prosperous enterprise, which is one of the leading ventures of its kind in this country.

Mr. Gray is popular in social life as well as prominent in politics and business circles. He holds membership in the Essex County Country Club, the Essex Club, the Athletic Club, the Jeffersonian Club, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Joel Parker Association, the Lawyers' Club, the Reform Club, the Democratic Club, of New York, and the Lake Hopatcong Club.

One of his biographers has said of him that

"The chief characteristics of Mr. Gray are a quiet determination and masterful power, which go straight forward to the goal, overcoming every obstacle and hindered by no delay; a persistent performance of strict duty; an intuition of the right moment when to seize opportunity; and a self-poise which, combined with inherent qualities of mind and intention, teach when and how to act in any difficult emergency."

Mr. Gray married August 16, 1864, Mary L. Ball, daughter of Augustus R. Ball, who was at one time a member of the firm of J. M. Quimby & Company, leading carriage manufacturers of Newark. Mrs. Gray is descended from an old and prominent colonial family, one of her ancestors being among the founders of Newark, while a number of others figured conspicuously and with honor in the annals of the State.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS STEVENS

HOBOKEN

COLONEL EDWIN AUGUSTUS STEVENS, noteworthy among the representative men of New Jersey as a mechanical engineer of wide repute and high standing, as well as for his pre-eminence in the local affairs of Hudson county, was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1858. He is a son of Edwin Augustus Stevens, the founder of the Stevens Institute of Technology, and Martha Bayard Dod, and a great-grandson of John Stevens, a member of the first Federal Congress.

Colonel Stevens springs from an old and honorable ancestral line. The founder of the family in America was John Stevens, the great-great-grandfather of Colonel Edwin Augustus Stevens. He came to this country from England in 1699, at about the age of seventeen years, and settled in New

Jersey, at Perth Amboy, where he married a daughter of Niel Campbell, colonial governor. He had a son, John, who was born in New York City, about 1708, and died in 1792. The second John Stevens was one of the joint commissioners for defining the boundary line between New Jersey and New York, in November, 1774. He resigned as royalist councillor, in 1776, and from August of that year until 1782 was vice-president of the Council of New Jersey. In November, 1783, he was elected to the Federal Congress, and on December 18, 1787, presided over the State Convention that ratified the United States Constitution. He had a son, John, third of the name, who was born in New York City about 1749 and died March 6, 1838, at Castle Point, in Hoboken, New Jersey, which he built. The original

building was replaced in 1855 by the present stately mansion. He was graduated from King's College, now Columbia University, in 1768, was admitted to the bar, and during the Revolutionary War held several important offices. He afterward married and resided in winter on Barclay street, in New York City, while the summer months were spent on the estate of Hoboken, which he owned. Most of his life was devoted to experiments at his own cost, and the field of American invention owes much to his efforts in this direction. In 1790, he petitioned Congress for protection to American inventors, which resulted in a law, passed April 10, 1790, that formed the foundation of the present American patent law.

Having begun experiments in the application of steam in 1788, he continued them, largely in association with Nicholas I. Roosevelt and the elder Brunel, who subsequently built the Thames tunnel. Mr. Stevens, his brother-in-law, Robert R. Livingston, and Nicholas I. Roosevelt built a steamboat and navigated the Hudson River near the close of the eighteenth century, the legislature of New York having offered a monopoly of exclusive privileges to the owners of a boat that should attain a speed of three miles an hour under given conditions. Their boat, however, failed to develop the required speed and their joint proceedings were interrupted in 1801 by the appointment of Mr. Livingston as minister to France. In Paris the latter met Robert Fulton and was later associated with him in establishing and developing steam navigation. As for Mr. Stevens, his name has its place in history in connection with the origin and early development of steam as a motive power for water and land transportation, and to him belongs the honor of putting this great force into direct operation. In 1804 he constructed a small vessel, propelled by twin screws, that navigated the Hudson, being the first application of steam to the screw propeller. The engine and boiler of this early steamboat were subsequently deposited in the Stevens

Institute at Hoboken, and are now at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. This boiler was of the water tube type, the tubes being made of musket barrels. In 1807, Mr. Stevens and his son, Robert, built the paddle wheel steamboat "Phoenix," which was used on the Delaware River for six years. This boat, according to Professor James Renwick, "was the first to navigate the ocean by the power of steam." While Fulton's "Clermont" was in successful work before the "Phoenix", they were building at the same time. The fact that Fulton, through Chancellor Livingston's influence, was able to procure an order from the British Privy Council permitting the export of the Boulton and Watt engine, used on the "Clermont", while the "Phoenix" engine was built in this country with very inadequate facilities, is generally believed to account for Fulton's priority.

Among the patents taken out by Stevens was one in 1791, for generating steam; two in the same year, described as improvements in bellows and on Thomas Savary's engine, both designed for pumping; the multi-tubular boiler, in 1803, which was patented in England in 1805 in the name of his eldest son, John C.; one in 1816 for using slides; an improvement in rack railroads in 1824; and one in 1824 to render shallow rivers more navigable.

It was in 1812 that Mr. Stevens made the first experiments with artillery against iron armor. On October 11, 1811, he established the first steam ferry in the world with the "Juliana," which was operated between New York City and Hoboken. In 1813, he invented the ferry-boat with the paddle-wheel in the middle, which was turned by six horses. This type of horse-power boat was long used on the Hudson and East rivers. In February, 1812, five years before the beginning of the Erie Canal, he addressed a memoir to the commission appointed to devise water communication between the sea-board and the lakes, urging the construction of a railroad.

His plan was identical with that of the successful South Carolina Railroad, built in 1830-32, which was the first long railroad in the United States. In 1814, Mr. Stevens applied to the State of New Jersey for a railroad charter from New York to Philadelphia, which he received, 1815. He located the road, but proceeded no further. In 1823, with Horace Binney and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, he obtained from the State of Pennsylvania a charter for a railway from Philadelphia to Lancaster, along the route of the present Pennsylvania Railroad, these being the first railway charters granted in this country. On October 23, 1824, he obtained a patent for the construction of railroads, and in 1826 built in Hoboken a circular railroad having a gauge of five feet and a diameter of two hundred and twenty feet, on which was placed a locomotive with a multi-tubular boiler, which carried half a dozen persons at the rate of over twelve miles an hour. This was noteworthy as the first locomotive that ever ran on a steam railroad in America.

Mr. Stevens was also an enthusiastic botanist and amateur gardner, who imported and cultivated many new plants. He was the father of John Cox Stevens, the first commodore of the New York Yacht Club, who commanded the yacht "America" in the memorable race in England in 1851; of Robert Livingston Stevens, who, from 1815 to 1840, stood at the head of his profession in the United States as a constructor of steam vessels and their machinery, who invented many important improvements and devices along those lines and who subsequently took up railroading, to which he contributed much in the way of design, the most important being the T rail, which is still in universal use in this country; of James Alexander Stevens, who, with Thomas Gibbins, established the Union Steamboat Line between New York and Philadelphia, which led to the suit of *Ogden vs Gibbins*, an action that is memorable for the decision placing all the navi-

gable waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Federal government; and also of Edwin Augustus Stevens, who was born at Castle Point, Hoboken, July 28, 1795, and died in Paris, in August, 1868. The latter learned the profession of engineer with his father and his brother, Robert L. The two brothers were closely allied in business affairs, the elder taking the lead as engineer and the younger as a business man. Both were men of great capacity. Edwin Augustus Stevens was occupied largely in the management of his father's estate, on which the city of Hoboken now stands. He was also connected with the organization, construction, and operation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the charter for which was obtained by him and Robert L. Stevens from the State of New Jersey in 1830. The road was opened for operation in 1839-40, with Robert L. as president and Edwin A. as treasurer and manager. In 1842, the last named patented the air-tight fire-room for forced draught (the so-called closed ashpit system), which had been applied by Robert L. Stevens, in 1827, to the "North America" and which is now employed all over the world. The brothers also tried the induced draft or suction system. All present marine forced draft plants are on one of these systems.

The brothers spent a great part of their lives in devising and effecting improvements in the means of attack and defense in naval warfare, especially for ironclads. Robert built the celebrated Stevens battery, the first ironclad ever projected, which lay unlaunched in its basin at Hoboken for many years. He bequeathed it to his younger brother, who, at the beginning of the Civil War, presented the government a plan for completing the vessel together with another small vessel called the "Naugatuck". The smaller vessel was accepted by the government and was one of the fleet that attacked the "Merrimac". The government, however, refused to appropriate the money on the plans proposed by Mr. Stevens, and

upon his death he left the vessel to the State of New Jersey, together with one million dollars for its completion. Mr. Stevens invented an improved plow, which was extensively used for years. He remained the business manager of the Camden and Amboy Railroad for about a quarter of a century, and founded the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, bequeathing to it a large plot of ground, with the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the building and five hundred thousand dollars for endowments.

He married, first, Mary Barton Pieton, and, second, Martha Bayard Dod, who was of the well-known Bayard family of New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, and by whom he was survived, his widow afterward devoting two hundred thousand dollars to religious and charitable institutions, among them being the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Hoboken.

Edwin Augustus Stevens, second son of Edwin Augustus and Martha (Bayard-Dod) Stevens, was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and in Princeton College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of bachelor of arts. A life-long resident of Hoboken, he has been honored in many ways by the people of that city, who regard him as their foremost and most representative citizen. This is amply demonstrated by the calls made upon him from time to time in the filling of public trusts and places of official preferment. He has served as park commissioner of Hudson county, tax commissioner for the city of Hoboken, commissioner for the adjustment of arrears of taxation for the city of Hoboken, president of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and of the New Jersey Ice Company, treasurer of the Hackensack Water Company, director of the First National Bank of Hoboken and of the Hudson Trust Company, and trustee of the Stevens Institute. He is president of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, which, under his energetic and progressive management

has accomplished not a little in the building up and material development of the community. He was a member of the commission to define the boundaries between New York and New Jersey, as his great-grandfather had been, a century before, and he was for a time alternate commissioner to the Columbian Exposition. He has inherited the inventive genius of his father and grandfather to a marked extent and the first screw ferry-boat, the "Bergen", now plying between New York and Hoboken, was designed by him.

As a mechanical engineer, he is entitled to a position in the foremost rank. He is an associate member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers and a life member of the Association of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He also holds membership in the consulting committee of the United States Standard Steamship Owners and of the Builders' and Underwriters' associations. He has been active and prominent in the military affairs of his State, having served as adjutant of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, as aide on the Governor's staff, and as colonel of the Second Regiment, and is now on the retired list of the National Guard of the State.

A Democrat in his political principles, Colonel Stevens has been an influential factor in the campaigns of his party and his judgment has carried weight in the councils of the organization, both state and national. He has been president of the Democratic Society of the State of New Jersey and a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1888, and again in 1892, he was the Democratic nominee for presidential elector for the State. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith and was long a member of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, of which he is now treasurer. He is a trustee of the Washington Association of New Jersey and a member of the Lawyers' Club and the University Club, of New

York City, the German and Columbia clubs, of Hoboken, and the Atlantic Boat Club. Personally he is a gentleman of high intelligence and rare culture, and the distinctive family talents have centred in his person-

ality to a degree that is most striking. He is liberal in his contributions to those purposes that he considers deserving, but his benefactions are performed without display or flourish.

GEORGE BUCKHAM ASTLEY

NEWARK

GEORGE BUCKHAM ASTLEY, whose career as a member of the New Jersey Bar has been remarkably successful in view of his years and who is today regarded throughout eastern New Jersey as one of the ablest young lawyers in that section of the State, was born in Newark, October 18, 1879. He is the son of William C. Astley and Bertha Burns, his father being prominent in Newark as the chief of the Fire Department of that city. The son received his education in the public schools in Newark, and was graduated from the Newark High School, afterward attending the New York Law School, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was a student in the office of Elvin W. Crane and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney in March, 1905, being made a counselor in March, 1908, in which latter year he became a partner of his preceptor under the firm name of Crane & Astley.

Previous to that time, he had carried on a general practice, with offices in Newark, gaining repute and standing at the Essex County bar as a thoroughly qualified young lawyer of recognized ability and acknowledged learning. He built up an excellent clientele in a short time and was successful in his professional work. Upon the death of Elvin W. Crane, in January, 1909 he formed a partnership with William H. Osborne, under the firm name of Osborne & Astley.

Mr. Astley is a staunch Democrat in his political views and has figured prominently in the local campaigns of his party. He is a member of the Gottfried Krueger Association, and is popular among his associates in that large and influential organization. He takes a marked interest in athletics and wholesome out-door sports, in which form of recreation he finds unfailing pleasure. He married, October 21, 1908, Elsie G. Wilde, daughter of Joseph Wilde, of Newark.

MAHLON PITNEY

MORRISTOWN

MAHLON PITNEY, Chancellor, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, February 5, 1858, and is a son of ex-Vice-Chancellor Pitney. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native town, and entering Princeton College in 1875,

was graduated in 1879. Upon graduation he at once commenced the study of law in the office of his father, who was then practicing in Morristown. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and became a counselor-at-law in 1885. He

opened an office in Dover, Morris County, in 1882, and remained there until 1889, when he returned to Morristown, where he practiced law until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court.

He was elected to Congress in 1894, in the old Fourth District by a plurality of 1,407 over Johnston Cornish, although the district was strongly Democratic. He acted as temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1895, which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor. In 1896 he was re-elected to Congress by an increased plurality. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from Morris County by a plurality of 831. In 1900 he was the ma-

ajority leader on the floor, and in 1901 was President of the Senate. He always took an active part in legislation both in the National House of Representatives and in the State Senate. On February 5, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Gummere, and the nomination, without reference, was at once confirmed by the Senate. He was sworn into office on November 19, 1901, for a term of seven years. On January 22, 1908, he was nominated as Chancellor by Governor Fort, and his nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate for a term of seven years. His term will expire on January 21, 1915.

ALBERT H. BIERTUEMPFEL

NEWARK

ALBERT H. BIERTUEMPFEL, manufacturer, was born in Sachsen, Germany, in 1871. His ancestors for generations were millwrights and were well known throughout the river sections of their native country, where they had erected many water power plants. His father was a representative in the Landtag, at a very critical time when the question of the separation of land was being agitated. He was prominent in this controversy, and actively labored for the benefit of his constituents. The oldest member of this family, Christian Frederick Biertuempfel died in 1907, at the age of one hundred and twenty-four years.

The subject of this sketch became an active student of the miller and millwright trades in which he had advanced to proficiency when he filed an application for admission to the Military Training School preparatory to a career in the army. This being refused, he requested permission of the government to leave Germany. His application was not granted for over six months, during which time he worked in

the secret department of Messrs. Sauer & Sons' large gun factory. Upon securing permission to leave the country, it was necessary for him to depart immediately, as failure to do so would have made him liable for military service upon future visits to his native land.

Arriving in this country in 1889, before he was eighteen years of age, he settled in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Newark, where he has resided ever since. A few months after his arrival he and his brother erected the Central Machine Works. When this factory was completed he began to learn the machinist trade, at which he worked for over five years in the meantime attending the Public Night School at South Market street, from which he was graduated, receiving his diploma and first prize for attendance, having missed no session during the entire time. He then attended the Technical School for three seasons after which he took charge of the New Market Flour Mills and the Water Turbine Plant, and drew the plans and specifications for a turbine water power plant for

a saw and flour mill at the Green Brook River. His knowledge and experience obtained in connection with these plants, combined with his early training and the possession of a naturally logical mind, have made him an earnest advocate of a municipal turbine water power plant for the lighting of the city of Newark. To this subject he has given a great deal of time and study.

Later he entered the cork manufacturing business, associated with his brother, and within a few months the company assumed the name of the Newark Cork Works. Subsequently he purchased his brother's interest in the business and it has been conducted ever since under his able direction. Under his management the business has increased, and now manufactures seventy-five per cent. of the corks made in the city and ninety-five per cent. of those consumed in the city of Newark. A large portion of his business is transacted with the New York wholesale dealers and this trade, which he began to supply in 1907 has forced him to double the capacity of his plant which now has a capacity of 5,400,000 corks a week, the raw material for which he imports direct from Spain and Portugal. He has just completed plans for materially improving and enlarging his plant and a commodious building to be used as an experimenting department is now nearing completion. Possessed of a very active, bright mind, Mr. Biertuempfel has displayed great genius in the construction and development of his plant, as the improvements which originated in his own brain and now in practical use, attest. Among the more notable of his devices is one for saving fuel for his 150 horse power boiler. Another is an improvement in cork-cutting machinery; and another is an attachment for converting waste cork into flooring. So great is the demand upon this establishment, that it has become necessary to keep constantly on hand, ready for shipment, manufactured stock amounting to more than \$40,000 in value.

Mr. Biertuempfel is possessed of untiring energy. He personally superintends his great enterprise, understanding all its details and watching all departments with a practical eye. The establishment employs over one hundred operators, all of whom have constantly before them, as an incentive to fidelity and application, the example set them by their employer.

Politically Mr. Biertuempfel is a member of the Democratic party, and has taken a quiet interest in the success of his party. He has been honored by his fellow citizens by being twice elected Alderman, a position to which he was elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate in the Twelfth Ward. He is chairman of the committee on elections and a member of the committee of Weights and Measures, Municipal Lighting and Public Markets. A member of the Masonic Fraternity, he has passed through the various degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is a member of the Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons; Essex County Forest No. 8, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, New Jersey; Harmony Chapter, No. 9; Atlas Lodge No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Royal Arcanum, Alamo Council, No. 1749. He is a member of the Turn Verein and various social societies. He is a director of both the Twelfth Ward and the Commonwealth Building and Loan Associations, and a member of the Board of Trade.

He was married, January 4, 1898, to Cecelia Allgair, by whom he has two children: Alma and Frieda. Mr. Biertuempfel is in the prime of vigorous manhood. He has accomplished much, and the future, judged by the past, gives promise of great continued success. He has taken advantage of his opportunities and at the age of thirty-seven years, has established himself at the head of the business which is the leader of its kind in the city in which he resides. To the enterprise of such men is due the upbuilding and continued ad-

vancement of any commonwealth. Their constructive genius finds employment for numerous hands, and the disbursements of large sums of money as wages to their employees adds most materially to the wealth of the state.

JOHN ALBERT BERNHARD

NEWARK

JOHN ALBERT BERNHARD, member of the New Jersey bar, was born in Rahway, that State. He is the son of John Bernhard and Matilda Sharp. Receiving his early education at Pettie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, he then entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having decided upon law as his profession, he became a student in the office of Frank Bergen, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1903 and as a counselor in 1906. After his admission, he entered the employ of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, as one of their attorneys and served in that capacity for a period of four years, at the end of which time, in 1907, he engaged in general practice on his own account, most of his professional work being in the civil and United States courts.

He succeeded in securing a large and influential clientage, and speedily acquired prestige as one of the ablest of the young lawyers of Essex county. His offices are in Newark but he resides in Rahway. A Republican in his political opinions, he is active in the championship of that party's cause. He served with credit as a member of the Board of Aldermen, of Rahway, in 1906 and 1907.

Mr. Bernhard is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Newark, the University Club of that city and of Elizabeth Lodge No. 250, Free and Accepted Masons. He is one of the lecturers attached to the New Jersey Law School, speaking on the subject of master and servant. He has been successfully identified with considerable litigation of more than ordinary importance, and in every instance acquitting himself with a skill that added materially to his repute and legal standing.

CLAUDE EDWARD SCATTERGOOD

NEWARK

CLAUDE EDWARD SCATTERGOOD, active and successful in the insurance business, with which he has been connected for more than a decade, was born in Newark, December 3, 1878. His parents were John Richmond Scattergood of Newark, and Alice (Griffith) Scattergood of Rome, New York. His father was of English ancestry and his mother of Welsh. He was educated in the Newark

High School, from which he was graduated in 1895, and then was graduated from Rutgers College in 1899. Taking up the study of law in the New York Law School, he was graduated from that institution in 1902. He received the degrees of Bachelor of Science from Rutgers College in 1899, Master of Science from Rutgers in 1902, and Bachelor of Laws from the New York Law School, 1902, and was admitted

to practice at the New York bar in November of that year. He was a member of the intercollegiate debating team of Rutgers College in 1899, when Rutgers won the affirmative against New York University upon the subject of the non-permanent control of the Philippine Islands by the United States. His law studies in the New York Law School in 1901 and 1902 were conducted evenings while he was working for the Prudential Insurance Company. His disposition and his education inclined him to statistical work and the mathematical study of insurance and finance. His business career began in the Acturial Department of the Prudential Insurance Company in October 1899, and there he remained for an even eight years. From October 1907, to January 1, 1908, he was engaged in public accounting with Barrow, Wade & Guthrie, of New York City. Upon the above mentioned date he became manager of the Statistical Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York and has since continued in that position.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Scatter-

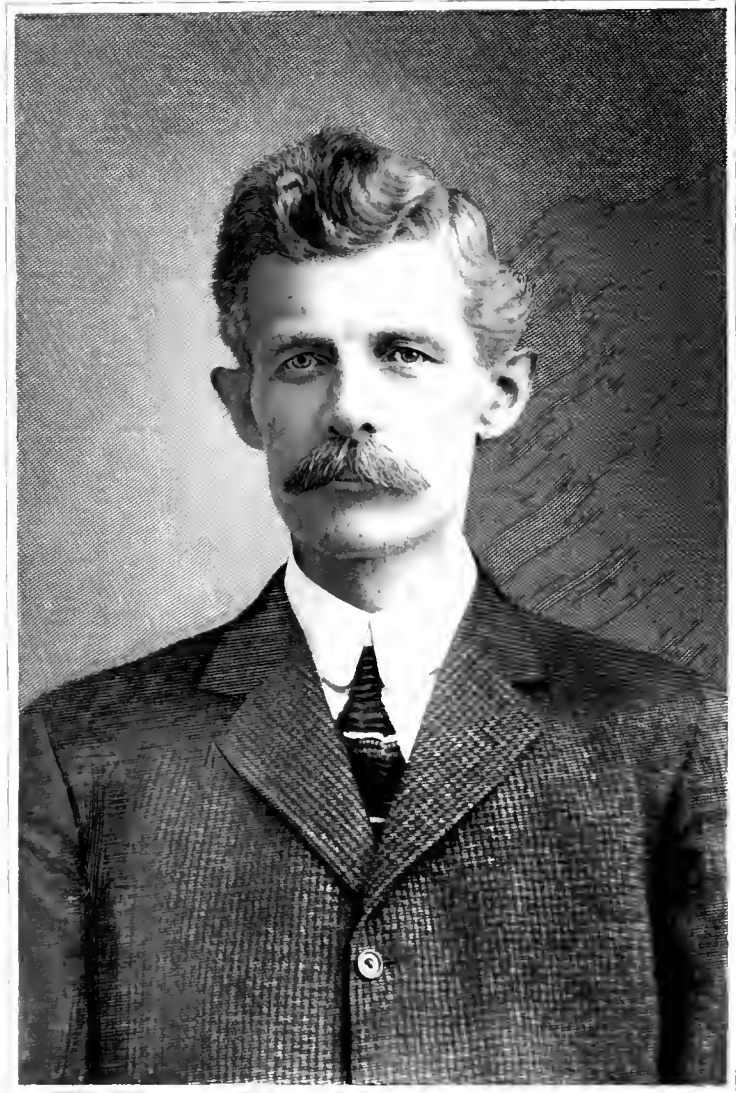
good is a Republican and was an advisory member of the Essex County Republican Committee in 1905, 1906 and 1907, and during the campaigns of 1904 and 1905 was a successful speaker for his party. The only public office he has held was that of a member of the Board of Education of Newark, in 1906 and 1907. He was president of the Co-operative Savings and Aid Society of Newark, in 1904, 1905 and 1906. His membership in fraternal and social organizations include the following college fraternities: Zeta Psi, Theta Nu Epsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the Cosmos Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark. He belongs to the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and is particularly interested in philanthropic work, being director of a Boys Club in the Gospel Settlement House, 211 Clinton street, New York City, and director of the Young Mens Metropolitan Club of the Metropolitan Temple of New York City. He is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, and president of the Men's Club of the church to which he belongs.

JEROME TAYLOR CONGLETON

NEWARK

JEROME TAYLOR CONGLETON, who has figured with conspicuous credit in Essex County legal circles and who has been prominently identified with the Republican politics of that section, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1876. He springs from old and respected ancestral lineage through both his father's and his mother's families. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, attending the Roseville Avenue and South Eighth Street Schools, in both of which he was noted for his scholarship and for the mental strength which has since distinguished him as a man and lawyer.

Leaving school in 1890, he entered the service of the law firm of Edward A. and William T. Day, in Newark, and evinced such a decided predilection for the study of law that he decided to adopt it as his profession. Accordingly he became a student under his employers, at the same time taking a course at the New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term of the Supreme Court in Trenton in 1899. After his admission, he still remained with his preceptors, the Messrs. Day, and on January 1, 1901, entered into partnership with them. As a lawyer his abilities won almost im-



John R. Hardin

mediate recognition, and he has proved a valuable addition to the firm of which he is a member.

Mr. Congleton has resided in the Eleventh Ward of Newark for a period of twenty-six years and is justly esteemed in that district as one of its most useful and representative citizens. He is a Republican in his political affiliations and takes a warm interest in the campaign work of his party, in which he has won recognition as a local leader whose opinions carry weight in party councils and who exercises strong

influence. He was chosen a member of the Newark Common Council, in which body he has served well the general interests and won an enviable record as a faithful and efficient public officer. He has been placed on the more important committees of the Common Council, his exceptional abilities thoroughly equipping him for the duties thereof. He holds membership in the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the Roseville Athletic Association, and the Lincoln Club of Roseville, in all of which organizations he is popular and influential.

JOHN R. HARDIN

NEWARK

JOHN R. HARDIN, one of the ablest and most prominent members of the Essex county bar and a man who has figured with distinction in the legislature of his State, was born in Green township, Sussex county, New Jersey, April 24, 1860. He traces his descent from old and respected lineage. After completing his preparatory education, he entered Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1880. Having decided upon the profession of law as the career best suited to his inclinations and natural tastes, he became a student in the office of McCarter & Keen, at Newark, in June, 1881. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1884, and as a counselor-at-law in June, 1887. Since 1884 he has practiced his calling in Newark with pronounced success, achieving an enviable standing therein as a thoroughly qualified practitioner of recognized skill and high quality. He is a member of the firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, one of the large law firms of Newark.

He has been identified with much important litigation and is general counsel for a number of the leading merchants, firms and corporate interests in his section. He was

attorney for the Newark Board of Health from April, 1887, to February, 1890, in which capacity he served with noteworthy credit. He represented the Fifteenth Ward of Newark in the Board of Aldermen from February, 1890, to January, 1892, during which official period he proved a faithful representative of his ward and city, his record being in every way commendable. He served in the State Assembly from the Sixth District of Essex County in 1891 and 1892 and in that body was chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, Passed Bills and Federal Relations, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and others. As a legislator he acquitted himself in a manner that won him the approval of his constituents and the public generally. He was always found ready to advocate a measure that tended to serve the general welfare, and his services as a member of the Legislature added materially to his repute and prestige.

He has served as a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Epileptic Village and is one of the commissioners appointed by the governor of the state to secure uniformity of legislation, and was a

member of the commission to report judiciary amendments to the constitution of the state, appointed in this instance by the governor under authority of the legislature in 1907. He is a member and treasurer of the Essex County Park Commission, under appointment of Chief Justice Gummere. He is also a member and president of the Newark Sinking Fund Commission. The social organizations to which he belongs are the Essex Club and the North End Club of Newark, the Essex County Country Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club. He is also a director of the Essex County National

Bank, and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Appointments to the judiciary have been tendered to him but he has constantly declined that preferment, choosing rather to work at the bar. He has not lately been active in politics, but in 1904 and 1908 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

He married February 1, 1894, Jennie Josephine Roe, a daughter of the late Charles Roe, of Newton, New Jersey, and has two sons and one daughter, Charles Roe Hardin, Elizabeth A. Hardin and John Ralph Hardin, Jr.

OWEN F. CONLON

NEWARK

OWEN F. CONLON, of Newark, was born on the family homestead near Armagh, Ireland, July 4, 1861, his father, William Conlon, being the second son of Redmond Conlon, a descendant of an ancient Irish family. Redmond married Phoebe Passmore. Mr. Conlon's mother, Catherine (Sheridan) Conlon, was descended from the old Sheridan family of Ballinarea.

Owen F. Conlon came to this country with his parents in 1873 and settled in Newark, where he attended St. Patrick's Parochial School and St. Benedict's College. In those institutions he obtained an excellent training. In 1878 he entered the employ of John Reilly & Co. to learn the patent and enameled leather business, which he mastered in every detail, working through the different departments from the tanyard to the office. The experience which he acquired in these capacities has been of great value to him, although he did not follow the business as a life vocation. In 1884 he engaged in the fire insurance business with his elder brother, Redmond P. Conlon, with whom he remained until 1889, when he established himself in the real es-

tate and stock brokerage business, in which he has since continued with uninterrupted success.

Mr. Conlon has been active and prominent in public life as well as in business affairs. He served as Assessor for the Eighth Ward of Newark during the years 1885, 1886 and 1887, and in November, 1888, was elected Tax Commissioner for a term of two years. He was appointed by Mayor Haynes to the office of Tax Commissioner in May, 1880, for a five years' term, and was President of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes in 1893 and 1894. His knowledge of real estate values, his integrity of character, and his earnestness in promoting the best interests of the city made him a valuable man in the positions and won for him an honorable reputation.

Mr. Conlon is a member of the Board of Trade, of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Newark, of St. Michael's Young Men's Catholic Association, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Royal Arcanum, the Institute Boat Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Improved Order of Hep-

tasophis, the North End and Jeffersonian Clubs, the Joel Parker Association, and St. Patrick's Alliance. He was married, Janu-

ary 15, 1890, to Mary C. Newton, and has four children: Owen Newton, Marguerite, Leo, and Aloysius.

HERMAN C. H. HEROLD, M. D.

NEWARK

HERMAN C. H. HEROLD, M. D., who has attained notable eminence in his profession as one of New Jersey's ablest and most successful surgeons and physicians, was born in New York City, March 4, 1854. He traces his descent through both father and mother from old and respected ancestry. He received his education in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, in which city he was reared, and afterward attended the Newark High School, from which institution he was graduated. Having determined upon medicine and surgery as the sciences most congenial, he became a student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1878.

That same year he began the practice of his profession in Newark, meeting with success almost from the outset. His skill in surgery was so marked and his ability as a medical practitioner so pronounced that attention and support were quickly attracted, and he was not long in gaining recognition as one of the best qualified young physicians in Essex county. He was

exceedingly successful in his practice, treating a number of difficult cases in so admirable and effective a manner as to gain extended prestige and render his services in demand. A man of scholarly tastes, he remained a student after he began practice and he kept himself thoroughly abreast of every discovery or improved mode of practice in his profession, making a constant study of his science and its needs.

He was made visiting surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, in which capacity he proved a valuable adjunct to the working force of the institution. He served as surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New Jersey, and in this position, as in the other responsibilities that he was called upon to fill from time to time, he demonstrated his rare qualities as a careful and capable master of his calling. He ranks high as a citizen as well as professionally, and is public spirited to a noteworthy degree. He holds membership in a number of organizations, and his repute is that of a practitioner and resident of whom his city and county have every reason to feel justly proud.

THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER

NEWARK

THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New Jersey, was born in Morristown, that State, January 31, 1824, and died in Newark, New Jersey, January 11, 1901. He

was the second son of Robert Harris and Eliza (Nesbitt) McCarter, of Morris County, and a grandson of John McCarter, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came to America in 1775. Mr. McCarter inherited

in liberal measure those sturdy qualities that marked him as a man of unusual capacity and force of character, and combined with this rich inheritance he from boyhood manifested and cultivated the natural instincts of a scholar. He was carefully prepared for college by the Reverend Clarkson Dunn at Newton, New Jersey, and when sixteen entered the junior class of Princeton, where he soon took high rank as an industrious student. He was graduated with honors in September, 1842, being one of the commencement orators, and received the master's degree in course in 1847. While in college he was a prominent member of the "Whig" Society and always took an active part in debating circles.

He early decided upon the law as a profession, and very soon after graduation entered the law office of the Honorable Martin Ryerson, of Newton, New Jersey, where he laid the foundation for an eminent and successful legal career. In October, 1845, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and in January, 1849, as a counselor, and in the former year became a partner with his distinguished preceptor. This association continued until 1853. Mr. McCarter rapidly acquired a large law practice and a reputation for industry, perseverance, and integrity. He studied carefully every question that came before him, solved with remarkable clearness the smallest problem of litigation, and gave close attention to even the minutest detail—characteristics which have attended him throughout a notable career. In 1854 he was elected collector of Sussex County, an office he filled for three years. In 1862 he was selected to the New Jersey Assembly by a union of both political parties without opposition, and in that body became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He prepared the new tax law, and was active and influential in other important legislation. In 1863, he was appointed reporter of the Court of Chancery by Chancellor Green, and published two volumes of its reports. He was director of the Sussex

Bank, the Sussex Railroad Company, and the well known Morris Canal and Banking Company.

In 1865 Mr. McCarter removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he practiced his profession, and where he had Oscar Keen associated with him as a partner from 1868 to 1882. Later he became the senior member of the law firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, composed of himself, his two sons, Robert H. and Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., and his son-in-law, Edwin B. Williamson. This was one of the strongest and best known law firms in the State, having an extensive practice in the State courts and the courts of the United States.

Mr. McCarter was a strong pleader, and a man whose arguments were at once convincing and logical. Courteous and dignified in the highest degree, of a commanding presence, he was a powerful advocate, and before a jury was the personification of all that is noble and just. His ability to grasp and elucidate the most intricate points of the law had few parallels. He was profoundly versed in jurisprudence, a scholar of rare legal as well as literary attainments, and a lawyer whose honesty, integrity, and fidelity never had been questioned. He was recognized as one of the strongest and most eminent members of the New Jersey bar, and as a citizen was universally respected and esteemed. He was Presbyterian in religion, a gentleman of the purest Christian principles, and a man whose sense of honor and justice was exalted. On all moral questions he ever made a decisive stand for right and purity. His exuberant wit and repartee were well known and seldom equaled, and always gave the keenest pleasure.

Mr. McCarter was nominated a presidential elector for New Jersey on the Douglass ticket in 1860, but withdrew from the Democratic party on the issue made in 1864 of the prosecution of war and ever after was a staunch Republican. Twice he was tendered the position of justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey,—once by

Governor Olden and afterward, in 1866, by Governor Ward, but declined the appointment on both occasions, preferring the regular practice of his profession, in which he was so eminently successful. Together with Professor Cook, of Rutgers, and the honorable Abram Browning, of Camden, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a commissioner for the New York and New Jersey boundary adjustment, Mr. Depew, Chancellor Pierson and Elias W. Leavenworth being the New York members. In 1868 he delivered the annual commencement address before the Whig and Clio Societies at Princeton College, the trustees of which in 1875 conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. For many years he was a valued trustee of that institution and always took an active interest in its progress and welfare. He was for a time one of the trustees of Evelyn College, and was an organizer and the only president of the old Citizen's Law and Order League of Newark. He was an honorary incorporator of the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, fellow of the American

Geographical Society; a vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; and a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey, and of the Princeton Club of New York. He was counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, the East Jersey Water Company, the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, and many other corporations. Both as lawyer and citizen he was one of the noted and influential men of the State.

On the 4th of December, 1849, Mr. McCarter was married to Mary Louise, daughter of Uzal C. Haggerty, a prominent resident of Newton, New Jersey. Mrs. McCarter died June 28, 1896, leaving six children: Robert H., a member of the law firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter; Uzal H., President of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of Newark; Thomas N., Jr., also a member of his father's law firm; Fannie A.; Jane Haggerty (Mrs. Edwin B. Williamson), and Eliza Nesbitt, all of Newark, New Jersey.

CHARLES DEDERER THOMPSON

JERSEY CITY

CHARLES DEDERER THOMPSON, an able lawyer of honorable repute at the New Jersey bar, was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, June 8, 1853. He is a son of David Thompson and Susanna Dederer, and springs from a family of Scottish origin, the founder of the American branch being Thomas Thompson, who came to this country from Scotland in 1694 and settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Mr. Thompson is in the sixth generation from his ancestor. His grandparents, Stephen and Susanna (Harris) Thompson, lived on the old homestead in Morris county, which was purchased in 1740. David Thompson, his

father, was born at Mendham, Morris county, October 26, 1808. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1825 and teaching in the academy at Mendham for four years, read law and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1833, and as a counselor in November, 1836. In November, 1838, he was appointed Surrogate of Sussex county by Governor Pennington and served in that capacity for five years. He continued to follow his profession until his death, which occurred at Newton, New Jersey, November 8, 1888. Elected as a director of the Sussex Bank in Newton in 1844, he was for many years its vice-president and in

1865 was chosen as its president, which responsibility he retained until he died. He was married to Susanna Dederer, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Dederer. Their children were: Alexander, Juliana, wife of David R. Hull, of Newton, Susanna Dederer, William Armstrong, a civil engineer, and Charles Dederer.

The youngest son, Charles Dederer Thompson, was graduated from Princeton College in 1874 and afterward attended the Columbia Law School, while it was under the direction of the noted Dr. Theodore W. Dwight. Mr. Thompson then read law under his father at Newton and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880. He immediately established himself in the practice of his profession at Newton and remained there until January, 1886, when he removed to Jersey City and formed a partnership with Colonel Asa W.

Dickinson under the firm name of Dickinson & Thompson. In April, 1892, John S. McMaster was admitted to the firm, the style of which was changed to that of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster and so continued until Mr. Dickinson's death in 1899. Mr. Thompson is still actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Jersey City. As a lawyer he ranks among the leaders of the New Jersey bar, and he is noted for the high ability displayed and for the care with which he guards the interests of his clients. He has been successfully identified with much litigation of an important nature. He was a member of the Town Council of Montclair, New Jersey, where he resided in 1894 and 1895, and in the latter year became a member of the Board of Health of that place, in which latter capacities, as in all others, he exhibited sound judgement and pronounced public spirit.

JAMES A. BRAY

NEWARK

JAMES A. BRAY was born in Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 18, 1868. He is the son of John and Lydia Anne (Lateer) Bray, and his grandparents were Thomas and Bridget Bray who emigrated to America from county Sligo, Ireland, in 1840, when John Bray, the father of the subject of this sketch was but eighteen months old. The family settled in Sussex county, New Jersey, where they continued to reside and where Mr. Bray's grandfather and his father and mother died. His grandmother, Bridget Bray, is still living and resides with him in Newark. His father, John Bray, served in the Civil War, enlisting as a volunteer in Company B, Third New Jersey Cavalry. He was severely wounded and was honorably discharged for disabil-

ity. The wound which he received is supposed to have had much to do with his death which occurred in 1876. Mr. Bray's mother died in 1885.

James A. Bray received his education in the public schools of Sussex county. In 1881 he went to Newark, and entered the employ of the William King Company, where he learned the trade of sash, blind and door manufacturing. After having spent ten years with this concern he left them to enter the employ of A. Schrafft and Company, sash, blind and door manufacturers, as a foreman and remained with them seven years, resigning to accept a position with the J. F. Glasby Lumber Company, located at Waverly and Badger avenues, Newark, with which concern he still continues.

Mr. Bray has for many years taken an active interest in politics. He is a prominent Democrat. In the years 1904 and 1905 he was candidate for the General Assembly and in 1906 he was elected to represent the 14th Ward in the Board of Aldermen, which office he held in 1908. He was chairman of the Fourth of July Celebration and of the Public Health committees and member of the Public Markets and Elections committees.

He is a member and director of the Gottfried-Krueger Association; a member of the Jeffersonian Club; of the Belmont Benevolent Association; president of the 14th Ward Democratic Club; president of the West End Democratic Club, and a member of various other political and social organizations. He was married in 1899, to Barbara Brickmann and they have two sons, John and William.

ALOYSIUS McMAHON

JERSEY CITY

ALOYSIUS McMAHON, a fine type of the successful and representative man, and one who has attained standing as a lawyer and influence in the politics of his native city, was born July 24, 1877, in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he still makes his home and practices his profession. He is the son of Thomas McMahon and Margaret Donovan, and is descended on both sides from old and respected Irish families. He received his education in the public schools of Jersey City and, having a natural taste and marked aptitude for the study of law, he became a student at the New York Law School, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In October, 1898, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, afterward, in regular course, becoming a counselor-at-law.

Opening an office in Jersey City, he has practiced his profession there with notable success since 1898, building up a large and important support. He was also admitted to the New York bar as an attorney and counselor, and practiced in that State as well, being a member of the law firm of McCarthy & McMahon. As a lawyer Mr. McMahon has displayed broad legal knowledge and a skill that is effective. In those cases with which he has been identified,—

and many of them were actions of importance, in which vital issues were at stake,—he has invariably acquitted himself with an ability that has gained him extended professional prestige. He carries on a general practice and is counsel for some important interests and leading corporations. His professional integrity, like his personal character, is of the highest and most unsullied type and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been brought into contact, both in a business and social way. He belongs to a number of organizations, in all of which he is popular and influential.

A Democrat in his political principles and connections, he takes an earnest interest in the campaign work of his party and has figured conspicuously and with honor in public life as an active member of the Third Ward Democratic Club of Jersey City, in which body his opinions carry the fullest weight. Public spirited to a noteworthy degree, Mr. McMahon is ever foremost in the advocacy and support of every movement that tends to advance the best material welfare of his city or that is calculated to promote the common interests of the community at large. Personally, he is a gentleman of culture, profound legal understanding, and marked intellectual

strength, coupled with qualities and attainments that render him a pleasant companion and which have served to make him many warm and lasting friendships, both in pro-

fessional and business circles as well as in social life. His success has been largely due to his own efforts and abilities, and his standing at the bar is of recognized credit.

JAMES PERRY

MORRISTOWN

JAMES PERRY, recognized in American insurance circles as one of the ablest, most progressive and successful representatives of those interests, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 21, 1872. He is the son of Edwin A. Perry and Kate A. Wild, and comes of an old and well-known New Jersey family, his grandfather, James Perry, having been a leading leather manufacturer of Newark and a man of prominence and influence in that city. The younger James Perry received his education in the Newark Academy and the University of Virginia, afterward attending the New York Law School, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1896. His entire career has been practically spent in the service of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of Newark, which he entered as a youth in a clerical capacity, his natural aptitude for the business, together with his energy and zeal, enabling him to win advancement speedily and to work his way upward through various positions in a manner that augured well for his future in that branch of endeavor.

He left the employ of that company, however, to become a student at the University of Virginia and to pursue his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1898 and immediately established himself in practice, but he remained in the profession only two years, having in the meantime discovered that all his tastes and inclinations ran in the direction of his former occupation. Accordingly he determined to re-enter the insurance field and in December, 1900, he

was given a manager's contract with the Prudential, having for his offices the rooms that the company first occupied for its Ordinary Department. From the very beginning of his new connection with the Prudential, it was evident that he had made no mistake in the departure that he had taken. He possessed a natural ability for the business that was most pronounced and the success achieved by him during seven years work in Newark was so remarkable that at the end of that period, in October, 1907, the company tendered him an agency in New York City. At this time his Newark business showed ten millions of insurance in force, with a premium income of half a million dollars.

Establishing himself in New York under the style of the James Perry New York City Agency of the Prudential Insurance Company, Mr. Perry duplicated in the metropolis the success previously achieved in his home city. Beginning with one agent under him, in less than a year he found himself surrounded by men who were acknowledged leaders in the insurance business and who were attracted to his service by the ability and even genius with which he managed his enterprise. Within the first twelve months, the paid-for business of his agency represented more than four million dollars, and Mr. Perry was hailed as one of the greatest insurance managers known in the calling. He proved himself in every way worthy of the broader field in which he had embarked and he soon caused his agency to be looked upon as one of

the most progressive and flourishing undertakings of its class in the greater city.

A newspaper writer has said of him that:

"To those who know him, there is nothing mysterious about the success of Mr. Perry. Of a sturdy character and choleric nature, he possesses unbounded enthusiasm, which must of necessity permeate all who come in contact with him. He is a born leader, having the happy faculty of getting people inspired to work for their own and his advantage. One of the chief factors in the success of Mr. Perry has been his personal magnetism, which coupled with the policy contracts put out by his company, has enabled him to attract to the agency some of the greatest writers of life insurance."

This warm tribute to Mr. Perry's capacity and qualifications is not overdrawn and he thoroughly merits the prestige that he has attained as an insurance manager of the first class.

He is a prominent member of the Delta Phi fraternity and of the St. Anthony Club. He makes his home in Morristown, New Jersey, where he is esteemed as a leading citizen, his public spirit in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community at large serving to gain him the regard of his fellow townsmen. Socially, as in his business relations, he ranks high and his career stands as an example of the success to be won in life by energy combined with talent.

CHARLES BALDWIN THURSTON

JERSEY CITY

CHARLES BALDWIN THURSTON, for a quarter of a century, was one of the most widely known and popular residents of Jersey City. He was born in New York City, April 2, 1832, of a colonial stock, his grandfather, the Reverend Peter Thurston of London, England, having accepted a call to New York in 1767. Peter Kipp Thurston, the father of Charles B. Thurston, was a well-known pianoforte manufacturer in New York. He died while his son was young and the boy made his home with his uncle, Justice David W. Baldwin, in Newark, New Jersey. In that city he attended the school of William Walton, and subsequently spent two years in the Academy in Chatham, under the instruction of Professor Foigus, completing his education at the private school of Nathan Hedges, a well-known educator of Newark.

Soon after graduating he became a medical student with his cousin, Dr. Dennis E. Smith, in Brooklyn. While there he became acquainted with Dr. George Wood, a well-known and highly esteemed dentist,

and, being often in his laboratory, he decided to give up medicine and apply himself to the study of dental surgery. He entered the office of Dr. John Hassell, a dentist of good repute, who had a large practice in Newark. After completing his studies he practiced for himself, and soon achieved an enviable reputation. Close application to business brought a failure of health, and he gave up practice to associate himself with an uncle in the paint and varnish business; but this was not congenial, and early in 1865, he went via Panama, to California and Nevada, to look after some mining interests. He returned, via Nicaragua, in 1867, and accepted the agencies of several large insurance companies having control of the insurance of several railroad companies, among which was the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. At the time this company was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he became associated with late A. L. Dennis in looking after the general interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New Jersey and New York, and was a di-

rector in a number of railroad companies controlled by the Pennsylvania. As special agent of the Pennsylvania, his relations were of a close and confidential character. In 1872 he was elected Secretary and Trustee of the Associates of the Jersey Company, which position he held until his death. In 1882 he was elected President of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company. At that time, and for many years, this company had been operating the Jersey City street railway system in an unsatisfactory and unprofitable manner. Under Mr. Thurston's management the road was rebuilt and restocked. The same success which had followed his efforts in his private business resulted from his management of the railroad.

On April 14, 1859, Mr. Thurston married Lida Armour, daughter of the late James J. Armour, of New York. He was a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the New Jersey Consistory. He was made a Mason in Eureka Lodge No. 39, Free and Accepted Masons, in Newark in 1858, and served several years as secretary. He affiliated with Bergen Lodge No. 47, in Jersey City, and became Master of the Lodge in 1879. He was elected High Priest of the Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Mason, of Newark, in 1864, and was Representative

of the Grand Chapter of Nevada in the Grand Chapter of New Jersey, and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. He was Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Territorial Jurisdiction of Lodges, and was also a member of the Masonic Veterans of New York. He was a member of the Jersey City and Carteret clubs in Jersey City, and of the Lawyers' and Sullivan County clubs in New York, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In June, 1888, he was appointed by the late Manning M. Knapp, then a Justice of the Supreme Court, as one of the Hudson County Park Commissioners, and was elected President of the Board, which position he retained as long as the board continued in existence. He was afterward one of the Commissioners of Adjustment, having been appointed by Judge Werts in 1892, to succeed William Muirhead, deceased. He was President of the Fayetteville Water, Light and Power Company, of North Carolina, the Jersey City Chain Works, the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company, and the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad Company, a director or trustee in a large number of corporations, and receiver for several companies.

FRANK P. LAUGHLIN

NEWARK

FRANK P. LAUGHLIN was born at Chatham, New Jersey, in 1857. His parents were Charles D. and Johanna P. (Day) Laughlin, both natives of Chatham, New Jersey. His father was a successful farmer and was highly esteemed in the community. The son acquired his education in the public schools of Chatham. After finishing his schooling he removed to Newark and learned the carpenter and

joiners trade, later becoming a successful contractor and builder, in which business he is still actively engaged.

He is a Republican in politics and an important factor in the councils of his party, especially in the Tenth Ward, where he has been a resident for many years and from which he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, to serve from 1903 to 1905 (two terms). He has also served on

important committees, among which is the Construction and Alteration of Buildings Committee. He is a member of the East End Republican Club, Republican Indian League and of various other social and political organizations.

Mr. Laughlin married Amelia Flammer,

daughter of John A. and Christina Flammer, who are old and respectable residents of the Tenth Ward of Newark. They have three sons: Franklin, who is engaged in business with his father, Charles John, and Frank Edward.

HUGH PATRICK RODEN, M. D. NEWARK

HUGH PATRICK RODEN, M. D., of Newark, was born in Wednesbury, England, June 13, 1845, his parents being George Roden and Rachel Patrick. On the maternal side he is descended from the Patricks now holding property in Ayrshire, Scotland. They settled and held office about the monastery of Kilwinning long prior to the Reformation. Charters and deeds of the abbey property are attested by John Patrick as early as 1459. A portion of the family, during the reign of James VI., accompanied Hugh Montgomery, of Broadstarre, to the North of Ireland and settled near Belfast, where their descendants still possess considerable property. It is from this branch that Dr. Roden is descended. His great-grandfather, Hugh Patrick, engaged in business in Belfast. He left one son, Hugh Patrick. Robert, second son, an architect, immigrated to New York in 1797. William, the third son, a merchant, immigrated to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and had issue Robert, a banker, of Pittsburgh; John, a farmer; Andrew, a physician; and Wallace, a banker. Hugh, the fourth son, a surgeon, had issue: Robert, a surgeon, of Silverwellhouse, Bolton-le-Moor, England; Hugh, chemist, of Golden Square, London; George, a dentist; John, J. R., M. D., of Belleville, Illinois; Andrew, a jeweler; Rachel, wife of George Roden, of Newark, New Jersey; Agnes, wife of John Hallbirnee, M. D., of Bath, England; Dora, deceased; and Jean-

ette, wife of Richard Boatman, M. D., of Arkansas. Andrew, fifth son, was tutor in Queens College, Belfast, Ireland. James Patrick, sixth son, journalist of New Philadelphia, Ohio, had issue: Andrew Patrick; James, attorney and County Judge; Abraham, State Senator; Rachel (Mrs. McFarland); Kate, wife of the Honorable Joseph Medill, of Chicago; and Anna, wife of John Moffat, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Hugh Patrick, great-grandfather of Dr. Roden, had two brothers who emigrated to Virginia about 1755, and members of this family still reside in Patrick County in that State.

In 1861 Dr. Hugh P. Roden enlisted in the Union Army in the Seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of Hooker's Division. He participated in the battles of the Army of the Potomac and was honorably discharged in 1864. When in his twentieth year Dr. Roden went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. J. J. R. Patrick. He was graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1870, with the degree of M. D., and soon afterward came to Newark, where he has built up a large and successful practice, becoming one of the prominent physicians of that city. He served as Secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners under President Harrison, was a member of the Newark Board of Education for a time, and is a member of the Essex County

Medical Society and of Lincoln Post, the Board of Pension Examiners, and a Grand Army Republic, of Newark. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, President of Hospital.

HENRY SCHREITMUELLER

NEWARK

HENRY SCHREITMUELLER, one of the best known men allied with the building and construction interests of Eastern New Jersey, was born October 4, 1860, in the Ortschaft of Diedesheim, Oberamt of Moesbach, in Baden, Germany. He is a son of Andreas Schreitmueller and Sophia Beck, and is descended through both parents from old and respected German lineage. His father was a weaver by trade and pursued that calling for many years, after which he was given a government appointment as a keeper of the forests, a position which he filled for more than a quarter of a century, at the end of which period he was retired on a pension from the government. He died at a ripe old age in 1891, his wife having preceded him in 1882. The couple were the parents of fifteen children, of whom the following reached mature years: Bernhard, who is married and makes his home at Guedesheim, Baden; Andreas, who is married and engaged in the building stone business at Guedesheim; John, who is married and resides at Wolterdingen, in the district of Donau-Eshingen, Baden; Mary, who is married and lives at Mertelstein, Baden, her husband being Ignaz Bernauer, who was a widower with six children at the time of their marriage, by which union seventeen more children were added to the family group; Kilian, who came to the United States and makes his home in Newark, New Jersey, with his wife and four children; Henry, the subject of this sketch, and Martin, a locomotive engineer, residing in Carlsruhe, Baden.

Henry Schreitmueller received his pre-

liminary education in the schools of his native land and later attended the School of Technique in Moesbach for some time. Being desirous of trying his fortune in the United States, he determined to sail for this country before attaining his twenty-first birthday, as at that time he would be eligible for military service. He accordingly left home on March 9, 1881, sailing from Rotterdam for New York, in which latter city he arrived March 27. He immediately located in Newark, where he has since resided. He found employment in the service of M. Mayer & Son, stone cutters, of that city, with which concern he remained until 1891, a period of eleven years, during which he acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of the stone business in all its varied phases.

Forming a partnership with Frank Aulenbach under the firm name of Schreitmueller & Aulenbach, he embarked in the building and flag stone trade in Newark, the venture meeting with encouragement from the outset. The new firm's wise and prudent management made the enterprise a successful one, and they remained associated until 1895, in which year the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Schreitmueller continuing in the business, which he has since conducted. He is an able business man, upright and honest, and his methods of doing business were of an honorable type that appealed to his patrons. He won an enviable standing in his own line and no man allied with the building and construction trades of Newark is more respected than he.

His political support is given the Re-

publican party and he has been elected for five consecutive times to a seat in the Newark Board of Aldermen, being the first Republican elected in the Fourteenth Ward of that city to Aldermanic honors since the change of ward lines. Mr. Schreitmueller and his family are communicants in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, of Newark, and he is a liberal contributor to church and charitable enterprises. He is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of Newark, and holds membership also in the Builders' Association of that city and the United German Schuetzenbund of New Jersey. He is public spirited to a pronounced degree, and he is at all times ready to lend his active co-operation to any movement that is calculated to advance the

welfare of the community at large or to promote its material interests. He is the type of man who benefits a city by his citizenship, and he enjoys the regard and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Schreitmueller married April 1, 1881, in St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Newark, Eva Frederick, who was born March 24, 1860. She was a daughter of Jacob Frederick and Mary Ann Schoenlebe. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schreitmueller, namely, John, who was born August 6, 1885; Charles, who was born January 3, 1888; Josephine, who was born December 23, 1890; Catherine, who was born November 6, 1892; and Lena, who was born August 17, 1896.

ALBERT FREY, M. D.

NEWARK

ALBERT FREY was born in Newark, New Jersey, where he still resides, June 24, 1863, and is the son of Albert and Josephine (Kipp) Frey. His father was a native of Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, born there in 1818; his mother was born in 1827. The family is of royal descent, the great-grandfather being one of the founders of Carlsruhe. Albert Frey, Sr., was a merchant in Germany and a loyal citizen during the Revolution of 1848. He came to the United States in 1849, locating in New York. Accepting a position with the well-known firm of Lord & Taylor, he remained there until 1851, when he removed to Newark, New Jersey, and became associated with Edward Balbach & Son in their gold and silver smelting and refining works, now the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company. He continued that connection until his death, in 1873, and the success of the firm was largely due to his energy and ability. He was a member of the Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, and a devout adherent of the Lutheran Church. His wife was also a native of Carlsruhe, and survived him until September 4, 1890. They were the parents of five children: Josephine, now the wife of Francis B. Chedsey, of New York City; Louise, who married Martin Rilke, of Germany; Ida, the widow of C. W. Sudmacher, of Germany; Katie, the widow of W. H. Erb, of Newark; and Dr. Albert Frey.

Dr. Frey received his early education in a private German school on Green street, Newark, from which he was graduated in 1873. He then went to Germany and attended the Real Gymnasium of Carlsruhe, a scientific college, where he pursued his studies for three years, at the end of which he went to Muenchen-Gladbach and there entered the gymnasium, graduating in 1880. Returning to America, he entered Philips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1881. In that year he en-

tered Yale College, but finished only the course of the freshman class. In 1882 he attended both the College of Pharmacy and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, pursuing his studies in the latter institution until 1884, when he once more visited Germany and entered the University of Bonn, remaining there about a year.

Upon his return to this country, in 1885, he became associated with Professor William H. Porter, of the Post Graduate Medical School in New York City, taking charge of the pathological laboratory and assisting in conducting post-mortem examinations in the city department of Bellevue Hospital. At the same time he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating therefrom in 1888. He remained a year longer with Professor Porter, adding to his technical knowledge by assuming charge of one of the first bacteriological laboratories in New York. In 1889 he located in Newark, and there entered upon the active practice of his profession, gaining the distinction of being the first physician in New Jersey to use antitoxin for the cure of diphtheria. He has given much attention to the diseases of

children. He is also interested in surgery, and devotes a large portion of his time to increasing his knowledge in that important branch of medicine. He is a member of the National, State, and Essex District Medical Societies, and was secretary of the old Newark Medical Association.

He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons and Kane Council, No. 3, R. and S. M. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran. He also holds the position of medical examiner for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut; medical examiner of the Western Travelers' Accident Association and surgeon for the Automobile Club of America; and he was commissioner of Public Schools of the Sixth Ward in Newark for a period of two years.

Dr. Frey married on December 10, 1884, Louise Jung, a native of Germany. They have had three children: Irmengard Elfriede Josephine (who died of scarlet fever at the age of three years and seven months), Ottmar Wedekind Rudolph, and Millie.

WILLIAM EUGENE TURTON

NEWARK

WILLIAM EUGENE TURTON, one of the successful practicing lawyers of Essex county, New Jersey, was born in Newark, November 13, 1875. He is the son of John Turton and Catharine Buchanan, his mother being a daughter of the late Patrick Buchanan, of New York. Mr. Turton was educated in the public schools of his native city and under private instruction, subsequently entering Columbia Law School, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. In the meantime he was a law student in the

office of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, in Newark, exhibiting a marked aptitude for his chosen profession from the very outset. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1903, and as a counselor in February, 1908. Establishing himself in practice in Newark, Mr. Turton speedily demonstrated his ability and he has built up a general clientele of an extended and influential character that speaks volumes for the repute in which he is held by those familiar with his qualifications. He has figured in the New Jersey courts in

some very important litigation, in every instance acquitting himself with high credit.

Mr. Turton is a Republican politically. He takes an active and valuable part in the campaigns of his party and is a member of the Republican Central Committee for the Irvington section of Essex county, being the Recorder of that town. He holds membership in the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the North End Club of Newark, the Newark Board of Trade, and the Road Horse Association. He is a Free and Ac-

cepted Mason, belonging to St. Albans Lodge No. 68, and is prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a member of Lucerne Lodge No. 181, of Newark. He is also an honorary member of the Veterans' Association. He is popular among his friends and clients, and is a gentleman of exceptionally broad mind and high attainments. Mr. Turton was married April 5, 1904, to Mabel Dawson, daughter of Thomas W. Dawson, of Newark.

RICHARD STEVENS

HOBOKEN

RICHARD STEVENS, one of the representative men of Hudson county, New Jersey, and a member of the famous old Stevens family of Hoboken, a review of which appears in the sketch of his older brother, Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, was born in Paris, France, May 23, 1868, being a son of Edwin Augustus Stevens and Martha Bayard Dodd. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, supplemented by a course at the Columbia College School of Arts, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently entering the New York Law School, he was graduated from that institution in 1893, being admitted to the New Jersey bar that same year as an attorney. He became a member of the law firm of Pesson, Stevens & Lewis, with offices at No. 1 Newark street, Hoboken, but never practiced his profession extensively, as much of his time was occupied in aiding in the management of the large and important Stevens family estate, known as the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, of which he is vice-president and a director. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Hoboken, is vice-president of the West Shore Railroad Company, and was

for a time the vice-president of the Highland Trust Company, from which latter responsibility he resigned. His marked executive ability and sound judgment enabled him to render valuable service to all these interests, his legal knowledge proving beneficial in the same connection.

Nominally Mr. Stevens is a Democrat in his political principles but in reality is an independent in action, giving his support to those men and measures best calculated to advance the public welfare, irrespective of mere partisan considerations. While he has never joined the National Guard of his State, he takes a warm interest in military matters and for fifteen years has served as the head major of a military company of young men, consisting of about eighty members and known as the Stevens Battalion, the object of the organization being to give young men an opportunity to spend their evenings profitably, to gratify a taste for military life and to secure the advantages that invariably follow the practice of military restraint. Mr. Stevens built a small armory in Hoboken for the use of the battalion and in other ways has demonstrated his friendly feelings for the organization and its purposes.

Mr. Stevens hold membership in the

Union Club, of New York, the University Club, of New York, the Racket and Tennis Club, of New York, the New York Athletic Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Columbia Club, of Hoboken, and the Whippany River Club, of Morristown, New Jersey. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith and a member of Holy Innocents Protestant Episcopal Church, of Hoboken. He has always been active in benevolent work and philanthropic endeavor, being treasurer of the State Charity Aid, Hudson County Branch, and serving in a like capacity for Christ Hospital, Jersey City, of which institution he is also a member of the Executive Committee. He is treasurer of the Church of the Holy Innocents and of Christ Church Home, at South Amboy, New Jersey.

In 1904 Mr. Stevens was appointed Probation Officer of Hudson County by the Judge of the Common Pleas of that county, since which year a great deal of his time has been spent in the work connected with that office, which carries with it much relating to the subject of Prison Reform. As a member of the State Charity Aid, he has visited various State and county institutions, such as prisons, alms houses, insane asylums and the like, and he is interested in all legislation affecting those institutions. As Probation Officer he has been brought

in close contact with the criminal courts, at the sessions of which his duties require him to be present, and from the very outset he has performed the peculiar functions of his position with intelligence, fidelity to the public interests, and notable efficiency.

Mr. Stevens has always been intensely fond of outdoor sports, especially lawn tennis, in which he held the championship of New Jersey for six years and for three years was ranked as one of the ten leading players in the United States. He is at this time (1909) the treasurer of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. He has also played polo as a member of the Somerset County Club, has proved his proficiency in hockey as well, and won the championship of the New York Athletic Club in the 125-pounds wrestling contest. He has followed the hounds as a member of the Essex County Hunt Club, and delights in healthy sports of every kind. He is popular in social life and esteemed in business circles. He was married in Hoboken, November 11, 1893, to Elsie C. Stevens, his second cousin, daughter of Francis Bowes Stevens and Elizabeth C. Harris. To this union have been born four children, namely: Elizabeth C., 1896; Caroline B., 1899; Dorothy P., 1902; and Richard, Jr., 1905.

PAUL WILLIAM RODER

NEWARK

PAUL WILLIAM RODER, one of the best known lawyers of Newark, was born in Basle, Switzerland, May 17, 1852, his parents being Charles and Anna (Guertler) Roder. The family moved from Basle to Luzerne, Switzerland, and in 1866 came to America, settling in Newark. In 1868, the father, Charles Roder, died and the support of the widowed mother, two younger brothers and a sister fell upon

the eldest son, the subject of this sketch. For five years he worked in a factory, taking care of the family, and in the meantime studying to fit himself for active life. Having had from early youth a strong desire to enter journalism, he became attached to the *Newark Post*. When that paper discontinued publication, he became a member of the staff of the *New Jersey Free Zeitung*, then under the management of its

founder, the late Benedict Prieth, and in a few years became city editor of that paper, and also a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, where he remained until 1881.

Although Mr. Roder's journalistic work kept him busy he took up the study of law under the late Judge Caleb S. Titsworth, and at the same time entered the Law Department of Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1882. The same year he was appointed Judge of the first Criminal Court of Newark, which position he resigned to become Tax Commissioner, an office which he filled with ability and satisfaction for several years. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February,

1884, and from the first has enjoyed a large and successful practice. He was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark for a period of four years, 1880 to 1884, representing the old Thirteenth Ward. He was chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools and the originator of the free evening drawing school, from which thousands of scholars have since graduated. This school is now one of Newark's greatest institutions. He married, May 28, 1877, Marie Antoinette Voigt and has three children: Anna Antoinette, born March 5, 1878; Paul Garfield, now a practicing lawyer with his father, born February 5, 1881, and Walter Lincoln, born January 9, 1890.

EUGENE FRANCIS KINKEAD

JERSEY CITY

EUGENE FRANCIS KINKEAD, a leading man of affairs in Jersey City, whose public spirit as a citizen and broad-minded policies as an official have been to the general good of the community, was born in Ireland in 1876, being the son of Thomas C. and Honora Kinkead. The son received an excellent education, being graduated from Seton Hall College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His career has been most successful. Taken into the wholesale grocery house of his father, conducted under the name of T. C. Kinkead, in Jersey City, he displayed a natural aptitude for the business from the very beginning and was not long in mastering its every detail. He was finally made manager of the enterprise, in which responsible capacity he proved equal to its demands. Under his progressive and energetic direction the undertaking has been further developed and its large and important trade materially augmented.

Mr. Kinkead is a man of ideas and executive ability, untiring, sound in judgment,

and peculiarly accurate in foresight. He possesses every needed qualification for administering the affairs of such an establishment as the house founded by his father, and much of its later success has been directly due to the efforts put forth in its behalf by its able young manager. He stands high in New Jersey mercantile circles as one of the leading and most influential representatives of those interests, and he has the warm esteem and thorough confidence of every one with whom he has ever held relations. He has other interests besides those of the grocery house with which he is identified, being connected with the Mercantile Trust Company of Jersey City and the New Jersey Car Advertising Company, of which latter enterprise he is the president. The New Jersey Car Advertising Company has developed into an important factor in the advertising field of its State, thanks to the wisdom with which its destinies have been guided by the hand and brain of Mr. Kinkead, who has infused

into the project a spirit of progressiveness and activity that could not fail to bear fruit and he has made the concern one of the most attractive and profitable mediums of judicious advertising to be anywhere found.

A Democrat in his political opinions and affiliations, Mr. Kinkead has always shown an active interest in his party's welfare and his services in its behalf were recognized by the organization when he was made its nominee for Alderman in his ward. Elected to the office, he was further honored by being chosen as president of the board. As presiding officer of the board, his public work has been of a notable and praiseworthy character. He fathered the Civil Service resolution placing city employees

beyond the reach of political control, a non-partisan measure that gained him the thanks of every one desirous of good local government irrespective of mere partisan considerations.

A lover of athletics and an advocate of all clean sports, Mr. Kinkead has always felt a keen interest in the subject of parks and playgrounds and he gave to Jersey City its first out-door gymnasium and playground, an achievement for which he will long be greatly remembered by those benefited thereby. He holds membership in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City and is one of the influential spirits of that congregation. He is popular alike in social and business life, and possesses a host of friends among all classes.

WILLIAM JEROME DAVIS

HARRISON

WILLIAM JEROME DAVIS, prominent as a member of the New Jersey bar and a representative citizen of Harrison in that State, is descended from two of New Jersey's oldest and most honored families, Davis and Sandford. One of the earliest members of the Davis family of New Jersey was Jacobie Davis, who resided in Asbury, Hunterdon County, where his son, Aaron, was born October 23, 1775. Jacobie Davis was the great-great-grandfather of William Jerome Davis. His son, Aaron Davis, the great-grandfather of William J. Davis, was a cousin of William Davis, who in 1771 was the owner of all the territory where the village of Arlington, in Kearney township, Hudson County, now stands. Aaron Davis, married, July 10, 1796, Molly (Mary) Williamson, daughter of Captain Williamson, an extensive slave holder; she was born July 15, 1776. The children of Aaron and Mary (Williamson) Davis were Rebecca, Eliza, Rebecca (2d),

Mark W., Harriet, Charles R., John and John A. Davis.

Aaron Davis resided in Hope, Warren County, New Jersey, where his death occurred July 27, 1839, in his sixty-fourth year. His son, Mark W. Davis, the grandfather of William J. Davis, was born in Hope township, Warren County, March 4, 1804, and he made that his residence until he removed to Harrison township, Hudson County, where he purchased a large farm and entered into the cattle business, also conducting a hotel, which was a noted stopping place for Western drovers. He married, February 9, 1826, Ann Reed, of the same township, by whom he had three children, Irene M., who became Mrs. George W. Cross, Hiram W., of whom presently, and Jerome B. Davis. Through Joseph Davis, who was born in 1716, and other issue of Caleb Davis who married Ruth Bruen, daughter of Joseph Bruen, the Davis family of to-day is able to trace its lineage, through the Bruens, to some of



Frederic J. Davis.

the best, noblest and even royal blood of ancient England and France. This line is so interesting in itself as to warrant presenting here.

Beginning with Cedric, who invaded England in 495 and died 534, the descent runs as follows. Creoda, Cyneric, Ceawlin, Cuthwine, Cutha, Ceowald, Cenred, Ingrid, who died in 718; Eoppa, Eafa, Eathmund, Egbert, Ethelwulf, who died in 857; and Alfred the Great, King of England, who was born in 849 and died in 901. Alfred's daughter, Elfrida, was married to Baldwin II, the Bald, who was descended in a direct line from Pepin the Old, of France, born about 560 and died in 639. Pepin was the father of Begga, born in 638, who had Pepin le Gros, born about 650 and died in 714. Pepin le Gros's famous son, Charles Martel, born about 690 and died in 741, was the father of Pepin the Short, born about 715 and died in September, 768, and the grandfather of the great monarch, Charlemagne, who was born April 2, 742, and died January 28, 814. Charlemagne's son, Louis le Debonnaire, born in 778 and died June 20, 840, was the father of Charles II the Bald, who was born in 823 and died in October, 877. The latter's daughter, Judith, became the wife of Baldwin I, who died in 877, and the mother of Baldwin II the Bald, who, as noted, married Alfred the Great's daughter, Elfrida.

Arnolf I the Old, son of Baldwin II and Elfrida, was born before 874 and died March 27, 964, becoming the father of Baldwin III, who died January 17, 961, the latter's son, Arnolf II the Young, son of Baldwin III, dying March 30, 980, left a son, Baldwin IV, known as Pulchra Barba (Comely Beard), who died May 10, 1036. Comely Beard's son, Baldwin V, who died September 1, 1067, had a daughter, Matilda, who married William the Conqueror, born November 2, 1053, and died September 9, 1087. Their daughter, Adela, became the wife of Stephen de Blois, who was born in 1081 and died in 1101, and their son, William de Blois, adopted his

wife's name, de Sulli, his daughter, Margaret de Sulli, marrying Henry de Eu, who was born before 1084 and died July 12, 1140. The last named couple had a son, John de Eu, born before 1120 and died 1170, whose son, Henry de Eu, was born before 1150 and died in 1183. Alix, daughter of Henry de Eu, married Ralph de Exodun, who was born before 1172 and died in 1219. Their daughter, Matilde, married Humphrey de Bohun, who died September 24, 1275, and whose daughter, Alice, became the wife of Ralph de Tony. Alice, daughter of Ralph de Tony, was born in 1285 and died in 1325. She married Guy de Beauchamp, who was born in 1272 and died August 12, 1315. They had a daughter, Maud de Beauchamp, who married Geoffrey de Say, born in 1305 and died June 26, 1356. Idonea de Say, daughter of Geoffrey de Say, married Sir John de Clinton, who was born in 1323 and died in 1397, their daughter, Margaret Clinton, marrying Sir Baldwin de Montfort, who died about 1386, leaving a son, Sir William who died December 31, 1453.

Robert de Montfort, son of Sir William de Montfort, had a daughter, Katherine de Montfort, who married George Booth, who died in 1483, and their son, Sir William Booth, died November 9, 1510. Jane Booth, daughter of Sir William Booth, married Thomas Holford, who died September 24, 1569, and had a daughter, Dorothy Holford, who married John Bruyn, who was born in 1510 and died May 14, 1587, leaving a son, John Bruyn or Bruen, who was born in 1560 and died January 18, 1625. Obadiah Bruen, son of the second John Bruen, was born in 1606 and had a son, John Bruen, born in 1646, whose son, Joseph Bruen, born in 1667, was the father of Ruth Bruen, wife of Caleb Davis.

It is through his mother, Emma L. (Sandford) Davis that William Jerome Davis is a direct descendant from Captain William Sandford, founder of the New Jersey branch of the family of Sandford. The family bearing the name in different forms

as Sontford, Sonforde, Sanford or Sandford, came to England with William the Conqueror, and the name of its founder occurs in every known copy of the "Battle Abbey Roll." The estate was confiscated by Parliament, and the representatives of the family came to America. Captain Sandford came from Barbadoes, West Indies, in the seventeenth century and on July 4, 1688, located in Union, New Jersey, settling on a purchase estimated to contain five thousand three hundred and eight acres of up land and ten thousand acres of meadow. He had enough influence to give the name of New Barbadoes to the township, in which Hackensack, the capital of the county, is situated. He lived in Newark in 1675 and was a member of the Newark Council in 1681 and 1684. He must have owned considerable property and have erected a number of buildings at East Newark, now a part of Newark itself, for in 1680 his place was known as "Santfort," an English village opposite Milfort." Captain Sandford came to this country in the interest of Stephen Kingsland, who owned large possessions in New Jersey. By his will, dated March 14, 1685, Kingsland gave one-third of his lands in New Jersey, consisting of about three thousand four hundred and two acres, to his nephew, Isaac Kingsland, the other two-thirds going to his children, John, Nathaniel, Isabella, wife of Henry Harding; Caroline, wife of John Barroe, Jr., Mary, wife of William Walley; and Esther, wife of Henry Applethwaite.

It will thus be seen that Captain Sandford, in addition to his own extended properties, had important interests to look after in acting for the Kingslands. By Isaac Kingsland's will, dated January 1, 1697-9, Edmund Kingsland, his oldest son, received one-third of his plantation, about one thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres, part of which tract was sold by Edmund Kingsland, to Arent Schuyler, April 20, 1710 for £330. By will, dated July 29, 1741, and proved July 26, 1742, Edmund Kingsland gave to his son, William Kings-

land three hundred acres next adjoining Schuyler's tract and also one-third of the meadow and one-third of the cedar swamp. His son, Edmund Roger Kingsland, received the remainder of his realty. This latter devise was burdened with the payment of certain legacies and in case they were not paid within one year, then the property devised should go to his son, Isaac Kingsland, with the same burdens. The devisee refused to accept and on September 10, 1743, Isaac Kingsland accepted the devise and by his will, dated March 5, 1776, and proved August 23, 1783, gave to his son, Abraham Kingsland, one-half of all his lands and divided the remainder among his other children, Isaac, Joseph, Charles, Aaron, Sarah and Rachel Kingsland. John Kingsland, by will dated August 18, 1763, and proved August 10, 1768, gave the north half of his lands to his son, Richard Kingsland. The other half was divided among his children, Elizabeth, Hester, wife of Peter Butler; Edmund, and his grandson, John, son of Isaac Kingsland.

Captain Sandford married March 27, 1677, Sarah Wharton "on board the pink 'Susan' in the river Surinam." He left all of his property to his widow Sarah. His children were Nedemia, Elizabeth, Grace, Katherine, William and Peregrine Sandford. By her will, dated June 8, 1708, and proved June 25, 1719, she gave to her daughter Catherine, wife of Johannis Van Emburgh, three hundred acres of woodland and one hundred acres of meadow; and to Elizabeth, wife of James Davis, three hundred acres of land. To her son, Major William Sandford, she gave the farm of three hundred acres, with the meadow, for life, then to his son, William Sandford, in fee. He also received the residue of her lands. Major William Sandford married February 1, 1696, Sarah Smith. They had several children, among them being Michael Sandford, who married Mary Dey. Another son, David Sandford, who was interred in the Belleville



H. N. Davis

graveyard, Belleville, New Jersey, was the grandfather of William J. Davis, on the maternal side.

By will dated February 24, 1732, and proved April 10, 1735, William Sandford, second of the name, gave to his son, Richard Sandford one-half of the Cedar Swamp and the other half to his daughters, Frances, Jennie and Anne Sandford. This William Sandford, second, was baptized in November, 1000, and died in 1750. By will dated February 22, 1749, William Sandford, third, gave to his only son, William Sandford, all his lands, consisting of three hundred acres, rough land, and one hundred and fifty acres of meadow. This was the farm mentioned in his grand-mother's will and in all probability lays where East Newark now is. Peregrine Sandford, son of Major William Sandford, by will dated November 6, 1740, and proved June 14, 1750, gave his lands to his children, Enoch, William, Jane, Aggie and Elizabeth Sandford.

It is interesting, also to note in this connection that a part of the Sandford tract, unquestionably the farm and meadow mentioned in Sarah Sandford's will, was purchased by Colonel Peter Schuyler and thenceforth called Petersborough. By his will, dated March 21, 1761, and proved May 28, 1762, Schuyler gave this land to his only child, Catharine Schuyler, wife of Archibald Kennedy, Earl of Casselis. Kennedy and his wife conveyed to James Duane, June 13, 1765, the farm on New Barbadoes Neck (Petersborough) and two tracts near Secaucus, between the line of the Bergen lots and Pinborne's Creek and Cromkill, as well as Colonel Schuyler's interest in the "commons" in trust for themselves. Duane reconveyed to them and to the survivor, June 15, 1765. The earl outlived his wife and by will dated June 15, 1765, left his property in America to his sons, John and Robert Kennedy. The interest of John Kennedy passed to Robert Kennedy, and the latter, in 1803, sold the tract where East Newark now is to Wil-

liam Halsey, a lawyer of Newark now without a living representative of his name. It was then a part of what was known as "Kennedy's Farm." In 1804 the name was changed to "Lodi." Halsey laid out a part of his purchase into ninety building lots of at least one acre each. Arent Schuyler, by will dated December 17, 1724, and proved July 6, 1732, gave his lands on New Barbadoes Neck to his son, John Schuyler, who left them to his son, Arent Schuyler, from whom they have descended to his grandchildren, Arent, Jacob R. Schuyler and others.

Hiram W. Davis, son of Mark W. and Ann (Read) Davis, and the father of William Jerome Davis, was born February 9, 1829, in Hope township, Warren county, New Jersey, where his early boyhood was spent, and died in Harrison, August 22, 1876. In 1839, when he was ten years old, he removed with his parents to Hudson County and there continued at school until his father constructed a plant for diving and wrecking, when the son joined with him in an effort to recover the lost steamer "Lexington," in which they were partially successful. On the completion of this enterprise, young Davis resumed his studies for a time, in the meantime assisting his father in various undertakings and finding his time and attention greatly occupied with interests of a general character. The elder Davis had invested much of his surplus earnings in real estate, all of which was eventually inherited by the son, who became a man of affairs, the care of this estate absorbing his time and precluding the conducting of other operations, aside from the purchase and sale of real estate, in which field he gained distinction as a successful promoter.

In 1873 Mr. Davis disposed of much of his land holdings to the East Newark Land Company, reserving certain holdings in East Newark and three acres in Harrison, now the family residence and formerly occupied by his widow and children. On the first named tract is erected the Davis Mem-

orial Church, in which Mr. Davis manifested much interest and to which he made liberal contributions. He was a member of the old Whig party, later becoming a Republican, his ultimate allegiance being to the principles of Democracy. He was an active worker in the field of politics, and he held the office of Freeholder for successive terms during important periods. The county of Hudson is indebted to him for many valuable services. He was influential in obtaining a free bridge between his own and Essex counties, and he was also a member of the building committee for the erection of the Hudson County Penitentiary, taking an earnest and prominent part in the prosecution and completion of the work. He was one of the incorporators of the East Newark Gas Light Company, and active in other public enterprises that called for both executive ability and public spirit. He possessed a genial nature, was benevolent without ostentation, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community throughout his life. He married, November 25, 1851, Emma L. Sandford, daughter of David Sandford, of Hudson County. Their children are Mark W.; Mary Celeste; Annie E., wife of George L. Blake; William Jerome, of whom presently; Mary Celeste (2d); Irene M., wife of Theodore Cuyler; Noe, and Emma C., wife of Edward Palmer.

William Jerome Davis was born November 9, 1858, in Harrison, New Jersey, where he still resides, although his interests extend far beyond the boundaries of his native place. He was educated in the Hackettstown Seminary, afterward entering Yale College, of which he was a graduate. After the completion of his studies, he entered the law office of the Honorable William Brinkerhoff, as a student and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1884, since which time he has practiced continuously in Harrison and Jersey City. He has proved successful as a lawyer and might have won high rank in that profession, so decided was his ability,

but his business interests have branched out until to-day he is prominently identified in banking circles and has large interests in North Jersey. He was a director in and connected with several of the trolley lines of Essex and Hudson Counties, and is counsel for a number of manufacturing corporations. He is president of the Martin Act Commissioners of the towns of Harrison and Kearney, and he is also a member of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. He is one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Voorhees to consider the advantage of consolidating all the towns and cities in Hudson County into one large municipality.

He has accomplished praiseworthy work in his county as Park Commissioner, being instrumental in having the public park act passed in the Legislature, enabling Hudson County to secure parks the same as Essex County. After a hard contest, the bill was passed with a referendum clause, which was carried by a large majority of the people. The act was taken into court and the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey sustained it. Mr. Davis was appointed on the Board of Commissioners by the Honorable John A. Blair, and when the body organized he was chosen as Vice-President of the board and later its President, which position he has since occupied. Under his progressive and able efforts and with the co-operation of the other members of the board, the system of Hudson County parks is being pushed as rapidly as possible and it is safe to say will, in the end, not be excelled by any other similar system in the country. Mr. Davis has also been appointed by Governor Fort to recommend to the Legislature of New Jersey a method of taxing trust companies and bank stocks of the State.

He was one of the organizers of the West Hudson County Trust Company, which met with marked success in its operations and of which institution he is now the president. He was President of

the East Newark Gas Light Company and the Hudson Electric Light Company, before these two corporations were merged into the Public Service Corporation, and he is now counsel for several building and loan associations. He holds membership in the Union League Club and the Harrison and the Kearney Campaign Clubs. He has been described by a biographer as "a type of citizen that helps a community; he takes part in local, State and National political affairs for no other reason than that he enjoys get-

ting into the fight for what he thinks is best for the people. Notwithstanding his political activity, Mr. Davis has never sought an elective office, but, on the other hand, has brushed aside the earnest solicitations of his friends who have sought to have him run for Assembly and other offices." Mr. Davis has attended the last five Republican National Conventions as delegate or alternate. During national campaigns he has been at the head of the organization in West Hudson County.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR

EAST ORANGE

FREDERICK SEYMOUR was born in Whitney's Point, New York, August 2, 1856, the second son of George Whitfield and Mary Freeman Seymour. He stands in the eighth generation from Richard Seymour,—the first of that name in this country and the progenitor of a distinguished family,—who came from England to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, and who died in Norwalk, Connecticut, at the residence of his son, Thomas Seymour. In the second generation in this country the family branched in such way that the late Horatio Seymour, of New York, Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour, of Connecticut, and the late Judge Edward W. Seymour, of Connecticut, are found in one line, the late Governor Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut, in another, and the subject of this sketch in still another.

On his mother's side Mr. Seymour is descended from Edmund Freeman, his seventh lineal ancestor, who was admitted to the General Court at Plymouth, and to whom, with ten other immigrants, was granted liberty to choose a place for permanent homes for themselves and their families. They selected the town of Sandwich. Edmund Freeman was assistant to Governor Bradford for six years, and died

in 1682, leaving a daughter Alice and two sons, John and Edmund, both of whom married daughters of Thomas Prence, who was Governor of Plymouth Colony at that time. This Edmund had a son Edmund, born in 1655, who died in 1720, leaving a family of nine children, of whom the eldest, Edmund, the fourth of that name, removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1766. He left a son Edmund, the fifth of that name, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1733, and died in Mansfield, Connecticut, in February, 1800, leaving seven sons and a daughter, some of whom became distinguished in public life. One of these sons, Stephen Freeman, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Clarissa Thompson, daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Mansfield, Connecticut.

Frederick Seymour was educated in the Whitney's Point High School, in Yale College in the class of 1881 in the academic department, and in the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1882, from which time to the present he has practiced law in the city of New York, achieving an enviable distinction in corporation law and in contested litigation of the greatest moment. He has

always taken a leading position at the bar, having the entire confidence and respect both of the bench and of his associates.

In April, 1899, dissolving other associations, he, with his brother, John S. Seymour, of Washington and New York, and Eugene M. Harmon, of Cincinnati and New York, organized the law firm of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon. Upon Mr. Harmon's death in 1904, William A. Megrath, for many years the law adviser of the United States Patent Office, entered the firm. John S. Seymour and his associates brought to the firm an extended experience in, and a comprehensive knowledge of, the law applicable to patent and trade-mark cases, as well as the technical and scientific skill and training required in its successful practice. He was United States Commissioner of Patents under the second Cleveland administration.

Mr. Seymour married Julia C. Dikeman, only daughter of the late Nathan Dikeman, of Waterbury, Conn., and has three children: Helen, Margaret, and Frederick

Seymour, Jr. He lives at No. 55 Prospect Street, Brick Church, East Orange, New Jersey, and is a patron of literature and rational athleticism in the town. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club of Orange, the Civics and the Democratic Clubs of East Orange, and the Lawyers' Club of New York. He is a member of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and also of Grace Church, Orange. In connection with the Civics Club he has helped to maintain and put into practice the best traditions of American public life. He has been an active advocate of clean and patriotic politics, of rational and progressive humanity, and of the maintenance of representative institutions and self-government according to the teachings of the founders of the republic. In politics he has been a Democrat and an advocate of tariff reform and of the gold standard of value.

THE COBB FAMILY

NEWARK

THE name of Cobb so closely identified with the early iron industries founded in Essex County, New Jersey, at the beginning of the eighteenth century first appears in Massachusetts in connection with the same industry founded in Taunton, Plymouth Colony, in 1639. Already the Winthrop Company in Braintree had established a bloomery and forge having imported skilled workmen from Wales to operate the works. In the absence of any circulating medium except wampum, and measures of Indian corn, a new medium was found in the manufactured iron and even the pig as it came from the bloomery. Plows and hoes were a prime necessity in the cultivation of Indian corn, the chief

food of the colonists and the iron industry assumed an importance second to no other in the colony.

At Two Mile river, near Taunton, the supply of iron ore appeared to be inexhaustible and the proprietors of that town at once set about to develop the mines. The proprietors of the first company organized in 1653-4, included twenty-three residents and proprietors of the town, and thirteenth on the list of subscribers was John Cobb, or Cob, as then written. Additional capital was furnished from Plymouth, Boston, Salem and Braintree in Massachusetts, and by Providence and Newport in Rhode Island. The product of the bloomeries and forges there established was transported



John A. Cobby

by wagon to Boston and Salem and by small sloops to Providence, Newport and even to New York. This trade put Taunton in close touch with the Western world as it then existed and for the time the iron mines of Taunton were the gold mines of more favored Spanish America. The mines of Taunton were in charge of Henry and James Leonard and Ralph Russell. Captain Thomas Cobb married a daughter of James Leonard and in this way the Cobbs became more firmly allied to the iron industry and when the iron mines of Morris County, New Jersey, presented new fields of quickly acquired wealth, we find the Cobbs at Rockaway, East Jersey. The progenitor of these thrifty and enterprising colonists was *Henry Cobb* (q. v.).

1. Henry Cobb, one of the "men of Kent" was born in County Kent, New London, England, in 1596. He was brought up in the established church, and when the non-conformist party took a stand against the religious intolerance that became more and more unbearable, young Cobb attended the meetings held by Lathrop and his followers in London and became a disciple of Congregationalism. He was not, however, of the twenty-four members, who, with their preacher Lathrop, were confined in the "foul and loathsome prisons" of London, but it was his privilege a few years after to welcome Lathrop to New England and help to organize for him a school in Scituate, Plymouth Colony. It is probable that he was a passenger on the ship "Anne" that reached the New England coast in 1629. He was at Plymouth that year and remained in that town,—the oldest established in America,—up to 1633, when the Church of Plymouth gave him a letter of dismissal to Scituate which was common land of the colony and where a considerable body of settlers had located and stood in need of a church and preacher.

A town government was organized by Cobb and his associates and incorporated by the General Court of Plymouth, July 1, 1633. The next year Mr. Lathrop arrived

from London and was installed minister over the church organization and Henry Cobb was made senior deacon. This position marks the estimation in which he was held by his fellow Pilgrims. The town and church grew and prospered and, in 1638, he was dismissed to go to Barnstable and established a town and church government there, which was affected March 5, 1738. He was made ruling elder of this church and was thereafter known as Elder Cobb. Besides holding the highest office in the town and church, he was deputy to the General Court at Plymouth, 1645, 1647, 1652, 1659, 1660 and 1661.

He married, first, in Plymouth in April, 1631, Patience Hurst, daughter of Deacon James and Catherine Hurst of that town and by her he had eight children; of these the first three were born in Plymouth, the next two in Scituate and the others in Barnstable which became his permanent home and where he died in 1679, aged eighty-three years. The children were born in the following order: 1. *John* (q. v.) June 27, 1632; 2. *Edward* (q. v.) 1633. 3. James, January 14, 1634, married Sarah, daughter of James Lewis, December 26, 1663, and died 1695; 4. Mary, March 24, 1637, married Jonathan Dunham of Barnstable, October 15, 1657; 5. Hannah, October 5, 1639, married Edward Lewis, May 9, 1681, and died January 17, 1736; 6. Patience, March 19, 1641, married first, Robert Parker in August, 1667, and second, Deacon William Crocker in 1686; 7. Gresham, January 10, 1645, married Hannah David, June 4, 1675, was beheaded by the Indians; 8. Eleazer, March 30, 1648. The mother of these children, Patience (Hurst) Cobb, died May 4, 1648, and Elder Cobb married as his second wife, Sarah Hinckley, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hinckley, who were also the parents of Governor Thomas Hinckley. By this marriage Elder Cobb had eight children, all born in Braintree as follows: 9. Mehitabel, September 1, 1652, died March 8, 1653; 10. Samuel, October 12, 1654, married Eliz-

abeth, daughter of Richard Taylor, December 20, 1680, died December 27, 1727; 11. Sarah, January 15, 1658, died the same year; 12. Jonathian, April 10, 1660, married March 1, 1683, Hope, daughter of John Chipman and widow of John Hukins a Mayflower descendant; 13. Sarah (2), March 10, 1663, married Deacon Samuel Chipman, December 27, 1689; 14. Henry, September 5, 1665, married Lois, daughter of Joseph Hallett, April 10, 1690, and removed to Stonington, Connecticut Colony; 15. Mehitabel, February 15, 1667, died young; 16. Experience, September, 1671, died young.

II. John Cobb, eldest son of Henry and Patience (Hurst) Cobb, was born in Plymouth, Plymouth Colony, January 7, 1632. He was brought up in Barnstable where he married, August 28, 1658, Martha Nelson, daughter of William Nelson, of Plymouth, and by her he had six children as follows, all born in Barnstable: 1. John, August 24, 1662, died October 8, 1727; married Rachel Soule, granddaughter of George Soule, a Mayflower passenger, 1620; 2. Samuel, 1663, settled in Tolland, Connecticut Colony, where he became very prominent in town and colonial affairs; 3. Elizabeth, 1664; 4. Israel, 1666; 5. Patience, August 10, 1668, married John Barrett, of Middleburgh; 6. Ebenezer, August 9, 1671, married, first, Mercy Holmes, March 22, 1694, and second, Mary Thomas, died in Kingston, Plymouth Colony, January 29, 1752. The mother of these children, Martha (Nelson) Cobb, died and her husband married as his second wife, in Taunton, June 13, 1676, Jane Woodward, of that place, and by her had: 7. Elisha, April 3, 1679, married Lydia Ryder, February 4, 1703; 8. James, July 20, 1682, married Patience Holmes, July 21, 1705.

He removed to Taunton in 1659, and was allotted thirty acres of land in the division of town lots, and he took oath of allegiance in 1659, as did Edward Cobb. On June 6, 1668, John Cobb of Taunton, with thirty-five other settlers of Plymouth Colony pur-

chased from Thomas Prence, Josiah Winslow, Thomas Southworth and Constant Southworth the territory lying in the north of Taunton and known as Taunton North Purchase and there John and William Cobb became permanent settlers, the place being incorporated as the town of Norton, May 17, 1710. John Cobb paid taxes into the treasury of Plymouth Colony according to the records in 1668 at the October Court; January, 1670, was on the jury at Plymouth, for Taunton and was one of seven of the twelve men on the jury able to write his name, the other five making their marks. He was supervisor of highways and entrusted with the laying out of boundaries as well as roads in 1666. He returned to Barnstable but his sons who did not remove to Connecticut, remained in Taunton.

II. Edward Cobb, second son of Henry and Patience (Hurst) Cobb, was born in Plymouth, 1633, and took the oath of fidelity in 1659. He married Mary Hoskins, daughter of William and Ann (Hynd) Hoskins, November 28, 1660. He removed to Taunton in 1657, where he died in 1675, and his widow married Samuel Philips. The children of Edward and Mary (Hoskins) Cobb were: 1. *Edward* and 2. John.

III. Edward Cobb, eldest son of Edward and Mary (Hoskins) Cobb was born in Taunton, Plymouth Colony, about 1662. He married but we find no record as to name of his wife or the date of his marriage. He had children as follows: 1. *Ebenezer* (*q. v.*), 2. Mary, who married, first, Seth Dean, and had sons, Ichabod Paul and Silas Dean, married, second, John Rosher and married third, Nicholas Stephens. Edward Cobb gave his son Ebenezer fifteen acres of land in Taunton, taken from the northerly portion of his homestead farm. The deed for this land is dated February 22, 1733.

IV. Ebenezer Cobb, eldest child of Edward Cobb, second of the name, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1696, and died in 1769. He married, February 6,

1717, Mehitable Robinson, daughter of Increase and Mehitable (Williams) Robinson and granddaughter of Increase Robinson, baptized in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 14, 1642, son of William and Margaret Robinson (1635). She was born January 12, 1695, and died in 1761. The children of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Robinson) Cobb were born in Taunton, Massachusetts, as follows: 1. Jemima, June 21, 1718; 2. Sarah, December 6, 1719; 3. Ebenezer, December 13, 1721; 4. *John* (*q. v.*); 5. Abiel, November 15, 1725, married Sarah Van Winkle, January 4, 1750, died 1805; 6. Mehitable, January 9, 1728, married, first, a Woodruff, second, a Baldwin, and third, Thomas Gould, of Caldwell, New Jersey; 7. Edward, July 15, 1731, died in 1813, married Elizabeth Bowers, born in 1746, died in 1788; 8. Mary, October 12, 1733, died in 1805; 9. Ann, June 27, 1738, married John Gould, died 1780.

V. John Cobb, second son and fourth child of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Robinson) Cobb, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, December 27, 1723. He removed to Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, attracted to the place by the iron mines, in which business he had become familiar in Taunton, the family always having had an interest in the business from the time his great-great-grandfather, John Cobb, had helped to found the business in Taunton, in 1639. He married Rhoda ———, and by her he had seven children as follows, all born in Parsippany, New Jersey: 1. Samuel, baptized June 3, 1753; 2. Sarah, baptized June 3, 1753; 3. Clisby, baptized June 10, 1753; 4. *John* (*q. v.*); 5. Rhoda, baptized April 20, 1755; 6. Robert, baptized October 18, 1771; 7. (probably) Thomas, born January 16, 1760, a Revolutionary soldier, who died January 17, 1845; his wife, Clara A. ———, born March 3, 1786, and died April 20, 1863, the graves of this Revolutionary soldier and his wife both being in Parsippany. John Cobb had another son in the American revolution, Clisby, the third child. He served in Captain Josiah

Hall's Company, of Denville, New Jersey.

VI. John Cobb, second of the name, third son and fourth child of John and Rhoda Cobb, was born in Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey, November 24, 1750, and was baptized in the Rockaway Church June 10, 1753. He had a forge at Troy Hills and Franklin; was sheriff of Morris county in 1792, a justice of the peace, receiving his appointment 1797 and a man of large interests and influence in the community. He died December 7, or (17), 1805, and is buried at Parsippany. He married, October 31, 1773, Ann Parrott, daughter of George Parrott, who was born March 30, 1756, and died May 17, 1805. The children of John and Ann (Parrott) Cobb were born in Parsippany, New Jersey, as follows: 1. Lucinda, November 2, 1774, died 1777; 2. Eleanor, February 18, 1777, died April 12, 1777; 3. *Henry* (*q. v.*); 4. John, October 19, 1780, died 1782; 5. John Joline, M. D., August 23, 1784, married Jane Jacobus, July 9, 1811, died February 4, 1846; 6. Jane, August 7, 1786, married James S. Condit, died July 25, 1855; 7. Samuel Allen, January 10, 1790, died September 27, 1795; 8. Israel, November 11, 1794, died the same year; 9. A son who died soon after his birth in 1797.

VII. Henry Cobb, eldest son and third child of John and Ann (Parrott) Cobb, was born in Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey, May 23, 1778. He married Maria Baldwin, of Newark, who was born January 5, 1786, and died March 1, 1864. Henry Cobb died June 25, 1857, and he and his wife are both interred in the Parsippany burial ground. He was a large land holder in Morris county, both by inheritance and purchase. The children of Henry and Maria (Baldwin) Cobb, were born in Parsippany, New Jersey, as follows: 1. *Alexander A.* (*q. v.*); 2. Anna Maria, who married John O. Condit; 3. John A., November 20, 1810, died March 14, 1880; 4. Archibald, who married Marianna Brown; 5. Cornelia, born 1813, died August 30, 1881, unmarried; 6. Eliza, died

April, 1903; 7. Henry, August 9, 1819, died April 25, 1887; 8. Sarah, who married a DeHart. John A. Cobb with his father, Henry Cobb, were owners of the Cobb homestead property in the town of Troy which his grandfather, John Cobb, purchased from Isaac and Mary Beach, May 15, 1788, and the survey of which property was made by Lemuel Cobb, May 14, 1788. The homestead was sold by William Ripley Cobb, and the other heirs to John Monteith, of Newark, New Jersey. Lemuel Cobb was born in Parsippany, New Jersey, September 5, 1775, married, Elizabeth Shaw and died June 1, 1858. Their son, Andrew Bell Cobb, was born June 7, 1804, and died January 31, 1873.

VIII. Alexander A. Cobb, eldest child of Henry and Maria (Baldwin) Cobb, was born in Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey, about 1806. He was a contractor and builder in Newark, New Jersey, in 1845, and

married Clarissa Chidester, daughter of Phineas and Rebecca (Bryam) Chidester, granddaughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Haywood) Bryam and great-granddaughter of Joseph and Sarah (Allen) Bryam. Ebenezer Bryam, born in 1692, settled in East Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony, where he married, Hannah Haywood, born in 1690. They removed to Mendham, New Jersey, where he was judge of "ye County Courts" 1738-41 and major of the militia, but was known as Captain Bryam. His third child, Japhet, born 1721, married Sarah Allen, in 1742. He was a private in the New Jersey militia and was called out several times in the Revolutionary war. The children of Alexander A. and Clarissa (Chidester) Cobb, were born in Newark, New Jersey, as follows: 1. *John Augustus*, of whom below. 2. George B., 1846; 3. Annie M., born in March 1842, married Harry Waters.

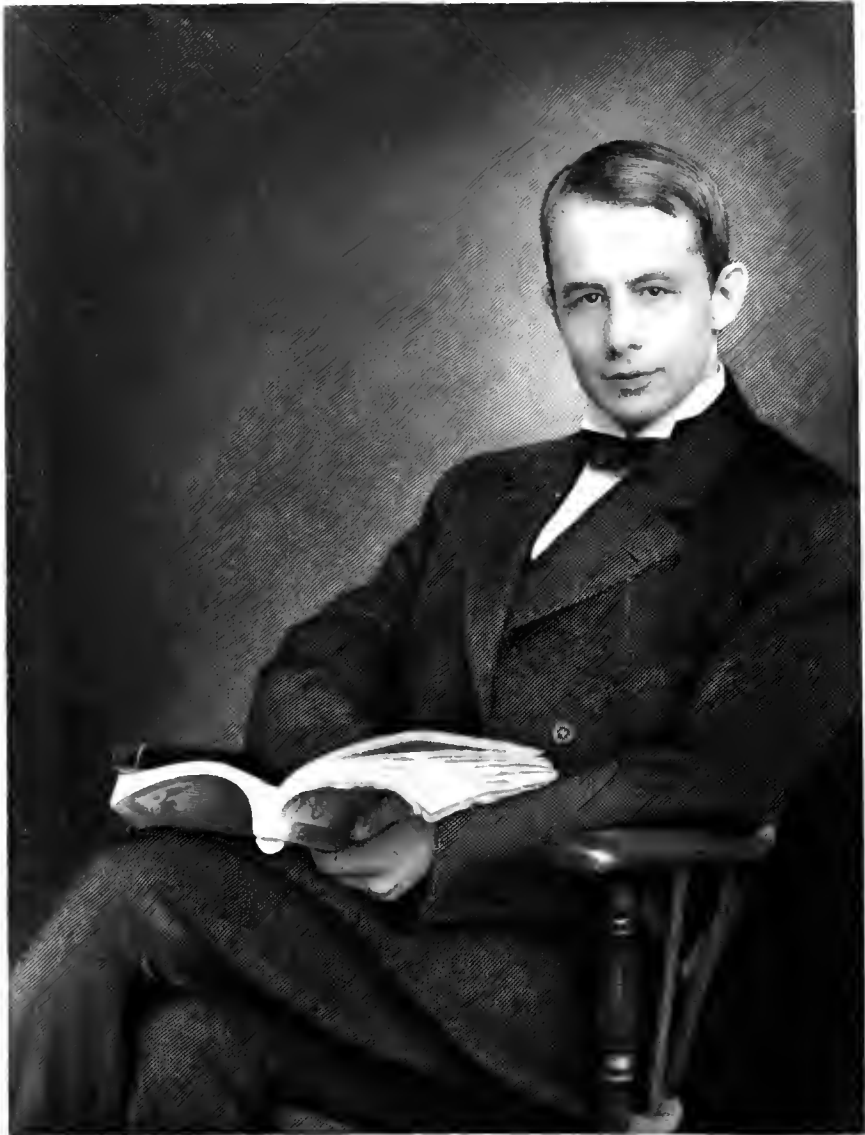
JOHN A. COBB

NEWARK

JOHN A. COBB, eldest son of Alexander A. and Clarissa (Chidester) Cobb, was born in Newark, October 10, 1844, and died at his home in that city, November 5, 1881, of typhoid fever, after a short illness, his sudden and unexpected death coming like a shock to his wide circle of friends because he was, up to the time of his fatal illness, a man of exceptional vigor and physical strength. He received his education in the Newark Academy, afterward entering Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1866, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It is said of him that in Princeton his peculiar genius made him a marked character and he was remembered there as long as any students remained who knew the class to which he belonged.

Taking up the study of law, after leaving

college, he became a student in the office of Chancellor Runyon and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1869, and as a counsellor in 1872. Immediately after his admission, he established himself in the practice of his profession, opening an office at No. 772 Broad street, Newark, and subsequently removing to No. 800 Broad street. He speedily built up a large and lucrative practice, and he enjoyed the confidence of his clients to the fullest extent. Mr. Cobb would follow a defendant with greater tenacity than most lawyers, and generally with success. He had the reputation of collecting more bad debts than any other member of the Essex county bar. Supplementary proceedings were resorted to by him to a greater extent than by any other lawyer of his time, and after the examination he usually



William R. Cobb

succeeded in having a receiver appointed to take charge of the delinquent's business, with excellent results for his own client. He was identified during the course of his career with many important actions, and there are numerous well known cases in the reports that are associated with his name. Among these are the suits of *Keve vs. Paxton*, 11 C. E. Gr. 107; *Ripley vs. the Freeholders of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 11 Vr. 45; *Knauss vs. Jenkins*, 11 Vr. 288; and *Randell vs. Vroom*, 3 Stew. 353.

A biographer has said of him that his death left a peculiar void in the ranks of his profession

"because of the marked individuality of his character. There never was a meeting of the Courts of Essex County at the opening of the term when the members of the bar did not wait with interest for the calling of the name of John A. Cobb, sure that he would have a motion to make and that he would say something which none other could say and in a manner peculiar to himself. He combined eccentricity with sound common sense. He was fond of taking subtle distinction and making nice points of practice, and, at the same time, he was exceedingly vigorous and capable in dealing with practical questions."

In his personality Mr. Cobb was a man of pleasing characteristics. He took a philosophical view of life, always appearing cheerful and never angry or depressed. He had a warm, kindly heart and did many acts of charity quietly, of which nothing will ever be known. He married in Newark, December 1, 1875, Mary C. Ripley, eldest daughter of William C. and Caroline (Ward) Ripley, of that city.

Mary Caroline Ripley was a granddaughter of David Ripley, (1803-1883), and Mary Ann (Wattles) Ripley, and of Erastus and Sallie (Thomas) Wattles; great granddaughter of Peleg and Mollie (Bartlett) Thomas, and of the Reverend William Ripley, (1768-1822) and Lucy (Clift) Ripley and great-great-granddaughter of the Reverend Hezekiah Ripley (1743-1851) and Dorothy Ripley. The Reverend Hezekiah Ripley was chaplain in General Stillman's brigade in part of the campaign of 1776 in Washington's army, encamped around New York, Harlem and in New Jersey. Her great-great-great-grandparents were: David Ripley (1697-1781) and Lydia (Correy) Ripley and her great-great-great-great-grandparents were Joshua Ripley (1658-1739) and Hannah B. (Bradford) (1662-1671) Ripley. Hannah B. Bradford was the daughter of William Bradford (1624-1704) and Alice Richards (1627-1671) Bradford and granddaughter of Governor William Bradford (1588-1623) and Mrs. Alice Southwood Bradford, the emigrant progenitor of the Bradfords of New England. This makes Mary Caroline Ripley a descendant in the tenth generation from Governor Bradford and her son, William Ripley Cobb, a descendant in the eleventh generation. The two children of John Augustus and Mary C. (Ripley) Cobb were born in Newark, New Jersey as follows: 1. *William Ripley* of whom below. 2. *Miriam*, December 25, 1881, married October 1, 1902, Rufus Newton Barrows their children in 1909 being John Alden and David Newton Barrows.

WILLIAM RIPLEY COBB

NEWARK

WILLIAM RIPLEY COBB, one of the younger lawyers of New Jersey who has attained early prominence at the bar of that State, was born in Newark, New

Jersey, November 1, 1879. He is the son of John A. Cobb, whose biography precedes this sketch, and Mary C. Ripley, daughter of the late William A. Ripley, who was for

many years a well-known and successful merchant and banker of Newark. He received his rudimentary education in the Newark public schools and afterward in Princeton University in the class of 1901. Having decided upon the law as his profession in life, he became a student in the New York Law School, at the same time reading law in the office of John Franklin Fort, who was afterward made Supreme Court Justice and still later Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Cobb was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1901, since which time he has practiced his profession in Newark with steadily increasing success. His ability has been demonstrated in the litigation that has been entrusted to his charge, and his legal knowledge is of a broad character unusual in most young men. In politics he is a Republican and participates actively in the campaigns of his party. He is a lover of books and possesses an exceptionally large and valuable library, in which he takes great pride and pleasure. He is also interested in antiquities and his information

along those lines is authoritative, thanks to the study that he has given to the subject. He holds membership in the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the North End Club of Newark, the Wednesday Club, and the Church Club of the Diocese of Newark, in all of which organizations he is prominent and popular. He is an Episcopalian in his religious convictions and is active in church work and kindred movements, being a leading member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of Newark. A man of intense public spirit, he takes pleasure in lending his co-operation to any movement that has in view the improvement of conditions or the material development of the community. He is warm in his sympathies and liberal, although unostentatious in his benefactions. His personality is pleasing and he stands as high socially as in his profession. He married October 1, 1901, Annie Waldron Force, of Newark, daughter of Manning and Julia (Condit) Force. To this marriage has been born one child, a daughter, Nancy Ripley Cobb.

PETER BENTLEY, SR.

JERSEY CITY

PETER BENTLEY, SR., who during a long and active professional career attained to eminence as one of the most successful lawyers of his time was born in the village of Half Moon, Saratoga County, New York in 1805. His parents were Christopher and Eleanor (Althouse) Bentley. On the paternal side he was of English origin, while on the maternal side he was descended from early Dutch families of New York City. His early educational opportunities were scant for he was a farmer's boy and in his day the common school system offered but few opportunities. Ambitious and determined to achieve a career for himself he bent all his efforts

to lay the foundations of a sound education, and before he had become of age he was well equipped in book knowledge and in the principles of business.

When he was twenty years of age, in 1825, he came from his home in New York to Jersey City, and obtained employment in the printing house of Yates & McIntyre. There he remained for five years, but during that period, he never forgot his ambition for a professional career and neglected no opportunity to advance himself in that direction. The profession of law had always been attractive to him from his earliest boyhood, and he now made his plans definitely to enter upon



Peter Zmiller

that career. In 1830 he became a student in the office of Samuel Cassidy, who was then one of the foremost attorneys of Eastern and Northern New Jersey. As a student he soon showed that he had peculiar qualities for the profession which he had chosen and he advanced rapidly in knowledge and in the confidence of those with whom he was associated. During this time most of the business which Mr. Cassidy transacted in the Justices Court, was entrusted to him. Admitted to practice as an attorney of the New Jersey bar at the May term in 1834, he became a counselor at the September term in 1839. By this time he found himself in prosperous circumstances and erected an office building for his use, establishing himself firmly in business. It was not long before he found that his services were in great demand and he soon secured a large and profitable clientele. It has been well said of him at this period:

"Matters of importance were entrusted to him, and he was early impressed with the opinion, which he retained throughout life, that investments in land were most safe, and that such estates in time of peril would have more defenders than any other kind of property. He acquired and held the confidence of the descendants of the Hollanders, invested their money on bond and mortgage, managed and settled the estates when the ownership was changed by death, and money flowed into his hands from the simple reason that he evinced that he could be trusted and could show sagacity in its use."

Some of the litigation with which he was connected was celebrated in its day and of far reaching importance. In 1842, he was engaged in the celebrated case of the Selectmen of Jersey City against Dummer, in which the doctrine of dedication by maps was decided. In this case he was the attorney for the Selectmen of Jersey City. One of the most notable legal contests in which he was ever engaged, and which was undoubtedly one of the most notable legal contests in the State of New Jersey, was that in which Mrs. Bell made claim to a

tract of land under water, a title to which had descended to her and had also been reaffirmed by a special grant from the New Jersey Legislature. The same submerged lands were claimed by another person on the ground that as he owned uncontested title to the bordering shore property, the projection of that property under water belonged to him of right and he proceeded to assert his claim by constructing a pier. This case which was begun in 1843, was in the courts for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Bentley was the attorney for Mrs. Bell and in the end achieved a substantial victory in securing for his client the maintenance of her claim. Subsequently, he had the administration of Mrs. Bell's riparian lands in controversy in this litigation, and disposed of them to the great advantage of his client, and they now form a portion of the valuable railway terminals of Jersey City.

Mr. Bentley was one of the most patriotic public men of his day. He was particularly interested in the municipal and general development of Jersey City, and took an active part and exercised a marked influence in all measures for the benefit and advancement of the community. In 1833, while still a law student he was elected to the office of city clerk or clerk of the Board of Selectmen of Jersey City, and he served as Mayor of the city for one term, being elected in 1843. Other political honors were tendered to him from time to time but he had little disposition toward holding public office. In 1853, he was one of the organizers of the Mechanics & Traders Bank, of which institution he was for several years president. He was also a trustee and until his death the legal advisor of the Provident Institution for Savings of Jersey City, vice-president of the Jersey City Savings Bank, director and treasurer of the Jersey City Gas Company, and treasurer of the Jersey City and Bergen Plank Road Company.

He took a leading part in drafting the various charters and other essential measures of law upon which the foundation of

the County of Hudson and its principal municipal corporations were based. He invested largely for himself in real estate, and thus became a pioneer in local improvements. He was one of the most active in developing the Bergen Hill section, where he built for himself a beautiful residence. Concerning this phase of his life it has been well said by one of his biographers:

"He interested himself in the cause of his fellow citizens to prevent municipal extravagance and wasteful tax extortion. Finding that the accumulations of unpaid taxes of many years had imposed burdens upon millions of dollars worth of property which were absolutely unjust and unendurable to the property holders, he conceived the idea of a commission composed of leading citizens which should re-adjust those burdens upon an equitable basis advantageous to the suffering citizens and the city treasury alike. Accordingly in 1873 he brought his plan before the consideration of the Legislature, and had the pleasure of seeing it enacted into law. Under its provisions a commission was appointed, with Judge Haines, an ex-Governor and ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, at its head. The work accomplished by this commission was invaluable to Jersey City, and satisfactorily solved the most formidable problem which ever threatened the welfare of the community."

Earnestly devoted to the principles of the Democratic party in his early life, he separated from his party in 1848, upon the issue of slavery, and became one of the leaders in forming the Free Soil party in New Jersey. Thereafter he was politically

devoted to the principles which he then adopted. Throughout the Civil War he was a thoroughly earnest supporter of the cause of the union.

In his private character he has been described by a biographer as "a rare gentleman, peculiarly attached to his wife and children, gracious and hospitable in his home, sincere and earnest in his religious faith, and so honest and honorable in all the affairs of life that the faintest breath was never raised to question his perfect integrity." He died at his home in Jersey City, September 26, 1875. At the time of his death he was the oldest practitioner of the Jersey City bar, having a record of some forty-two years of professional service. The courts of Hudson County adjourned their business as a mark of respect to his memory and appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions. One of the resolutions reported and adopted was as follows:

"That the Bench and Bar have lost one who stood eminent in his professional life and character, being always devoted to the interests of his clients. He had a clear perception of the right and a happy faculty of adjusting disputes and effecting settlements among men, and in the long course of his professional life he has left a spotless record."

He married, October 13, 1842, Margaret E. Holmes, of Jersey City, and had two children: Peter Bentley, second, and a daughter, Rosaline Bentley.

PETER BENTLEY, SECOND

JERSEY CITY

PETER BENTLEY, second, son of Peter and Margaret E. (Holmes) Bentley, was born in Jersey City, December 5, 1845. His early education was secured under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Van Cleave, and was not pursued in any public educa-

tional institutions. His natural bent to the law manifested itself at an early age, and he entered his father's law office, where he had the opportunity of remarkable advantages, under the observing eye of his father and in exceptionally good surroundings.



Truly yours

Wm Bentley



Wm. H. Kelley

He was thus enabled to lay an unusually sound foundation for his chosen career. Few, if any attorneys of his period came to the bar so well grounded in the theory of the law and in its practical business. Naturally he at once associated himself in practice with his father who entrusted to him the entire conduct of the office, and ultimately he succeeded to the very large and lucrative clientele, which had been secured by the elder Bentley. Mentally, he resembled his father in many respects and was held in the highest esteem, not only by his parent, but by all who came into association with him. It has been well said of him by one writer:

"He frequently championed the cause of his fellow citizens as his father had done. For example, he was the successful counsel in proceedings whereby the unjust water rents on vacant property, and upon property where the water privileges were not used, were set aside and made inoperative, with thus a great saving effected to tax payers. Again at the time of his death he was the representative of the citizens in the proceedings instituted to set aside the whole tax levy on the ground of gross inequality in its assessment."

Some of the most successful business of Mr. Bentley was in the handling of the affairs of large corporate enterprises, so as

to avoid tedious and expensive litigation. He was counsel for the Standard Oil Company, one of the leading counsel of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and counsel for the Barber Asphalt Company of New York City, and the Provident Institution for Savings and the Consumers' Gas Company of Jersey City. He also rendered important legal service to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After the death of his father Mr. Bentley was associated in legal practice with Charles H. Hartshorne, under the firm name of Bentley & Hartshorne. This partnership was dissolved in 1886, and from that time until his death he practiced alone.

Mr. Bentley died in Jersey City, April 30, 1888. He married, November 3, 1869, Emma Parker, of Jersey City, daughter of Captain Robert Parker, the owner of Watts Island in Chesapeake Bay, which has been in the Parker family since its first occupation in colonial times. They had seven children, Eleanor, born July 13, 1871, wife of Warren H. Dixon, son of the late Justice Dixon, of Jersey City; Emily, born December 5, 1872, wife of Joseph M. Rector; Peter third, born February 6, 1874, Richard Parker, born September 25, 1875; John, born June 16, 1879; Eugenie, born December 23, 1881, and Parker, born June 16, 1884.

PETER BENTLEY, THIRD

JERSEY CITY

PETER BENTLEY, third, the elder son of Peter Bentley, second, and Emma (Parker) Bentley, was born in Jersey City, February 6, 1875. He received a sound general education. In his early years he was prepared for college and studied in Princeton University. It was natural that he should be inclined to the profession of law since his father and grandfather so distinguished themselves therein, and by

heredity had bestowed upon him an inborn talent for that pursuit. At an early age he began the study of law in the office of Warren Dixon of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1895. Immediately he engaged in the practice of his profession in Jersey City. There he has had success in achieving a high standing among the practitioners of the younger generation, and is regarded

as one of the representative men of his profession in Eastern New Jersey. His profound knowledge of the law is recognized not alone by laymen but as well by his pro-

fessional associates, while also as an advocate he has achieved a high reputation for his natural ability and for the force and brilliancy of his arguments.

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON

ENGLEWOOD

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON, distinguished alike in law and literature, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1852. He is the son of John Potter Stockton and Sarah Marks, and comes of a family that for generations has figured prominently and with honor in important affairs, National and State. No name in New Jersey is more conspicuous in the professional and military history of the colony and State. Originally the family came from England, where they were celebrated, one of the members being Lord Mayor of London. The founder of the American branch was Richard Stockton, who came to this country before 1670 and who, after residing several years on Long Island, purchased, about 1680, a tract of 6,400 acres of land in New Jersey, of which the present city of Princeton is nearly the centre. About 1682 he and his associates formed a settlement there and were the first Europeans in the district.

This Richard Stockton was the great-great-great-great-grandfather of the present John Potter Stockton. His grandson was John Stockton, who inherited "Morven," the family-seat, and was for many years Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County. The latter's son, Richard, the great-great-grandfather of the present John Potter Stockton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born near Princeton, October 1, 1730, and died there February 28, 1781. He was graduated from Queens College, now Princeton University, in 1748, studied law under David Ogden in

Newark, and in 1754 was admitted to the bar, where he soon attained reputation. In 1768 he was made a member of the Executive Council of the Province and in 1774 he was raised to the Supreme Bench of New Jersey. He strove at first to effect a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country and on December 12, 1774, sent to Lord Dartmouth "An Expedient for the Settlement of the American Disputes," in which he proposed a plan of colonial self government. But soon he became active in efforts to organize opposition to England and on June 21, 1776, was chosen by the Provincial Congress a member of the Continental Congress, then in session in Philadelphia. He was re-elected to Congress, where he was an active member, and in September, 1776, at the first meeting of the State delegates under the new constitution, he was a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot he and William Livingston received an equal number of votes, but the latter was finally elected. Mr. Stockton was then chosen Chief Justice by unanimous vote but declined. On September 26, 1776, he and George Clymer were appointed a committee to inspect the northern army and on November 30 he was captured by a party of loyalists and thrown into the common prison in New York, from which his release was subsequently effected through the intervention of Congress and General Washington. His statue was placed by the State of New Jersey in the capitol at Washington in 1888. His wife, Annis Boudinot, sister of Dr. Elias Boudinot, was well-known for her literary attainments. One



Your truly
Wm. Pitt Rivers

of her poems, addressed to Washington, drew from him a courtly acknowledgment. She also wrote the stanzas beginning "Welcome, mighty chief, once more," which were sung by young ladies of Trenton while strewing flowers before General Washington on his passage through that city on his way to New York, to be inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

Richard Stockton, the son of Richard and Annis (Boudinot) Stockton, was the great-grandfather of John Potter Stockton. He was born near Princeton, April 17, 1764, and died there March 7, 1828. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1779, studied law in Newark with Elias Boudinot, was admitted to the bar in 1784, and attained eminence in his profession. In 1790 he was chosen to the United States Senate, serving until March 3, 1799, when he declined to be a candidate for re-election. He served in the lower house of Congress in 1813-15 and again declined further candidacy. In 1825 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of New Jersey to settle a territorial dispute with New York, and he was the author of the able argument appended to the report of the New Jersey Commissioners. He was often referred to as "The Duke."

Robert Field Stockton, son of the last mentioned Richard Stockton, and grandfather of John Potter Stockton, the second, was equally eminent as a naval officer. He was born in Princeton, August 20, 1795, and died there, October 7, 1866. He entered Princeton College but before completing his course he became a midshipman in the United States Navy. He had command of three hundred sailors in the defense of Baltimore against the British, was highly commended, and promoted to lieutenant, in 1814. He participated in the capture of the Algerine frigate "Mahouda," and led the boarders at the capture of the Algerine brig "Esledio" in June, 1815. His subsequent services were equally notable. He captured the French slaver

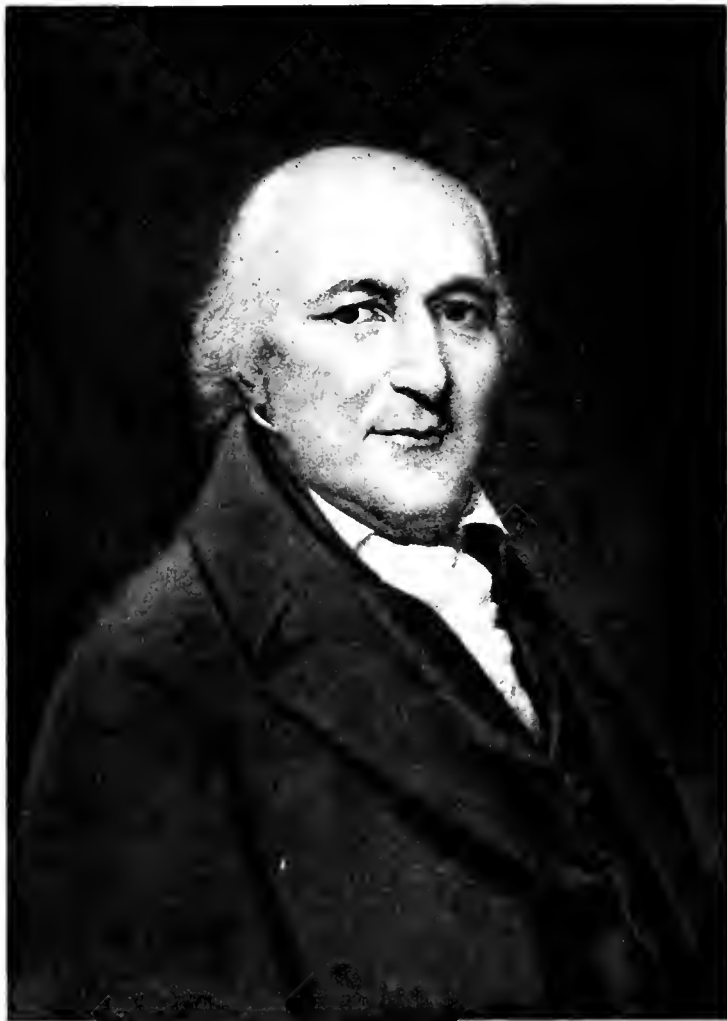
"Jeune Eugenie," by which action the right to seize slavers under a foreign flag was first established as legal and he also captured several piratical vessels in the West Indies. From 1826 to 1838 he was on leave and resided in Princeton. He organized the New Jersey Colonization Society, was active in politics, and became interested in the Delaware and Raritan canal, for which he obtained the charter that had originally been given to a New York company, and vigorously prosecuted the work. In December, 1838, he sailed with Commodore Isaac Hull in the flag-ship "Ohio" as fleet captain of the Mediterranean squadron, being promoted to captain on December 8. When John Tyler became President, a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy was offered to Stockton, but he declined. The United States steamer "Princeton" was built under his supervision. He had command of the naval brigade in California during the Mexican War and his services there were of so important and distinguished a character that the Legislature of New Jersey gave him a vote of thanks and a reception, while the people of California named for him the city of Stockton and also one of the principal streets of San Francisco. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1851 but resigned in 1853. While in that body he introduced and advocated the bill abolishing flogging in the navy and also urged measures for coast defense.

Commodore Stockton married Harriet Maria Potter, daughter of John Potter, of Charleston, S. C. Their son, John Potter Stockton, was born in Princeton, August 2, 1826, and died January 22, 1900. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1843, read law in his native town with Judge Richard S. Field, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in April, 1847, and as a counselor in April, 1850. He practiced his profession in New Jersey with marked success until 1857, being appointed in the meantime as a commissioner

to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law of the State, in which capacity he made a report that was adopted by the Legislature, and he was for several years afterward reporter to the Court of Chancery. In 1857 he was named as United States Minister to Rome by President Buchanan, serving with dignity and credit until 1861, when he was recalled at his own request. On his return home he resumed the practice of law in Trenton, and in 1865 was elected to the United States Senate but was unseated on account of the election by a plurality acting against one of a majority. He was, however, re-elected in 1869, serving until 1875, and gaining recognition as one of the Democratic leaders in the body as well as one of its ablest members. While in the Senate he advocated the establishment of life saving stations on the coast and procured in the appropriation bills the first provision for their maintenance. In 1877 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, serving with such ability that he was re-named for that office in 1882 and again in 1887 and 1893. In this capacity he sustained by exhaustive arguments the system of railroad taxation, reversing in the Court of Errors the decisions of the Supreme Court against the State. He was a delegate-at-large to all the Democratic National Conventions after that of 1864, at which, as chairman of the New Jersey delegation, he nominated General George B. McClellan for the Presidency. He was also a delegate to the Unionists' convention at Philadelphia in 1866. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1882. He published "Equity Reports," being the decisions of the Courts of Chancery and Appeals, in three volumes, Trenton, 1856-60. At the close of his fourth term as Attorney-General, he resumed the practice of law, opening an office in Jersey City, in April, 1897, with his son, the subject of this sketch.

John Potter Stockton, son of the John Potter Stockton, just mentioned, and the subject of this sketch, received his preparatory education in the Charlier Institute in the City of New York. He did not come to the bar until middle life as his father insisted that a general knowledge of men, affairs and business with a scientific education were essential, in these days, to a successful practice of law. The earlier portion of his career was devoted to the study of railroads in New Jersey, as well as other business interests. He was connected with several banking and insurance institutions and at different periods he was connected with the Erie Railroad, the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In 1883 he took up the study of medicine preparatory to his study of law. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1895 and counselor in 1899. He was admitted to the United States Court in 1899 and to the bar of New York in 1900. After his admission he established his office in Jersey City, where he has since carried on his profession with exceptional success. He has displayed legal qualifications of the highest order in his professional work and is noted for his skillful and scientific defence of Edward Clifford, although he was not called into the case until Clifford had been convicted. He commands a large and important clientele and is counsel for a number of influential interests.

As a citizen as well as in the capacity of lawyer and advocate, Mr. Stockton has acquired an honorable reputation, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all with whom he holds relations, and in his own career he has added to the prestige of the family name. He has devoted a great deal of attention to literature, being a contributor to some of the leading magazines and the author of several books that have attracted attention. One of his books entitled "Zaphra" has gained for him a wide reputation and enviable standing in the field of Amer-



And Kirkpatrick

ican literary effort. He belongs to the school of advanced thought and is deeply interested in all that tends to improve the condition of the submerged. He is a member of various clubs and organizations, in all which he is deservedly popular.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK

NEW BRUNSWICK

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, chief-justice of New Jersey, third son of David and Mary (McEowen) Kirkpatrick, was born in Mine Brook, N. J., February 17, 1756. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1775. His father, who had been reared in the strictest sect of Presbyterian doctrines, was ambitious that he should pursue a clerical career, and for several months after his graduation Andrew was occupied with divinity studies under the Reverend Dr. Kennedy. But having a strong preference for the legal profession, he discontinued the course of preparation thus begun, and, incurring his father's displeasure in consequence, was obliged to rely upon his own energies for the realization of his aim. Turning to account the excellent education he had received, he accepted a position as tutor in a family in Virginia, subsequently being similarly employed in Esopus, New York, and from there going to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was engaged in preparing young men for college.

Entering the law office of the Honorable William Paterson (at one time governor of New Jersey, and later justice of the United States supreme court and an eminent New Jersey lawyer), he obtained a thorough training in the principles and practice of his chosen profession, and in 1785 was admitted to the bar. After a brief period of practice at Morristown (where unfortunately his office and library were destroyed by fire) he removed to New Brunswick. Here

"His commanding talents were soon appreciated. He added to his native ability, which was uncommonly great, a most un-

tiring industry; and the combination of these characteristics, with his stern integrity, soon won for him a leading position at the bar, not only in his own county, but all over the state."

In 1797 Andrew Kirkpatrick was elected to the New Jersey assembly from Middlesex County. He sat in that body during the first part of its session, but in January, 1798, resigned to assume the office of associate-justice of the supreme court of New Jersey. After six years in this distinguished position he was elevated to the chief-justiceship, succeeding Chief-Justice Kinsey. He was twice re-elected as chief-justice, serving for a continuous period of twenty-one years; or twenty-seven years altogether as a member of the court.

The judicial decisions of Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick are marked by very extensive learning and great acumen and power of analysis. For strictly logical qualities of mind, as well as a personal dignity and honor in every way corresponding to the highest ideal of a judge, he ranks among the historical characters of the New Jersey bench. To him the state is indebted for the creation of the office of reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. Eminently public spirited, he was "foremost in aiding measures for the common good; of great piety and unaffected zeal in the cause of religion." He was the founder of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, being the first president of its board of trustees and continuing in that office many years. He was also conspicuous in connection with the affairs of Princeton College, and from 1809

until his death was one of the trustees of that institution. In politics he was a strong supporter of the principles of the Anti-Federalist or Republican (later the Democratic) party, and in a notable campaign was its candidate for governor of New Jersey. Possessing a distinguished presence and bearing he was in private as in public life one of the most esteemed and admired men of his times. His entire private life—and especially in its domestic relations—was marked by the highest personal stand-

ards, a keen sense of justice, considerateness, and loyalty.

He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1831. He married, November 1, 1792, Jane Bayard, daughter of Colonel John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard. She was born July 12, 1772, and died February 6, 1851. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was widely known for her accomplishments, benevolence, and beautiful Christian character, and was the author of "Light of Other Days," edited by her daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Cogswell.

J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK

NEWARK

J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK, son of Judge Andrew and Alice (Condit) Kirkpatrick, was born in Newark, May 1, 1872. After attending the St. Paul School, Concord, New Hampshire, for five years, he entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1894. Having decided to follow his father's profession, he entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897. He then entered the office of Coult and Howell, and was admitted to practice in February, 1898. Three years later he was admitted as a counsellor. He at once displayed ability of a high order and has been able to advance to a high position in the New Jersey bar. Although continuing to practice his profession with increasing success, he has become president of the New Jersey Title and Abstract Com-

pany and was the first president of the Lawyers' Title Guaranty Company. He was also secretary of the Neptune Meter Company, one of the largest water meter companies in the United States.

Politically Mr. Kirkpatrick is true to the traditions and teachings of his ancestors, and is a Democrat. He is actively interested in many of the social and patriotic societies and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, Washington Association of Morristown, the Engineer's Club of New York, the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of Pennsylvania, the Harvard Club of New Jersey, and the Union Club of Newark. He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Newark and trustee of St. Matthews German Episcopal Church of Newark.

WILLIAM PITT ODELL

NEWARK

THE ODELL FAMILY in the United States is descended from William Odell, who is believed to have come to America in 1635, in company with the Reverend Peter Bulkeley, who had been

rector of the Parish of Odell, in Bedfordshire, England. William Odell was living in the town of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1639 but about 1644, he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he became a man



Weyman Kutschack



Wm. P. O'Call

of much distinction and a large property holder, and died in 1676. He was probably married in England, but the name of his wife is unknown. It is believed she died shortly before 1644. A register of the births and deaths in Concord notes the birth and death of their son James (1639-1641) and the birth of their daughter Rebecca (1642). As far as now known their children were three sons, William, James and John, and the daughter Rebecca, who married Samuel Mochouse. Records show that the first William Odell bequeathed such property located both in Concord and Fairfield.

The second William Odell was born about 1634, bought and inherited considerable land in Fairfield, and removing to Rye, New York, acquired other property, and died there about 1700. He married a daughter of Richard Vowles, of that town. His brother John, born in Fairfield, Connecticut, married Joanna, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Walker, of Stratford, Connecticut, and the latter town has the credit of having been the birthplace of a long list of their descendants. While these Odells became very numerous in Fairfield, Stratford and other parts of Connecticut, and also spread to Newark, Elizabethtown, Burlington, Allentown, and Connecticut Farms, in New Jersey, as well as to Fredrickton, Province of New Brunswick, the Odells descended from the second William became so numerous in Westchester County, New York, as to practically constitute a distinct family. They are found at Cortlandt, Harlem, Fordham, Greenburg, Hastings, White Plains, and, especially at Rye, Tarrytown and Yonkers.

William Pitt Odell, the subject of this sketch, is descended from the Tarrytown branch of the family. His great-grandfather was the Honorable Abraham Odell, who was born in Greenburg, on January 4, 1760, served in the army through the Revolutionary War, was a member of the New York Legislature in 1801-1805 and 1807-1810, and died on February 26, 1820.

Abraham married Anne, daughter of Cornelius and Rachel (Horton) Mandeville, of Cortlandt, New York, who was born on November 27, 1760, and died on August 15, 1835. Abraham's brother, John born on October 25, 1756, and died on October 20, 1835, was a mounted guide in the American army in the Revolutionary War, and became a lieutenant-colonel of the New York State troops in 1797. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Ann McChain, of Cortlandt, New York.

Jacob Odell, the grandfather of William Pitt Odell, was born February 29, 1790, married Susan Tompkins, of Greenburg, and was engaged in farming in that town. Three sons and four daughters were born of this union, of whom Edmund C., who married Caroline McChain, became his father. This marriage for a second time united the Odell and McChain families. Edmund C. Odell was born October 20, 1814, and died in 1894; his wife Caroline (McChain) Odell, was born September 5, 1827, and died December 3, 1896.

Mr. Odell, the subject of this sketch, was born in Redfield, Iowa, on July 15, 1859. He was educated in Public School No. 59, and in the college of the City of New York, and on completing his course in the latter institution in 1875, he entered the mercantile house of H. B. Clafin & Co., as an office boy. In 1882 he was promoted to the position of cashier, which he still (1900) retains, the concern in the meantime having become the extensive corporation of the H. B. Clafin Company. The office of cashier in a business house of such great magnitude as the H. B. Clafin Company, is one far beyond the ordinary, as Mr. Odell daily handles an amount of money that reaches into the millions; and the safe guarding of so responsible a trust has absorbed his entire business attention, excepting that he is president of the Roseville Trust Company of Newark. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Mr. Odell was married on October 11,

1881, to Gertrude, daughter of John D. and Mary Hennion Naugle, of Paramus, New Jersey. Her father was born September 27, 1830, and died August 24, 1901, and her mother was born September 8, 1835, and died August 24, 1909. Her paternal grandparents were David B. and Harriet (Carlock) Naugle. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Odell, William Harold, born July 28, 1889, died March 8, 1892, and Herbert Naugle, born September 29, 1894.

The family name has undergone many changes in spelling. In the parish registers and other public records of England it appears as Wodell, Woddell, Woodell, Wodde, Odill, Odell, and Odle, and the ancient seat of the family in Bedfordshire is invariably written as Wohall, Wodhull, Woodhull, Woodhill, and as on the present country map, Odell. Rufus King, of Yonkers, New York, a son of Rufus S. King, who married Phoebe, youngest daughter of the Honorable Abraham Odell, writing on the supposed identity of the Odell and Woodhull families, says that in America these families have not traced any relation-

ship, "though Richard Woodhull, Gent., born about 1620, the progenitor of the Woodhulls in this country, is frequently described in the public records as Richard Odell, and William Odell, Jr. of Rye, New York, signed as William Woodhull" a petition in 1668.

Burke's "Landed Gentry" describes the ancient arms and crest of the Odell family as follows: *Arms:* or, three crescents, gules. *Crest:* A arm embowed in armor, holding a sword, all proper. *Motto:* "Pro Patria Invictus." In the parish church at Mollington, Oxfordshire, is the tomb of Mrs. Elizabeth Woodhull, "late wife of Richard Woodhull, alias Odell, of Mollington," bearing the Woodhull arms—the three crescents, gules. There is extant a bookplate of Jonathan Odell (1737-1818), born in Newark, New Jersey, who became a surgeon in the British army, then rector of St. Ann's Church, in Burlington, New Jersey, and lastly secretary of the province of New Brunswick, which shows the three crescents on a shield, surmounted by an erect rooster, above which is a ribbon bearing the motto "Ne quid Nivis."

MORRIS ROBESON SHERRERD

NEWARK

MORRIS ROBESON SHERRERD, whose achievements as a civil engineer have given him a standing and prestige in his profession second to none, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1865. He is the son of Samuel and Frances Maria (Hamilton) Sherrerd, and a descendant of an old and prominent New Jersey family, his ancestors having lived since Revolutionary times in Warren County of that State, where his boyhood days were spent. The family is of English origin and the founder of the American branch was John Sherrerd, who came to this country from the city of London

about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling at Pleasant Valley, then Mansfield Township, Sussex County and now Washington Township, Warren County. There he owned a large farm and carried on a store and grist and saw mills, being a man of importance in the community. He was twice married and had two sons, Samuel and John.

Samuel Sherrerd succeeded his father in business and died in 1832, being buried with his father, mother and wife, in the old Mansfield burying ground near Washington village. He married November 28, 1793, Ann Maxwell, daughter of Captain



M. A. Sherman

John and Mary Ann (Clifford) Maxwell, who was born November 25, 1771, and died August 4, 1815. Her father, Captain Maxwell, was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and she was a niece of General William Maxwell, who commanded the New Jersey troops in the struggle for independence and was one of General Washington's most trusted generals.

John Maxwell Sherrerd, the eldest of eleven children of Samuel and Ann Maxwell Sherrerd, was born September 6, 1794, in Pleasant Valley, on the Pohatcong Creek, a short distance below the village of Washington, on the property where his grandfather originally settled. He died at Belvidere, New Jersey, May 26, 1871. His preparatory education was obtained in Basking Ridge, Somerset County, at a school of some note in those days, of which the Reverend Dr. Finley was master. From this school he entered the College of New Jersey and was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1812. He commenced his legal studies with his uncle the Honorable George Clifford Maxwell, then a member of Congress, residing in Flemington, Hunterdon County, but his uncle dying during his clerkship, he completed his studies there in the office of the Honorable Charles Ewing, afterward Chief Justice of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1816, and immediately formed a partnership in the practice of law with another uncle, William Maxwell, a connection that was sustained until 1818, when he returned to Pleasant Valley, where his father had provided him with a dwelling and an office for his practice.

On the creation of the new county of Warren, he was appointed as its first Surrogate and in 1826 removed to Belvidere, where he resided until his death. While attending carefully to his official duties, he did not neglect the practice of his profession but continued to give it close attention in the courts other than those of which he was the recording officer. At that time communication with the State Capital was not

convenient and most of the business of the Supreme Court was transacted by the lawyers resident in Trenton. In consequence of this, he did not apply for admission as a counselor until 1831 and was admitted as such in the February term of that year. He continued active in the practice of his profession throughout his entire career and was for a number of years recognized as the leading member of the Warren County bar, being engaged in almost every case that came up for trial. He was noted for sharpness in examining witnesses and for attention to the interests of his clients, often at the cost of lively encounters with his adversaries. As he grew older, however, he felt less inclination for the rough and tumble of professional life and devoted his attention more to office business. He had early taken a decided stand in religious matters and, as he advanced in age, he became more and more devoted to benevolent and Christian enterprises. He preferred the quiet of his own family and the pleasures of social intercourse to the turmoils of politics and he never held office except as Surrogate. For the same reason he never sought or held a judicial appointment. Mr. Sherrerd married, May 19, 1818, Sarah Brown, of Philadelphia, who died in 1844. Their children were Samuel, John Browne, and Sarah Dutton, who married Dr. Philip Fine Brakeley, eminent in his day as a leading physician.

The eldest son Samuel Sherrerd, was born April 25, 1810, in Pleasant Valley New Jersey, and died in Belvidere, June 21, 1884. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1830 and then studied law with Henry Dusenberry Maxwell, in Easton, Pennsylvania, being admitted to the bar of Northampton County, Pennsylvania in 1842. He subsequently engaged in business in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in Bottetout, Virginia, being a pioneer in the iron business in Virginia, although he was too early in the field to reap the benefits of his labors in that branch of endeavor. He practiced law a while in Scranton and returned to Belvidere in 1868. In

1873 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and in 1874 was appointed President Judge of the court of Common Pleas of Warren County, in that State, to fill the unexpired term of the Honorable James M. Robeson, who resigned. Judge Sherrerd married May 6, 1847, Frances Maria Hamilton. Their children were Eliza Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Anna Maria Robeson, John Maxwell, Mary Robeson and Morris Robeson.

Morris Robeson Sherrerd is descended, through his mother, from many leading families of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the Robeson, Paul and Rockhill of her mother's line, and Fitz Randolph, Manning, Ross and Hamilton of her father's line.

The Robesons were of the society of Friends or Quakers and were of the wealthiest and most influential of the early settlers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Jonathan Robeson, the founder of the New Jersey branch, was a son of Judge Andrew Robeson, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, who came to America from Scotland, in 1676. The son Jonathan was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, afterward lived in Pennsylvania from whence he moved to Sussex County (now Warren County) New Jersey, in 1741, established the first iron furnace of that section in 1842 and founded the town of Oxford; he was one of the first judges of Sussex County and his son, grandson, and great-grandson each in turn, occupied seats on the judicial bench. Maurice Robeson, son of Jonathan, was associated with his father in the iron industry; he married Anne Rockhill of Pittstown, New Jersey, whose brother, Dr. John Rockhill, married a sister of Maurice. Morris Robeson son of Maurice, married Tacy Paul of Philadelphia, and their daughter, Eliza Robeson married General Samuel Fitz Randolph Hamilton, a prominent lawyer of Trenton, and for many years Quarter-Master General of New Jersey. Gen-

eral Hamilton was a descendant of the noted Massachusetts settler, Edward Fitz-Randolph, who settled in America in 1630, and whose youngest son, Benjamin was the ancestor of General Hamilton. Benjamin settled in Princeton, New Jersey, where he became a prominent citizen. He was a large land owner, the tract where Princeton College is located having belonged to his estate. Part of this land was donated to the College by his son, Nathaniel, and "Old Nassau Hall" was erected thereon. General Hamilton and Eliza Robeson, were the parents of Frances M. Hamilton (Sherrerd).

Morris Robeson Sherrerd, son of Samuel and Frances Maria (Hamilton) Sherrerd, was prepared for college in the Blair Presbyterian Academy of Blairstown, afterward attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Civil Engineer. After a short experience on railroad work, he was for two years connected with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The next two years were spent on municipal work under the Public Improvements Commission of Troy, New York, as Superintendent of Construction of Sewers and Pavements, at the end of which time he left that position to accept that of Assistant City Engineer of Peoria, Illinois, where he remained for the two following years. He declined the position of City Engineer of Peoria to return to Troy, to take up a consulting practice there, having charge of the construction of water works for Mechanicsville, New York, and designing and constructing several other water works and sewer systems in the vicinity of Troy. He was also engaged on surveys for the additional water supply of the city of Troy and in 1893 was appointed City Engineer for Troy under the re-organization of the Public Works Department of that City, by which the powers of the Public Improvements Commission was transferred to the City

Engineer. He was City Engineer of Troy until 1895, when he was appointed to the position of Engineer and Superintendent of the Department of Water of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark, New Jersey, in which responsible capacity he served with noteworthy credit and ability for the following ten years.

At the end of that period of service he was made Chief Engineer of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, of Newark, being the first incumbent to hold that position, which was created in June, 1905, and which he still retains, his services in this connection proving of great public value. As Engineer and Superintendent of the Water Department of Newark, the most important duties performed by Mr. Sherrerd were the supervision of carrying out the contract between the city and the East Jersey Water Company, by which the new water supply for the city of Newark was acquired, the total cost being \$6,000,000. In the settlement of this contract in 1900 the city was successful in establishing its claims not only for the Canistear Reservoir, the possession of which was disputed by the Company, but in gaining several other concessions in connection with said settlement, the most important of which was the transfer of the right to divert the entire flow of the Pequannoek, instead of the same being limited to 50,000,000 gallons per day, as contemplated under the original contract; in all of this Mr. Sherrerd figured as a potential factor. The operation of the entire plant previous to 1900 had been under the control of the East Jersey Water Company and since that date the entire operation has been under the control of the Water Department of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, and consequently under Mr. Sherrerd's supervision.

Next in importance to the settlement of the water contract in this branch of the city government, during Mr. Sherrerd's administration of affairs was the construction, under his supervision, of Cedar Grove Res-

ervoir, tunnel and pipe line, which, with its great connecting mains to the city reservoirs, cost \$1,950,000. The construction of this reservoir completed the water supply plant of the city of Newark, which can now justly claim to possess the best and most complete plant of any city of its size in the country. The auxiliary high pressure fire system was also installed during Mr. Sherrerd's incumbency of the position of Engineer and Superintendent of the Department of Water. This addition to the fire fighting facilities of the city is supplied by gravity with water from the new Cedar Grove Reservoir, giving an adequate fire service pressure on the hydrants. The system, as first installed, included only Broad and Market Streets but it is being gradually extended throughout the central part of the city. Since Mr. Sherrerd has been in charge of all the engineering work of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, this division of the Board's work has been a department by itself and all the engineering work of the Department of Water and of streets and sewer construction has been brought into harmonious relations. During the past two years nearly twice as much paving and sewer work was undertaken as in any similar period of the city's history.

Mr. Sherrerd has been connected with many of the engineering projects in the eastern part of New Jersey since locating in Newark, and, in addition to being consulting engineer for several private companies at different times during recent years, he is consulting engineer to the State Water Supply Commission, recently created by the Legislature, and has charge of the water matters of the entire State of New Jersey. He is also giving a good deal of time to the study of the Passaic River pollution question, is a member of the committee representing the city of Newark in the consideration of the proposed trunk sewer with the city of Paterson, and is one of the consulting engineers for the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners. He has been a special consulting engineer in connection with vari-

ous large projects and undertakings, one of which necessitated a trip to Brazil, South America, as representative for some large financial interests relative to the development of the resources of a portion of that country, making special investigations in regard to water supply and harbor improvements for its larger cities. He has also been called as an expert in most of the water cases which have engrossed the attention of the New Jersey courts during the last few years.

Mr. Sherrerd is a past President of the American Water Works Association, the American Society of Municipal Improvements, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute General Alumni. He is a past Director of the Board of Direction of the

American Society of Civil Engineers and is a member of the New England Water Works Association, the American Society for the Testing of Materials, the New Jersey State Reclamation and Drainage Association, the New Jersey Sanitary Association, The Engineers' Club, and the Theta Delta Chi Club, of New York City, the Essex Club of Newark, and the Union Club of that city. He is a constant student of the problems that confront him in his official work and he has become a recognized authority on all appertaining to water works and allied matters. He has reached an eminence in his chosen profession that stands as evidence of his high ability and his achievements in the past present a record of which he may well feel proud.

PATRICK J. McGUINNESS

ELIZABETH

PATRICK J. McGUINNESS, who has been active and influential in Democratic politics in New Jersey, was born January 1, 1872, in Elizabeth in that State. He is the son of Michael and Winifrid (Murray) McGuinness. His primary education was secured in the schools of the city of Newark and was completed in the University of the city of New York, from which

institution, in the Veterinary Department, he was graduated in 1894. He has been active in city affairs since 1897, when he was elected a School Commissioner, serving in that capacity for two years. He was elected County Collector in 1906, and is a Trustee of the City Home. He is a member of the Joel Parker Association.

JOSEPH B. SANFORD

NEWARK

JOSEPH B. SANFORD, son of Gamaliel Sanford, was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, March 22, 1832. He was the youngest of four sons, Peter, John and Benjamin, and there were also three sisters, Rebecca, Maud and Eliza. Joseph B. Sanford's father, with his two brothers, came to this country from England and lo-

cated in Passaic County, and this settlement started what is now known as Newfoundland, New Jersey.

Joseph B. Sanford received his early education in the Newark public schools and later finished in a private academy of that city. In the early part of 1850, when he was only eighteen years old, he went to



J. B. Sanford

California where he engaged in gold mining for about two years. There he was among the pioneers in hydraulic mining and also took the first steps in employing Chinese labor. Shortly after the gold fever had broken out in California, exciting reports of the fine prospects for mining in Australia reached America, and Mr. Sanford who was ever ready for new fields to explore, and never daunted by danger, left California on a sailing vessel, known as the Sarah Hooper. On arriving at Australia he took an active part in mining interests, and continued his energetic work in that country for fourteen years. During all that time his fertile mind was ever on the alert, finding ways and means to keep ahead of the times, seeing in advance and opening up new regions of country where no human foot had ever trod. Several fortunes were made and lost during this adventurous period, when he not only carried on large mining interests, but also did much contract work for the English government, in the line of highway construction. The first saw mills ever built in the unexplored forests of Australia were the results of Mr. Sanford's planning and execution.

About the year 1868 he returned to America and continued the contracting business for himself, until later he combined his interests with those of his elder brother, Peter Sanford, one of Newark's largest contractors; with him Mr. Sanford continued in the contracting business until his brother's death in 1873. Many harbor improvements and railroad terminals were constructed by the Sanford firm during their term of partnership. In 1873 the firm of Ross and Sanford was formed, and its great success was due in large measure to Mr. Sanford's mechanical genius, and to his splendid capacity for managing the many important details of engineering which are the basis of successful contract work. More terminal construction was done under his direction than by any other firm in the country. The splendid terminals of the West Shore Road bear

ample testimony to his superior ability in this line.

At the time when the famous Egyptian obelisk was shipped to New York, grave fears were entertained lest ways and means could not be found to remove it from the vessel which brought it to America. In this dilemma Mr. Sanford's advice was sought, and he gave the matter his attention, so that he succeeded in unloading the obelisk. Later the firm of Ross and Sanford contracted to deliver it in Central Park, where it was placed on its present pedestal under Mr. Sanford's personal direction. The papers of New York at that time were much interested in this fine feat of engineering and much praise was given for its successful finish. The beautiful park in Washington which arose from what once had been the Potomac Flats is the result of Mr. Sanford's ideas in filling in the swamp lands, thus removing a danger to the public health and comfort. In 1893, after the dissolution of the firm of Ross and Sanford, Mr. Sanford became the senior partner of the firm of Sanford and Brooks, of Baltimore, where he remained until his death on July 4th, 1906.

Of Mr. Sanford's personal character—there is but one word coming alike from rich and poor. He was a man of the noblest rectitude, unselfish and untiring in his work for others, universally beloved by his hosts of friends, and mourned by each and all of them as an irreparable loss to the community of which he was so honored a member. Of splendid physique, his unbroken health kept him in active life up to its honorable close, and his superior ability in his business career made his taking away a serious loss. No better or more fitting close to this obituary of him can be found than in the words of a life long friend of Mr. Sanford:

"Long intercourse with him had taught me to appreciate his lofty and lovable nature, and it was with the utmost pride that I felt that our association had led to mutual respect and affection. Indeed, no one could

have been brought into such close relations with him, without loving him, and he was a man who made the world better for being in it. His life was a lesson of high-minded gentleness and courage, and he died, having fulfilled to the utmost the full measure of its duties."

In Australia, in 1867, Mr. Sanford mar-

ried Margaret Josephine Cummins, of Dublin, Ireland. He had two children, Mary Cecilia and Joseph King, who died in infancy. Mr. Sanford left a widow, Mrs. Margaret J. Sanford, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Cecilia Shanley and a grandson, Joseph Sanford Shanley.

CALEB SHEPPARD TITSWORTH

NEWARK

CALEB SHEPPARD TITSWORTH, a lawyer and jurist of high ability and one of the first members of the Republican party in the State of New Jersey, was born in Metuchen, Middlesex county, New Jersey, September 16, 1826. He died in Newark, May 28, 1886. He was the son of Abraham Dunham Titsworth and Juliet Fitz Randolph, and through both parents was descended from old and notable American ancestry. Receiving an excellent education and endowed with mental gifts of a high order, he took charge of the Shiloh Academy in Cumberland county, New Jersey, when he was only eighteen years of age, in which connection he demonstrated his capacity and proved his intellectual strength. He read law with Judge John T. Nixon, of Bridgeton, and was graduated with high honors from Union College in the class of 1850, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then became a classical teacher in the Brighton, Mississippi, Grammar School, remaining there until 1853, when he decided to return to his native State and complete his law studies, which he did in the office of Joseph Annin in Plainfield, subsequently becoming a student under Chancellor Runyon in Newark.

Judge Titsworth was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1855, and as a counselor in November, 1858. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, where he was speedily recognized as a leader of the

Essex county bar. He secured a large and influential clientele, and in the course of his career was successfully identified with a great deal of important litigation, figuring in many of the more notable cases of his day. He was elected City Counsel of Newark in January, 1866, but resigned that office in March, 1867, to become Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex county, in which capacity he added materially to his reputation and performed the functions of the position with an ability that was exceptional. In 1874 he became President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, serving for a period of five years and gaining distinction as a jurist. He dignified the bench by his presence thereon and his judicial decisions were characterized by learning, impartiality and all those essential qualities most to be desired in a judge of the courts.

A life-long Republican in his political principles, Judge Titsworth was one of those who helped to found the party in his own State and he always gave the organization his best efforts in the campaigns that followed. His opinions carried weight in party councils and he was looked up to as one of the Republican leaders of New Jersey. He was one of the chief organizers and subsequently a director and counsel of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark. Personally, he was respected by all who knew him and he was a repre-



C. V. Fitzwicks



C. D. Dinsworth

sentative citizen of Newark in the fullest sense of the term. Judge Titsworth was married in November, 1858, to Frances Caroline Grant, daughter of Charles Grant, of Newark, by whom he had the following named children: Charles Grant Titsworth, of Newark; Caroline Juliet Titsworth,

Mary Titsworth, now the wife of the Reverend Livingston L. Taylor, residing in Canandaigua, New York; Frances Titsworth, now the wife of James P. Dusenberry, of Newark, and Frederick Sheppard Titsworth, of Denver, Colorado. The first daughter died in infancy.

CHARLES GRANT TITSWORTH

NEWARK

CHARLES GRANT TITSWORTH, son of Caleb Sheppard and Frances Caroline (Grant) Titsworth, was born June 14, 1860. A sketch of his father appears on another page of this book. His mother Frances Caroline Grant was the daughter of Charles Grant, who was one of Newark's sturdy citizens of the early part of the last century, and traced her descent from Robert Treat, the leader of the first settlers of the town in 1666.

Charles Grant Titsworth was educated in the Newark Academy and was graduated from Princeton College in 1881 with honors. Then taking a course in the Law School of Columbia University, he was graduated therefrom in 1884, and in the same year was admitted to practice at the bar of New Jersey, and entered upon his profession as a partner of his father. He became a counsellor in 1887, and then entered into a law partnership with Edward M. Colie. In 1889 for reasons of health he removed to Colorado, and remained a resident of Denver of that State until 1896. During the six and a half years that he spent in Colorado, he practiced law, and was also active in the work of the Central Presbyterian Church and Sunday school in that city. He became interested in the Municipal Reform movement, and running for city supervisor, led his ticket. He was chairman of the Reform Committee during the county campaign which followed, and which was successful in wresting several of

the most important offices from the old parties.

Upon his return to Newark, Mr. Titsworth again became a partner with Edward M. Colie, Francis J. Swayze, who is now on the Supreme Court Bench, being also a member of the firm. In 1899 he entered the service of the Fidelity Trust Company, as title officer, which position he still holds in 1909. He has been interested in and prominently identified with municipal affairs, especially in movements for the betterment of city life. In 1903, he began in the Board of Trade an agitation for the planting and care of shade trees in Newark. This led to the formation of the Newark Shade Tree Commission, a body of three men who have the exclusive control of the trees in the public streets, with power to plant, and to assess property owners for the expense thereof. Mayor Henry M. Doremus appointed him a member of the first commission to attend to this work and he served as secretary for one year in the pioneer work, which followed the organization. In the following four years he was president of the commission, and during the period of his service nearly 11,000 trees were planted in the streets of Newark. The city parks were put in the care of the commission and have been beautified as never before. The work was novel, Newark being the first large city in the country which ever conducted such a plan. Since

then, however, the Shade Tree Commission idea has been adopted by many cities, towns and smaller municipalities throughout the country.

During the panic of 1907, Mr. Titsworth organized a free employment bureau, and was made chairman of the committee of citizens which conducted it. In the short period during which it seemed necessary to conduct this enterprise about 360 men received employment through its efforts. For many years, Mr. Titsworth has been deeply interested in the work of the Bureau of Associated Charities, of which he is a director. He was chairman of the Committee made

up of several Charitable Societies for the distribution of milk to infants of the poor, and has been active in the fight against tuberculosis in Newark and New Jersey. For five years (1902-1907) he was Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and for many years has been a trustee, and of late an elder of that church. He is a trustee of and counsel for Job Haines Home for Aged People.

He married Elizabeth Linen Dawson, daughter of Ichabod W. Dawson, of Newark, June 4, 1901. His children are Charlotte Grant Titsworth and Grant Titsworth.

GEORGE WARD CROSS

NEWARK

GEORGE WARD CROSS, President of Cross & Plum, Inc., real estate operators, was born July 30, 1877, on the Goodwill Plantation, at Acton, in Richland County, South Carolina, owned by his father, Hiram Williamson Davis Cross. His paternal ancestors for several generations were prominent in the business life of Newark. His great-grandfather, George Cross, came from Albany, New York, and was one of the leading citizens of Newark. He was a dry-goods merchant of prominence and conducted a store on Broad street, opposite Trinity Church. He married Ruth Hatch, of Connecticut, in 1835. Their son, George W. Cross, born in Newark, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a successful merchant and real estate investor in Newark. He married Irene Davis, born in Harrison, New Jersey, daughter of the late Mark Davis, one of the early settlers of Harrison, New Jersey, who came from Sussex County. The mother of George W. Cross, Elizabeth Ward Wooley, was born in Newark, a daughter of the late James Wooley, who achieved prominence locally as a manufacturer of hats.

He was a native of Stockport, England, whence he came to Newark, having previously married, in 1850, Jane Ward, daughter of Joseph Ward, of Bredbury, and Stockport, England, founder of the great English hat manufacturing concern bearing his name to-day.

George W. Cross was educated in the public schools of Newark, supplemented by an academic course at Bishop's College, Lenoxville, Province of Quebec, Canada. Having determined to devote his career to law and real estate transactions, he decided to become well grounded in real estate law, and for that purpose entered the New York University Law School, where he took a special course on real property under Frank H. Sommer, during 1899 and 1900, having read law with George M. Titus, of Newark, for some three years previous. He also made an extensive study of leaseholds, taxes, etc., in Europe.

After finishing his studies, he entered the real estate business alone at No. 776 Broad street, Newark, but later removed his offices to Broad and Bank streets, sub-



Handwritten signature

sequently forming a partnership with William T. Harris in association with whom he conducted a profitable and agreeable business. Mr. Harris retired, and shortly thereafter the business was incorporated under the firm name of Cross and Plum. William T. Plum, becoming interested in the business and actively participating in its affairs. Later, enlargements became necessary and Littleton Kirkpatrick, son of the late Honorable Andrew Kirkpatrick and Roger Young, son of the late Henry Young, Prosecutor of Essex County became actively interested in the corporation. The company now established at Broad and Clinton streets has become recognized as one of the representative associations of real estate operators and appraisers in Essex County. Mr. Cross represents the Es-

sex County Park Commission as expert appraiser in purchase and condemnation proceedings.

Politically, Mr. Cross is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican Party and takes a keen interest on and off the stump in all public questions. He has been a member of the Limited Franchise League since its inception and of the Fourth Ward, Vailsburg, Belleville, and Clinton Hill Improvement Associations, Newark Elks No. 21, besides numerous other organizations. He is very sociable and an adept at story telling in Scotch and negro dialect, participating frequently as end man in club minstrels. He is particularly interested in art and in out-door sports and is a member of the Automobile Club and of the Indian League. He is unmarried.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT

EAST ORANGE

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, son of Andrew Heisler and Hannah Ann (Brown) Fort, was born in Pemberton, Burlington County, New Jersey, March 20, 1852. His family was one of the oldest and most distinguished in New Jersey. The Forts are of Welsh origin and the American branch was founded by Roger Fort, who came to this country from Wales as early as 1696, settling in Pemberton, then New Mills. John Fort, the great-grandfather of John Franklin Fort, served in the war of the Revolution as a private in the Burlington County Militia.

John Franklin Fort was educated in Mount Holly Institute and Pemberton Seminary, and subsequently read law with Ewan Merritt, of Mount Holly, Garret S. Cannon, of Bordentown, and Chief Justice Edward N. Paxson, of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1876, having received

the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Albany, (New York) Law School in 1872. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark in 1874, where he has since remained a member of the bar. He was journal clerk of the New Jersey Assembly in 1873-1874 and served as Judge of the First District Court of Newark from 1878 to 1886, being appointed by Governor George B. McClellan and reappointed by Governor George C. Ludlow; but he resigned in the third year of his second term.

Governor Fort has been conspicuous in New Jersey political life since 1872. For three years he was a member and in 1880 the vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee. He was chairman of the State Republican Conventions of 1880 and 1895, and one of the most active leaders in the reform movement which resulted in the election of John W. Griggs as Governor. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Werts for a term of five years as a com-

missioner to confer with other commissioners from all the States in the Union for the purpose of bringing about uniform laws in each State.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1896, and in the latter year had the distinction of placing Garret A. Hobart in nomination for the vice-presidency. He was a member of the State Constitutional Commission of 1894 and on December 1, 1896, was appointed by Governor Griggs as President Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, to succeed the Honorable Andrew Kirkpatrick, who had resigned; in this capacity he served with ability and honor, firmly establishing his reputation as a jurist of learning, dignity and impartiality, who was a credit to the seat he occupied. He was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey on the Republican ticket in 1906 and re-elected in 1908. His administration as chief executive of the State has been able and clean, public affairs being treated in the interests of the people at large and with a view to the best government possible.

He was one of the founders, and since July, 1895, has been president of the East Orange National Bank; was one of the promoters and subsequently counsel of the Security Savings Bank of Newark; was for many years a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark; and also

has served as counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and other important interests. He holds membership in several social and other organizations, including the Sons of the American Revolution. He married, April 20, 1876, Charlotte E. Stainsby, daughter of the Honorable William and Margaret (Ballard) Stainsby, of Newark.

Franklin W. Fort, only son of Governor John Franklin and Charlotte E. (Stainsby) Fort, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, March 30, 1880. He received his education in the Lawrenceville Academy, afterward entering Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1900. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1903 and as a counselor in 1907. He established himself in practice in Newark and was successful from the beginning, having inherited his father's abilities to a marked degree. He is a member of the firm of MacLear & Fort. He makes his home in East Orange and served as Recorder of that town, in which judicial capacity he acquitted himself with the fullest credit. He is a Republican in his political convictions and, like his father, has taken an active part in the work of the party from the very outset of his career. He belongs to several clubs and other social organizations.

FRANK H. SOMMER

NEWARK

FRANK H. SOMMER, was born of German parentage September 3, 1872, in Newark, and is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that term. Before he was six years of age, he attended the old Green Street German and English school, and later entered the Washington Street Public school, from which he was graduated when but twelve years of age. Dur-

ing his school days he found it necessary to contribute to his own support, and sold newspapers in the hours when he was not attending school. After leaving school he became an office boy for a real estate broker, and at once displayed those qualities which have enabled him to advance to the high position which he now occupies. His employer becoming involved in diffi-



Frank A. Sommer

culties, was indicted for perjury and young Sommer became an important witness in the case. Mr. W. B. Guild, the lawyer who examined him, was so impressed with his knowledge and the clearness of his statements, that he at once engaged him for office work, and gave a new direction to his life.

While employed in the office of Mr. Guild, he registered with the Metropolis Law School of New York as a student, and supplemented his daily work by his evening studies in New York City. In 1893 he was graduated from Metropolis Law School as the honor man of his class, and in the same year returned to the school as a lecturer, his subject being "Pleading at the Common Law." In 1895 he was made a professor of the same law school and when it was merged with the law department of the New York Law University, he continued with the University as a lecturer on "Real Property, Mortgages and Suretyship," a relationship which has continued until the present time. He has been honored by the University with the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws and Doctor of Jurisprudence, and upon the death of Austin Abbott he was called to the important position of editor of the "University Law Review."

In 1893, immediately after his graduation, he was admitted to practice in New Jersey, and became a member of the firm of Guild, Lum & Sommer. At the age of twenty-five he was made a counsellor at law and established a reputation in his profession. Ill health compelled him to withdraw from the firm he had entered, and for a time he devoted himself to teaching and lecturing. Regaining his strength, he again entered active practice as a member of the law firm of Sommer & Adams, and has occupied a commanding position at the bar of the state. He has been a member of the State Board of Examiners upon the admission of the attorneys and counsellors, and has been president of the

Lawyers' Club. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, but his election to the office of sheriff of Essex County, in 1905, by a plurality of 16,000, compelled him to resign before he had completed the first year of his term. In 1908 he was appointed by Governor Fort a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The story of what was known as the "Roseville movement" is largely made up of the energy and fighting qualities of Frank H. Sommer. Early in 1903 a catastrophe happened in the Roseville neighborhood. A trolley car filled with High School children was run into by a Lackawanna train at the Clifton Avenue grade crossing and a half score of pupils—most of them young girls—lost their lives. It was the beginning of the great fight in Essex County against many forms of corporate injustice. At a meeting of the Roseville citizens Sommer declared that the people themselves were largely to blame.

"We have been sluggards," he said. "It was our duty to see to it that those in power made the trolley company and the railroad company do away with these dangerous crossings. The coroner's jury and the grand jury will settle the question as to the real blame, but we are all morally responsible. Now don't let us waste time in unfruitful criticism, but let us set to work and see that something is done."

This was a clear call to action and something was done. Sommer was appointed chairman of a committee on resolutions, and the resolutions bristled with an arraignment of existing wrongs and a demand for their correction. They went beyond the immediate cause of disaster, and broached the underlying question of the rights of the people under the franchises which these corporations held. Sommer appeared everywhere, speaking eloquently for the abolition of the death traps known as railroad grade crossings, and an aroused public sentiment brought about in time the desired result. The Roseville movement

grew to a city organization and he became its counsel. At public meetings, at hearings before the Board of Works and the Legislature—everywhere he voiced the demands of the people.

Politically a Republican, he became a powerful advocate of the principles of his party and labored indefatigably to advance the interests of the progressive reforms of that party in the State of New Jersey.

CHARLES H. BIGGS

MILLVILLE

CHARLES H. BIGGS was born in Millville, New Jersey, June 19, 1873. He is the son of Dennis and Sophia (Bennett) Biggs. His father was born in Millville, where he still resides, being engaged as a glass blower with the Whitall-Tatum Company. Mr. Biggs' mother was born in Hamilton, New Jersey. He comes of a vigorous and long-lived family. One of his great grandparents, Samuel Penn, who died at the age of ninety-six years, was a strong and hearty man almost to the time of his death, having been in the habit of walking ten miles each day during the last two years of his life.

The subject of this sketch is a self-made man. He attended the public schools of Millville until he had attained the age of nine years when he gave up school life and entered the glass works of the Whitall-Tatum Company as an apprentice. At the age of sixteen he removed to Newfield, New Jersey, where he became a bottler of mineral water and in connection with this

occupation was ware inspector for the Whitall-Tatum Company, and the Berdine Glass Company of Williamstown, New Jersey. In 1908 he was appointed city marshal of Millville, his appointment being contested by the previous incumbent of the office, but the controversy was decided in favor of Mr. Biggs. Not only is he a Republican, but the men of his family on both the paternal and maternal sides have always belonged to the Republican Party since its organization, and Mr. Biggs has been one of the hard workers for its success at the poles. He fills the office of city marshal with credit to the town and to himself.

He is a member of the organization of Red Men of New Jersey. He married Miss Virginia Hartman, daughter of Charles and Mollie Hartman, formerly of Greensprings, Virginia, but now residents of Newfield, New Jersey. They have one child, a son, Harold C. Biggs.

SAMUEL WHITE BELDON

EAST ORANGE

SAMUEL W. BELDON was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, April 4, 1861. His parents were Joseph Beldon, a native of Woodbury, New Jersey, and Jane A. (Kester) Beldon, who was born in Bordentown. Joseph Beldon was a clergyman of

the Baptist Church and under his direction Samuel W. Beldon, the subject of this biography, received his early education. Entering the New Jersey Collegiate Institute, he prepared himself for teaching school, a vocation which he followed for four years.



James W. Nelson.

Having decided to make the study and practice of law his life work, he began reading law while teaching school, becoming a student in the office of Judge James Buchanan, of Trenton, who afterward represented his district in the United States Congress.

Admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, he began practice in Bordentown. Six months later he entered into partnership with his preceptor, Judge Buchanan, under the firm name of Buchanan & Beldon, an association which was continued for about a year. In January, 1884, Mr. Beldon removed to Camden, where he continued in practice until 1903. During this time he was connected with much important litigation brought before the courts in South Jersey. Possessed of a naturally brilliant mind and endowed by nature with strong personal magnetism, his advancement in his profession was both rapid and strong. He soon earned for himself a high place at the bar of his state, and became recognized as a lawyer of sound judgment and of profound learning. He was frequently called in as counsel by associates in many very important cases. On April 6, 1895, he was appointed by Judge Charles G. Garrison one of two commissioners to investigate the municipal affairs of the county and city of Camden, a duty which was discharged with much credit and satisfaction. In 1903 he associated himself with Hon. E. B. Leaming, (now vice-chancellor), under the firm name of Beldon & Leaming, which association was discontinued by Mr. Beldon

in 1903, to accept his present position as general counsel of the Fidelity Trust Co., of Newark.

Politically, Mr. Beldon has been a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has actively participated in the campaigns of his party. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Republican county committee of Burlington County for a number of years and in 1900 was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia which nominated William McKinley for President and Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President of the United States. Although never desiring political position, he ever took an active part as a patriot for what he believed to be right and best for the people at large. He is a member of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons and a number of social organizations. He is interested in athletics, a lover of outdoor sports, being particularly interested in golf, and is a member of the Forest Hill Golf and the Baltustrol Golf Club. He is a member of the First Baptist Church in East Orange, a member of the official board and also of the board of managers of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Baptist Home for the Aged in Newark, and president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges.

He married June 29, 1893, at Bordentown, New Jersey, Sarah Shreve, daughter of the late Mahlon F. Shreve of Bordentown. They are the parents of one child, Joseph Willard Beldon.

GEORGE L. WARREN, M. D.

NEWARK

GEOURGE L. WARREN, M. D., who has acquired distinction as one of the rising young physicians of Newark, was born in that city, December 16, 1874. His paternal grandfather resided at

Warwick, New York, and was of English descent, while his grandmother came of old Dutch-Holland stock. Through his maternal grandparents, he traces his lineage to an old and respected German an-

cestry. Dr. Warren received his rudimentary education in the Newark public schools. Having decided upon medicine as the profession best adapted to his taste, he entered the Medical Department of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1899. He immediately established himself in practice in his native city and speedily attained repute as a skillful practitioner. Thoroughly versed in the science to which he devotes himself, and endowed with a natural ability of a high order, he has gained a creditable place for himself among the leading physicians of his section.

Dr. Warren served as a member of the Newark School Board from 1902 to 1907, and the subject of education being

one that appealed to him most earnestly, he proved himself one of the most valuable members of the body in question. In 1908 he was appointed to a place in the Newark Board of Health, in which capacity he has rendered useful service to the community at large by intelligent efforts in its behalf. Dr. Warren holds membership in Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark. He is also a member of Alamo Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Newark Lodge No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is popular in all these organizations. Dr. Warren was married in 1906 and has one son, born August 27, 1907.

JOHN REYNOLDS PATERSON

JOHN REYNOLDS, who for thirty years was prominent in financial affairs in Paterson, was a native of Ireland, born in Portadown, County Armagh, March 11, 1826, and died in Paterson, New Jersey, January 6, 1909. He was the son of Thomas and Agnes (McCulloch) Reynolds, who came to America in 1827, bringing with them their infant son. The parents settled first in Rockland County, New York, and shortly afterward removed to Bergen County, New Jersey; in 1833 they removed to Paterson.

John Reynolds was educated in the country schools, receiving a good common school education, which, however, ended at the time that he was ten years of age. Then he was apprenticed to a tailor, but not becoming interested in that employment he learned the trade of tobacco, snuff and cigar manufacturing, under the late Stephen Allen. In 1852 he entered into partnership with Stephen and John Allen, under the firm name of Allen, Reynolds & Co., and for twenty years was associated with these

men, and with Alpheus Allen. In 1872 the business was sold and Mr. Reynolds retired. Previous to that time he had become interested in financial and banking affairs in Paterson, and in 1864 was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Paterson, being a member of the first board of directors of that institution. At the time of his death he was vice-president of that bank, which position he had held since January, 1884. He was one of the incorporators of the Paterson Savings Institution, of which institution he was elected vice-president January 14, 1873, and president January 11, 1876, holding the latter position at the time of his death. In 1872 he was elected president of the Paterson Gas Light Company, and remained at the head of that concern for a long term of years; and up to 1889, he was for many years the president of the Acquackanonk Water Company. It was largely through his labors and through his able financial direction that the Paterson Savings Institution attained the high rank which it holds among the



John Reynolds

banking institutions of the state. His success as a financier and the public confidence reposed in him was shown by his frequent selection to manage large estates and trust funds.

A Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Reynolds was deeply interested in public affairs, but was not inclined to public office. Nevertheless, he was a member of the Board of Education of Paterson in 1859 and 1860, where his services were of a valuable character. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fourth Ward of Paterson. While serving in that body he and the late Halmagh Van Winkle were a committee for the purchase of the present Poor House Farm of the city. For many years Mr. Reynolds was a member of the City Blues Artillery Company of Paterson, a company which went to the Civil War, and was never re-organized after the termination of that conflict. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, and of the North Jersey Country Club, but he devoted most of his time and energy not to social affairs, but to the various business interests in which he was engaged. He has travelled extensively throughout the United States, also in Mexico, Cuba and Europe. He was a member

of the Methodist Church in his early life, but later attended the Second Presbyterian Church. Interested in benevolent and philanthropic activities, he was a liberal contributor to various charities.

In 1848, Mr. Reynolds married in Paterson, Elizabeth Kempley. The children of this union were Wallace Reynolds, who died in 1862; Alfred C. Reynolds, who is unmarried; Edwin L. Reynolds, who married in 1881 Margaret T. Hewson, his children being Edwin Ten Eyck Reynolds, who died in 1905, Wallace Reynolds, and Elizabeth Kempley Reynolds; John H. Reynolds, who married in 1881 Cora C. Stevens of Buffalo, and is a member of the Board of Managers and the Finance Committee, and is Counsel for the Paterson Savings Institution, his children being Kate Bergin, wife of Dr. Joseph V. Bergin, Beatrix Reynolds, John S. Reynolds and Doris Reynolds; Lizzie Reynolds Atterbury, wife of George S. Atterbury, her children being Kirby Atterbury, Elizabeth Kempley Atterbury, John Reynolds Atterbury, and Christina M. Atterbury; and Mary R. Edwards, wife of Charles Edwards, who has one son Charles Edwards, Jr.

ANTHONY G. KROEHL, JR.

NEWARK

ANTHONY G. KROEHL, JR., of Newark, New Jersey, is the son of Anthony G. Kroehl, Sr., and Margaret Koch. His father was born in Newark and his mother is a native of Germany. Mr. Kroehl was born in Newark, November 5, 1875. He was educated in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Parochial School, the Morton Street Public School, and the Newark Public High School, being graduated from the last mentioned institution in June, 1892. Having completed his education, he entered the em-

ploy of the Newark Hat Case Company as an office boy. Two years later he took a similar position with Christian Feigenspan, a corporation engaged in the brewing business in Newark. Since that time he has remained steadily in the service of that corporation, having gradually risen in position until, at the present time in 1909, he is cashier of the corporation.

Mr. Kroehl is a member of the Board of Directors and recording secretary of the Gottfried Krueger Association, financial

secretary of the Newark Yungler Maenner, K. U. V., and a member of the Board of Directors of the Chapel Building and Loan Association of St. Peter's Young Men's Orphan Aid Society, West End Democratic Club and several other social organizations. He has been actively interested in politics for many years and in 1907 was elected a

member of the Board of Aldermen of Newark from the Fourteenth Ward, defeating his opponent by a vote of almost two to one. In the Aldermanic Board, he was a member of several important committees, and was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Newark City Home.

MYRON CHANDLER ERNST

JERSEY CITY

MYRON CHANDLER ERNST, one of the younger generation of lawyers of the State of New Jersey was born in New York City, June 3, 1879. He is the son of Mark and Lena Ernst, both his father and mother having been residents of Jersey City for over forty years. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Jersey City, and then studied law in the New York Law School. Subsequently, he studied law in the office of Randolph, Condict & Black.

A Democrat politically, he was a member of the Legislature in 1904 and 1905, and a reading clerk of the New Jersey Legislature in 1907. While he was a member of the Legislature he contended earnestly for equal taxation and other bills in the interest of the general public. Although particularly active in pressing the famous anti-pigeon shooting bill, which was introduced by him, as he was a Dem-

ocrat, the Republican house refused to pass the bill. After the adjournment of the Legislature, public opinion was so strong in condemning the defeat of the bill, and demanding its passage, that Governor Murphy called an extra session at which the bill was passed, and is now a law.

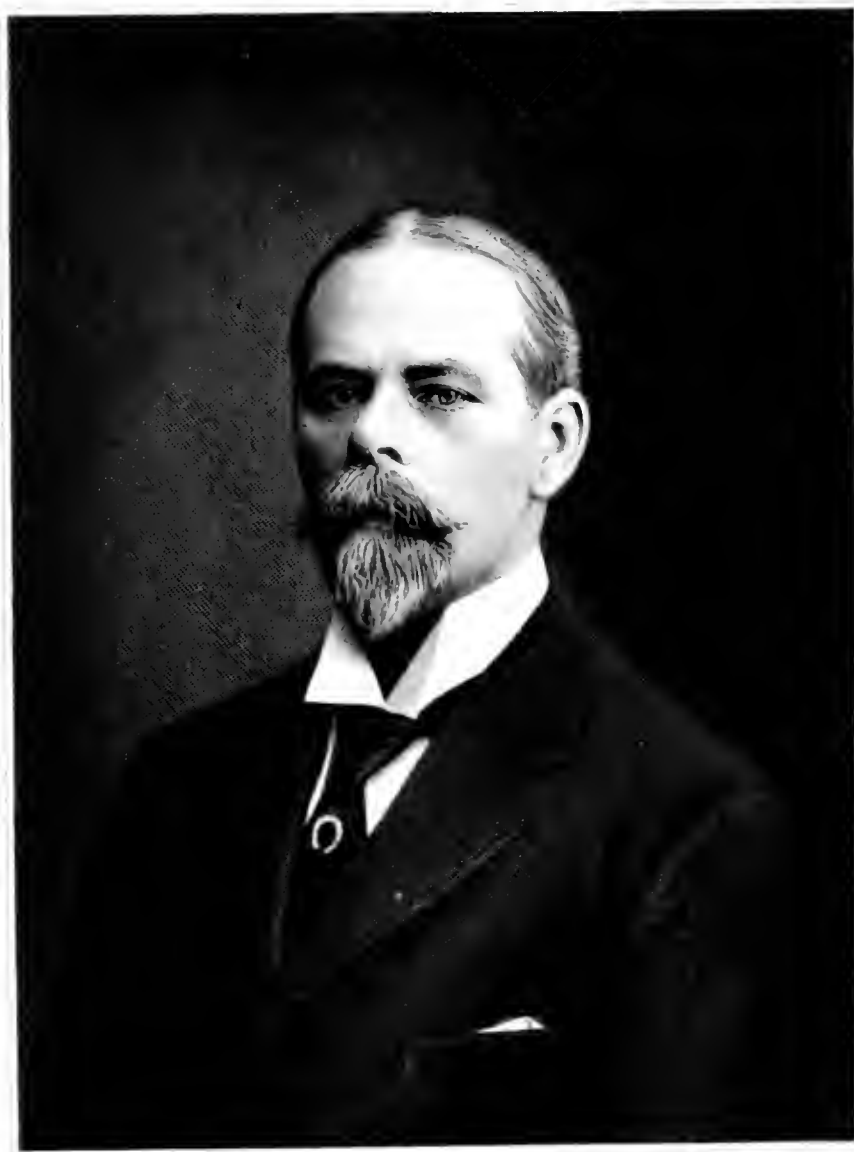
Mr. Ernst is actively interested in the various charities of Jersey City, and is a member of various fraternal and benefit organizations, being a Mystic Shriner, a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Lodge No. 211, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Royal Arcanum. He belongs to the Progress Club, and the Robert Davis Association. He has devoted some of his time to literary pursuits and is the author of a "History of the Jews of New Jersey."

THEODORE MANDEVILLE WOODLAND

NEWARK AND WEST ORANGE

THEODORE MANDEVILLE WOODLAND, one of the leading jewelry manufacturers of the United States was born in Newark, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools and

in St. Paul's Preparatory School, and after leaving school entered the employ of H. Elcox & Co., of Newark. In 1890 he became a junior member of the firm of Larter, Elcox & Co., with which concern he re-



Geo M Goodland



mained five years, when in 1895 he withdrew to become the junior member of the firm of Jones & Woodland, which in 1905 was incorporated under the name of Jones & Woodland Company, of which Mr. Woodland is Vice-President and Treasurer. This company makes a specialty of manufacturing high grade rings.

Mr. Woodland is also Treasurer of the Brasler Company, which manufactures the highest grade of jewelry and is also active in other business lines, being a director of

the Union National Bank, the Essex County Trust Co., of East Orange, and the first National Bank of West Orange, being one of the organizers of the last named institution.

Socially, Mr. Woodland is a member of the Essex Club, the Union Club and the Garfield Club of Newark, the Essex County Country Club of West Orange, and the Jewelers' Club of Philadelphia. He has always been a Republican, and has taken an active part in public affairs.

JOHN EDWARD HELM

NEWARK

JOHN EDWARD HELM, one of the most successful and best known lawyers of the younger generation in Eastern New Jersey, was born in Newark, August 20, 1878. His father was George W. Helm and his mother Bertha (Nittinger) Helm. Both his parents were natives of Newark.

Mr. Helm's elementary education was secured in the Newark public schools, in private German and English schools, and in the New York preparatory schools. He also had the advantage of private instruction in foreign languages. His collegiate education was secured in the New York University where he was a member of the class of 1899. After completing his education he studied law with the late Howard W. Hayes, George S. Duryee, Edward H. Duryee and George H. Lambert. Completing his legal studies he was admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar in February, 1900, and in the following year he became associated in partnership with Howard W. Hayes, which partnership continued for two years, until the death of Mr. Hayes. Then he entered into partnership with Edward H. Duryee under the firm name of Duryee & Helm, and continued this association until the death of Mr. Duryee in 1906, when he associated himself with Her-

bert W. Knight, founding the law firm of Helm & Knight.

Early in his legal career, he took up as a specialty the profession of Trust Estate Law, Corporation and Patent practice. In this specialty he has achieved great success, and made himself one of the recognized authorities. He has been the representative, since 1902, of Thomas A. Edison and of the interests of that great inventor as counsel in his commercial and corporation matters in every state in the Union and in Europe. Of this work he has taken personal charge and in its prosecution has traveled to all parts of the United States. During the last ten years, the magnitude of his operations and the high standing in which he is held by his clients is shown by the fact that he represents many other corporations and numerous estates. In all of the many affairs that have been entrusted to him, he has been uniformly successful, and his work has been fully satisfactory to his clients.

Mr. Helm has many other interests besides his legal profession. He is Vice-President of the Essex Press Inc. Printers of Newark, and also Vice-President of the Chronicle Publishing Company, of Orange, New Jersey, which publishes the only daily

newspaper in the Oranges. He is also Secretary and Treasurer of several other corporations. He is a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, Newark; Union Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Kane Council No. 2 R. & S. M.; Daniascus Commandery No. 5 of Knights Templars and is also a Thirty-second De-

gree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He is a charter member of Salaam Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Union Club, the Automobile Club of New Jersey, the Friars Club of New York, the Press Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Newark Board of Trade; and the Indian League.

RICHARD F. MATTIA

NEWARK

RICHARD F. MATTIA was born in Calabritto, Province of Avellino, Italy, in 1872. At the age of three, with his elder brother, Petrino B., he was brought to this country by his mother, going directly to Newark, where their father had resided for nearly two years previous. Both boys were immediately sent to the public schools where Richard remained until the age of eight. Then he engaged in work, preferring that to school, but at night attended the evening public school. Later he studied and practiced photography in the establishment of his brother Petrino and by the time he was fifteen years of age became recognized as an artist of talent. In 1887 he and his brother established the firm of the Mattia Brothers in Newark. One year later the two brothers became prominent when they won the highest award at the New Jersey Waverly Fair for the best display of photographs and drawings. The firm was continued for several years until the elder brother went on the stage as an actor and then became a scenic painter being later employed as stage manager and scenic artist in Miner's Empire Theatre, Newark.

Richard F. Mattia then started out for himself, and for many years continued to devote his attention to the study of art, winning twenty-two awards for the best portrait drawings. His evening hours were spent in the Newark Business College, where he took a business course. After-

wards he was employed with the Newark Advertiser as a photographer and reporter, resigning that position after several years, to accept a position as a photographer for the New Jersey Tenement House Commission. He also gave two years to the study of law in the law offices of Hahn and Hahn, and after the law was passed to have civics taught in the evening schools to the foreign classes, he was one of the first teachers appointed, being assigned to the Franklin and Seventh Avenue Schools. That position he held until he became a candidate for office when, through pressure of time, he was compelled to refuse a re-appointment. Mr. Mattia now conducts a newspaper which he established in 1904. It is the only weekly in Newark that is published in both Italian and English, and is published under the name of *La Rivista* (The Review). It is published in the interests of the young Italians and has a large circulation.

In politics Mr. Mattia is a Republican and has been so since the first day he took part in a presidential campaign, that of Garfield and Arthur, although then he was merely a boy. He was of great assistance as an interpreter for the few Italian voters of the time. For nearly fifteen years, he was a member of the Naturalization and Speakers' Committee of the Essex County Republican Committee. In 1906 he became a candidate for freeholder of the Fifteenth



[Handwritten signature]

Ward, but was defeated by seventy-seven votes, although running far ahead of his ticket. Again in 1908 in a four corner primary fight he won, and carried the election by 487 votes over his opponent. Although a new member of the board he secured appointments on several important committees, among which are: Bridge, Jail Discharge, Publication, and several minor committees. He has done good work both on committees, and in the board, is an active worker for competitive bidding, and is always found on the side of the workingmen. He is a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks, No. 21; Court Cavour, No. 133, Foresters of America; Uhasa Council No. 2, Prince of the Caliphs; the Guards of Columbus, Newark Camp

No. 1, the Serenade Pleasure Circle, the Millbrook Italian Republican Club, the Lincoln Republican Club, the Guards of Columbus Realty Company, the Italian Republican Club of Essex, the Italian Benevolent and Protective Institute, the Belleville Improvement Association, the Eighth Ward Improvement Association, St. Lucy's Young Mens Catholic Association, Calabrittano's Mutual Benefit Society, the Northwestern Building and Loan Association, the Century Building and Loan Association, the Newark Street Sweeper's Protective Association, the Newark City Laborer's Employers Association, the Diamond Athletic Club, the Savoy Athletic Club, the Holy Name Society, and the Mattia-Curran Association.

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY

NEWARK

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY (baptized William Augustus Burnet Kinney), second child of Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney, was born in Speedwell, Morris county, New Jersey, September 4, 1799. His early education was received under the instruction of his father, a man of culture, who made him his constant companion, and with whom, as a young lad, he served for some time in the war of 1812. It was the father's intention to educate him for the army, and he was accordingly sent to the Military Academy at West Point. But after his father's death he resigned from that institution according to the wishes of his mother, who felt that his talents better qualified him for success in one of the learned professions or in literary pursuits. He completed his studies under classical and mathematical instructors of high repute. He then entered upon the study of the law, first in the office of his brother, Thomas Talmadge Kinney, and afterward with his cousin, Joseph C.

Hornblower (who later became Chief-Justice of the state of New Jersey).

Mr. Kinney displayed at an early age great abilities as a public speaker, with every promise of a distinguished career at the bar, but his tastes proved to be in the direction of general literature and scholarship. From 1820 to 1825 he was editor of the *New Jersey Eagle*, a weekly newspaper in Newark. Removing to New York, he took an active part in the organization of the Mercantile Library of that city, serving as its librarian, and during this period he was also associated in a critical capacity (passing upon books and manuscripts for publication) with the house of Harper Brothers.

After a number of years in New York Mr. Kinney returned to Newark, assuming the management of the *Daily Advertiser*, then the only daily newspaper in New Jersey, with which he united, as its weekly issue, the *Sentinel of Freedom*. To this journal he gave a high literary standard.

In 1840 he was elected one of the trustees of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, which had previously conferred scholastic honors upon him. He was chosen a delegate-at-large in the same year to the Whig National Convention that nominated General Harrison for the presidency, but declined the honor. In 1844 he represented his state as delegate-at-large at the Whig convention at Baltimore. In 1843 he was a candidate for Congress in the fifth district of New Jersey, but owing to a coalition of the opposing forces was defeated.

In 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore Minister to the Court of Sardinia at Turin, and in this important diplomatic office he served with distinguished ability and usefulness. Enjoying an eminent reputation for literary and scholarly culture, and possessing a personality both engaging and forcible, he sustained intimate relations with the leading men of the times who were engaged in the reconstruction of the Sardinian government upon constitutional lines. Count Cavour and other master minds of that kingdom were in constant consultation with him in reference to the practical working of our republican system, and his influence was strongly apparent in the establishment of the liberal institutions of Italy. He also rendered signal service to the government of Great Britain in consultation with its ambassador, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and for some important diplomatic business intrusted to him received handsome official acknowledgment in a special dispatch from Lord Palmerton.

At the time of the Kossuth excitement it was largely owing to Mr. Kinney's secret dispatches to Mr. Webster, our Secretary of State, that the United States government was forewarned of the perils of an official identification with the political controversies involved, and thus preserved from a grave foreign complication. While at the court of Turin his sympathies and influence were especially exercised in behalf of all liberal and progressive causes.

A noteworthy instance of his activities in this direction was his procurement from King Victor Emmanuel of the right of religious toleration for the persecuted Waldensians, leading to the erection of the first church edifice they had ever been permitted to have in the city of Turin. Upon the occasion of the dedication of that structure he was selected to lay the cornerstone.

After the expiration of his term of office he resided for a number of years in Florence, where he was a member of the select circle of literary characters and artists (including among others the Brownings and Hiram Powers) who made that capital their abode. Having for many years been greatly attracted by the romantic history of the Medici Family, he devoted himself to the accumulation of materials for an exhaustive historical work on this subject, which, however, was left uncompleted at his death. Throughout his residence abroad he kept a diary, in which were registered the more noteworthy incidents of his official transactions and private intercourse, forming a valuable contribution to the history of Italy during that most interesting and momentous period. The manuscript is still preserved by his family.

Toward the close of the American Civil War Mr. Kinney, with his family returned to his home in New Jersey, where until his death he led a retired life, his time being chiefly occupied with literary work. At the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, in May, 1866, he delivered the oration in the First Presbyterian Church. This was not only a historical review, but an eulogium upon the virtues of the Puritans, who were the early settlers of the city. It is preserved in the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society." The closing period of his life was one of much suffering, preventing him from the fulfillment of cherished literary projects. He died in New York, October 21, 1880, and was bur-

ied in the First Presbyterian Churchyard, Newark, New Jersey.

He married, first, September 16, 1820, Mary Chandler, daughter of Finley and Fenima (Winans) Chandler; she died January 28, 1841, aged thirty-eight; the children of this union were, Thomas Talmadge and William Burnet, Jr., the latter born September 10, 1824, and died February,

1825. He married, second, November 16, 1841, Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine (Dodge) Stedman, daughter of David L. Dodge and widow of Edmund Burke Stedman; the children of this marriage were Elizabeth Clementine Kinney who married, William Ingraham Kip, son of Bishop William Ingraham Kip, and Mary Burnet Kinney, who married Nelson Starin Easton.

THOMAS TALMADGE KINNEY

NEWARK

THOMAS TALMADGE KINNEY, eldest child of the Honorable William Burnet and Mary (Chandler) Kinney, was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 13, 1821. His early studies were pursued in the Newark Academy, and his preparation for a collegiate course was made in the classical school of the Reverend William R. Weeks, D. D. At an early age he entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and was graduated from that institution in 1841, among his classmates being the late Francis P. Blair, ex-Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd, Judge John T. Nixon of the United States district court, Theodore L. Cuyler, and others who subsequently became distinguished. During his college course Mr. Kinney manifested so much inclination for the natural sciences that the attention of Dr. Joseph Henry, the professor of those sciences, was attracted toward him. While in his senior year he was chosen by Professor Henry for an assistant, and the intimacy thus formed ripened into a lifelong personal friendship. The degree of Master of Arts was in due course conferred upon him. In the meantime, he had entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Joseph P. Bradley, subsequently one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, but he never availed himself of his privileges as an attorney.

When William B. Kinney retired from the editorial chair of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* in June, 1851, his son, Thomas T. Kinney, though still a young man, assumed the editorship and management of that journal. To this work he devoted himself with energy and zeal, maintaining in all respects the high character of the paper. He especially applied himself to the development of the newsgathering facilities, and was one of the factors in originating the system which culminated in that comprehensive organization known as the Associated Press. In 1860 he purchased the property on the southeast corner of Broad and Market streets, then and still the center of the business community of Newark.

He was one of the projectors of the Newark Board of Trade, and by that institution was sent as a delegate to the convention that organized the National Board of Trade in Philadelphia; of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was a founder and for many years president, and of the Asylum for Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children of the state, of which he was for a long time a trustee and active manager. He was a member of the state board of geology as well as of the state board of agriculture, and of the latter body was presiding officer from 1878 to 1882. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and labored earnestly for the

nomination of Abraham Lincoln. No less active and prominent was he among the business institutions of Newark. The National State Bank of Newark, the Newark City Ice Company, and the Stephens and Condit Transportation Company numbered him among their directors, and he was associated with other public and corporate interests, being one of the founders of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company and of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of which he was president from its organization. He was also a member of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors and a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the state of New Jersey.

Mr. Kinney conducted the *Daily Advertiser* until about 1895, when he retired. He was always a staunch republican, and when James G. Blaine was secretary of state the post of minister to Italy was offered to him but was declined. Throughout his life, in-

deed, he had a decided preference for the quiet and unpretending pursuits of a private citizen, never being a candidate for public office or even accepting appointive position of a political nature. In his personal character he was a man of active and earnest devotion to the duties which fell to his lot, of strong domestic affections and warm friendly attachments, and of wholesome and stimulating influence. He died in Newark, December 2, 1900. He married, October 1, 1863, Estelle Condit, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit; the children of this union were: Mary Clementine Kinney, who married William Campbell Clark of Newark; Margaret Condit Kinney, who married Carroll Phillips Bassett; Estelle Burnet Kinney, who married Frederick Frelinghuysen of Newark; William Burnet Kinney and Thomas Talmadge Kinney, born October 24, 1872, died February 14, 1885.

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY

NEWARK

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY, son of Thomas Talmadge and Estelle (Condit) Kinney, was born in Newark, April 30, 1871. Educated in Princeton University, in the class of 1895, he afterward studied law in the office of McCarter, Williamson and McCarter, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1896, and has since been practicing his profession in Newark, where he resides. He is a direc-

tor of the National State Bank, the Firemen's Insurance Company, and the Newark District Telegraph Company, and a manager of the Howard Savings Institution, all of Newark. He married, June 8, 1901, Helen M. Murphy, daughter of the Honorable Franklin Murphy, later governor of the state of New Jersey. The children of this marriage are: Janet Kinney, Mai Kinney and Constance Kinney.

HENRY MERZ

NEWARK

HENRY MERZ, who was long a prominent and influential citizen of Newark, and one of the foremost business men of that city, was of German origin. His

family was long and creditably identified with the dukedom of Hesse, where its members for many generations have been conspicuous in professional and business pur-



Henry May

suits. No representatives of the family came to America, until the generation to which Henry Merz belonged, several of his brothers and sisters having found homes in their country.

The father of this family, Johannes Merz, was a native of Hesse, born near the city of Darmstadt. He was a man of advanced education and high culture, and for over half a century was schoolmaster in the town of Bensheim, where he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. Upon the fiftieth anniversary of his schoolmastership, the government conferred upon him a medal, in recognition of his faithful services. A resident of Bensheim, during the greater part of his life, he there married Katherine Werle, and had nine children, as follows: 1. August, died in infancy; 2. Henry, the subject of this sketch; 3. Karl, who came to America and became prominent as a musical composer, being successively professor of music in Oxford University and in Wooster University, Ohio; 4. Emile, who came to America and died at San Francisco; 5. Katherine, who volunteered in the capacity of nurse in a military hospital during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870, being awarded two medals of honor, one by Emperor William I, and the second by the Grand Duke Ludwig III, in recognition of her faithfulness and fidelity to duty and who came to America and now (1909) resides with her sister-in-law on Littleton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey; 6. Louis, who came to America, but returned to the Fatherland; 7. Marie, who became a Sister of Mercy in the historic city of Manheim, Germany and died in 1870; 8. Hans, who at present resides in the City of Berlin; 9. George, who died in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Merz were consistent Christians, and members of the Roman Catholic Church, of which Mr. Merz was for many years the official organist.

Henry Merz, son of Johannes and Katherine (Werle) Merz, was born in the town of Bensheim, May 29, 1833 and died in

Newark, New Jersey, May 13, 1905. His early mental training was under the tuition of his father; later he entered the Gymnasium, a classical school, and pursued his studies with a view of entering the ministry. This aim was abandoned, however, and he decided to emigrate to the new world, and accordingly set sail in 1853, landing at New York City. Shortly afterward he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there secured a position in a music store, being well qualified for the work by his natural talent as well as by the musical education that had been part of his early training. After a few years, becoming desirous of improving his condition and circumstances, he took up his residence in New York City and engaged in business on his own account, opening and conducting a photographic studio.

He continued this enterprise until about 1860, when he became interested with his brother-in-law, Frederick Heller, in the manufacture of ultramarine blue, an article which was then for the first time successfully manufactured in the United States by the firm of Heller & Merz. In addition to this article they manufactured a large variety of aniline dye stuffs, and the plant in Newark is the largest of its kind in this country, furnishing employment to many skilled operatives and laborers. As both members of the firm were thorough business men, straightforward in all their transactions, the enterprise proved a complete success and was highly remunerative.

Although of a quiet and reserved disposition, Mr. Merz took an active interest in the affairs of the community where he resided, and while a resident of New York City served as a member of the board of education and also as one of its trustees, and was connected in an official capacity with the German Hospital of New York City. In 1880 he removed to his residence on Littleton Avenue, Newark, where his death occurred. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and an active member of the Turn Verein, the Leiden-

kranz and other social German organizations of New York City and Newark. He inherited to a remarkable degree the characteristics of his father. He loved music and books, and was thoroughly conversant with his favorite authors along both lines. He enjoyed the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends, both in New York and Newark, who esteemed and appreciated him for his many excellent traits of character, and in his home life he also displayed the qualities which endear, proving always a faithful, loving husband and indulgent father.

Henry Merz was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1856, to Augusta Heller, born in Bensheim, in the dukedom of Hesse, May 18, 1837, daughter of Christian George and Elizabeth (Boll) Heller. The children of this union were: 1. Carl, born September 20, 1857, married Marie Roth, no children; 2. Frida,

born January 28, 1859, married Dr. Henry Kröppfeiffer, children; i. Frida, born May 21, 1883; ii. Harry, born November 5, 1884; iii. Elsie, born February 16, 1889, and iv. Carl, born April 25, 1894; 3. Emilie, born April 8, 1861, married George Prochazka, children, i. Ottilie, born October 11, 1887, ii. George, born December 14, 1889, iii. Albert, born December 16, 1896; 4. Harry, born December 27, 1863, married Elizabeth Bernhardt, one child, Elsie, born December 8, 1892; 5. Johanna, born February 19, 1865, died August 22, 1866; 6. Ottilie, born December 14, 1867; 7. Eugene, born April 11, 1869; 8. August, born November 7, 1873, married, April 26, 1899, Florence Victoria Doyle, children, i. and ii., Viola and Ottilie (twins), born June 13, 1900, iii. Henry, born August 22, 1906, died March 19, 1909; 9. Elsie, born July 23, 1883.

JAMES OWEN

MONTCLAIR

JAMES OWEN, County Engineer of Essex County, New Jersey, was born in London, England, September 23, 1845, a son of James and Sarah (Pearson) Owen. His father was a sea-faring man from boyhood. Both parents died while the younger James was a lad, and he was thereafter brought up by an aunt. He was educated in private schools and at King's College, London, and, after completing his course at the latter institution, he was articled to Mr. G. K. Radford, a civil engineer of local distinction. In 1864, Mr. Radford removed to the United States and became chief engineer of the construction of a railroad in Indiana, which was subsequently taken over by an English syndicate, and in 1865, Mr. Owen came over to assist his principal in this work. Two years later Mr. Owen was appointed assistant engineer to the Brook-

lyn, New York, Park Board, then engaged in the laying out of the Prospect and Washington Parks, under the direction of the famous landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux.

In 1868 on the creation of the Essex County Public Roads Board, Mr. Llewellyn Haskell, its president, asked Mr. Olmsted to recommend a capable engineer to take charge of the work, and Mr. Olmsted selected Mr. Owen, who was appointed to the position and still (1909) retains it. During his occupancy of this office Mr. Owen was one of the most persistent and most thorough promoters of the "good roads" movement in the United States, and no higher praise can be given to his remarkable accomplishments than the report of a national commission crediting New Jersey with the first rank among all the States (Massachu-



Geo. Orin

setts second) in the excellence of its public roads, and Essex County with leading all the counties of the State.

Besides his work on the lines of public road construction and betterment, Mr. Owen prepared a set of plans for the purification of the Passaic River, and with suggestions, reports, and plans practically initiated the great work of reclaiming the extensive tract of salt meadow in the lower part of the city of Newark and of constructing a ship canal through it which will ultimately make the city a seaport, with a great extent of wharfage, modern docks, and other commercial accessories, the whole estimated to cost at least \$15,000,000.

Mr. Owen is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and the Newark Board of Trade; president of the Municipal Improvement Association, a National organization; fellow of the Geographical Society of New York; and a member of the Engineer's Club, the Montclair Golf Club, the Union Club of Newark, and

the Newark Automobile Club. In political preferment he is a Republican; in religious associations he is a former vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church and at present senior warden of St. John's Church at Montclair, where he resides. In addition to his manifold and engrossing official duties, Mr. Owen has found time to serve the town of Montclair as a member of its Board of Education and as town engineer for a period of seventeen years each, and he has also served as a member of the State Board of Education for nine years.

In 1869 Mr. Owen was married to Mary Caroline Dunham, daughter of Jesse Dunham, of Newport, and of this union the following children were born: Alice M., wife of Henry C. Eames; Jessie C.; James (deceased); Arthur E., principal assistant engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Edith A., wife of Walter Bruyere, son of Dr. Bruyere, formerly of Newark; Charles and Mildred (deceased); Kenneth D., an engineer associated with his father; Majorie (deceased); Dorothy; and Hildegard and Gwynneth (deceased). Mrs. Owen died in 1908.

JAMES HENRY CLARK

NEWARK AND MONTCLAIR

THE CLARK FAMILY of New Jersey, of which Dr. James Henry Clark of Newark, is one of the leading representatives of this generation, has been identified with the history of New Jersey in both its male and female branches for many generations. Richard Clark, the American founder of the family, was one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact. The family was prominent in the colonial history of the country, one of them being Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and in the direct male line was descended David Clark of Rahway, New Jersey, who was a member of Captain

Lang's Company of the New Jersey Militia in the War of the Revolution. David Clark married Elizabeth Moore. A son of David and Elizabeth (Moore) Clark, was the Reverend Daniel Abraham Clark, who graduated from Princeton College in 1808, and became a preacher of prominence. He married Eliza Barker, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Barker of Gorham, Maine. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Colonel David and Abigail (Sturgis) Gorham, of Barnstable, Maine.

The Barker family of England was of Kent, Middlesex and Surrey. It was armor bearing, its arms being barry of ten or and

sable, over all a bend gules: crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and legged gules. William Barker, the immediate English ancestor of the American family, was in England in 1300. The founder of the family in America from whom Jeremiah Barker was descended was John Barker, who was in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1638, and who married in 1632 Ann, daughter of John and Ann Williams of Scituate.

Colonel David Gorham, the father of Abigail (Gorham) Barker, and the grandfather of Eliza Barker, was a lineal descendant of Colonel Shubael Gorham, 1686-1746, Colonel John Gorham, who was born in 1652 and married Mary Otis, and John Gorham, who was born in 1620 and died in 1676. This John Gorham married in 1643 Desire Howland of Plymouth, Massachusetts, daughter of Captain John Howland, and granddaughter of John Lilley, both her father and grandfather being Pilgrims—signers of the Mayflower Compact. The Gorham family traces its ancestry back in direct line to De Gorram of La Sauniere, near Gorham on the border of Brittany, where the head of the family built a castle in 1128. The arms of this family are gules, three macklebolts conjoined in the fesse point or; crest, a sword in pale supporting on the point a garland of laurel proper. Abigail Sturgis, the wife of Colonel David Gorham, and the maternal grandmother of Eliza Barker, was a lineal descendant from Edward Sturgis, who was a son of Philip Sturgis, of Harrington, Northamptonshire, England, in 1758. The Sturgis family was armor bearing, its arms being azure, a chevron between three crosses crosslet, fitchee or, a border engrailed of the last; crest, a talbot, head or, eared sable. Motto: *Esse quam videri*.

James Henry Clark, son of the Reverend Daniel Abraham and Eliza (Barker) Clark, father of James Henry Clark, the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey, June 23, 1814, and died in Montclair, New Jersey, March 6, 1869. He attended the

high schools at Amherst, Massachusetts, and Bennington, Vermont, and passed two years in study at European universities, graduating in 1841 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1859 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of the services of his father, Rev. Daniel A. Clark, one of the founders of that college. He became an eminent physician of Newark, giving particular attention to diseases of the eye and ear, and was an author of note.

He married Cordelia Almira Ogden, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 2, 1820, and died in Montclair, New Jersey, in April, 1897. Cordelia Almira Ogden was the only daughter of John and Susan (Ross) Ogden. Her father, John Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 29, 1796, and died in Newark, New Jersey, June 23, 1851. He was in direct lineal descent from Andrew and Phoebe (Collard) Ogden; John and Abigail (Clark) Ogden; John and Mary (Mitchell) Ogden, and Captain Benjamin and Hannah (Woodruff) Ogden. Captain Benjamin Ogden was the son of John Ogden, the Pilgrim, who was born September 19, 1619, in Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, and died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in May, 1682. His wife, whom he married in 1639, was Jane Bond. This John Ogden was descended from Robert Ogden, 1430, of Hampshire, England. The Ogden family was armor bearing; its arms being sable, on a fesse argent between six acorns or, three oak leaves vert; crest, a stag's head cobossed proper, attired or between two oak branches in oak leaves proper, a cornua gold holding in beak an oak brand.

James Henry Clark, the subject of this sketch, a son of Dr. James Henry Clark, and Cordelia Almira (Ogden) Clark, was born in Newark, August 8, 1856. He received his elementary education in the High School of Montclair, and graduated from

Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, in the class of 1873. Later he entered Williams College, and in 1881, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of Columbia University of New York City. Entering upon his profession, he has practiced as a physician and surgeon since 1881 in Newark. He was connected with the Chambers Street Hospital of New York City, 1880 and 1881; was a surgeon in St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, for some years, and since 1883 has been an eye and ear surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, since 1886 has been police surgeon of Newark, and for twenty-two years has been an examiner of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He had two brothers, John Ogden Clark, a well known lawyer of Newark, 1849-1890, and Horace Francis Clark, of Newark, 1847-1893.

Dr. Clark is a member of several social

clubs and other organizations. He belongs to the sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Essex County Medical Society, and of the William Pierson Medical Library Association. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the First Congregational Church of Montclair. He married in New York City in 1891, Carrie Meserole Schenck, and has one daughter, Mary Schenck Clark. Mrs. Clark is a daughter of Peter Meserole and Mary (Force) Schenck. Her father was a direct lineal descendant from Sir Martin Schenck van Neydeck, of Holland, 1543-1589; of Eugene Meserole, a French Huguenot of Holland, 1662-1712, who married in 1682, Martje Covert, and also from Pieter Lef-ferts, 1680-1784. Mary Force, the mother of Mrs. Clark, was a direct lineal descendant from Roger Lambert, of Wiltshire, England.

JOHN B. OELKERS

NEWARK

JOHN B. OELKERS, successful as a manufacturer and prominent as a citizen of Newark, was born in Algermissen, near Hildesheim, Province of Hanover, Germany, December 17, 1846. He comes of an old and respected German family and received his education in the parochial school of his native place, later attending a private school where students of the Gymnasium Josephinum in Hildesheim, who prepare themselves for a career as teachers, give instruction. At an early age he learned the trade of damask weaving from his father and was subsequently apprenticed to the mercantile house of Ferdinand Meyer & Company, in Braunschweig, where he had to attend a commercial school twice a week, thereby acquiring knowledge that stood him in good stead in after years.

Having thus received a thorough educa-

tion in the fullest sense of the term, Mr. Oelkers decided to essay his fortunes in the United States, where he arrived in 1864, being then not yet eighteen years of age. Not afraid of hard work and ready to turn his hand to whatever he could find to do, he was employed for some time in an iron foundry. In 1868 he formed a partnership with his friend, Christian Deppe, at Newark, and there established a factory for the production of variety work and ivory articles. The undertaking was a success from the outset but when celluloid was discovered and the use of this material became general, the firm, with a clear perception of the possibilities of the new product, discontinued the making of ivory articles and thereafter utilized celluloid. The outcome of this departure was all that could be wished and the firm became one of the lead-

ing concerns identified with that branch of industry.

Mr. Oelkers is a business man of marked ability, keen in judgment and unerring in his foresight. He is both progressive and energetic, qualities that have proved potential factors in the building up of his business. Most of the success attained has been directly due to his personal efforts and to the intelligence with which he has conducted the affairs of the establishment. He used his knowledge to the best possible advantage and quickly acquired a reputation for honesty and reliability of which he may well feel proud.

Active as he has been in business matters, he has still found time to devote to public affairs. A Democrat in his political views, he has served for many years as treasurer of the Democratic Committee of Essex County, resigning the office when William J. Bryan was nominated for President in 1896 and uniting with the so-called "Gold Democrats." He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner at Indianapolis and he participated actively in the campaign that followed. He has been a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark for seven years, acquitting himself of his public duties in that capacity with high credit, rendering valuable service to the educational interests of the community; and in 1904 he was appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, again demonstrating his eminent fitness for the place.

Mr. Oelkers belongs to many benevolent and social organizations, and is particularly active in German affairs, serving as first vice-president of the United Singers of Newark for seventeen years and as a director of the Northeastern Saengerbund for twelve years. He is one of the most prominent figures in German Catholic circles and has devoted much time and energy to their interests, filling the office of State President of the German Catholic Associations of New Jersey. For the past seven years

he has been president of the German Catholic Central Federation of the United States, an association extending over all the States of the Union. Under his policy the society in question has increased its membership from 52,000 to 130,000. Thanks to his initiative, for the first time in the history of the Central Federation, a pilgrimage to Rome was undertaken. The party consisted of two hundred and eight delegates and started under Mr. Oelkers' leadership, May 2, 1908. They were received in a special audience by the Pope, and on Mr. Oelker was conferred the Order Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, which signifies "in recognition of service for the Holy Father and Church." After the audience at Rome, Mr. Oelkers travelled through Europe and visited the place of his nativity, which he had not seen for forty-four years. On September 5 of the same year he returned to his home in the United States and immediately took up his business affairs as before and remained the plain, unassuming citizen that Newark has always known him to be. Although high honors and favors were shown him by clergy and laity, he still continued as unpretentious as ever.

At his home in Newark, Mr. Oelkers is respected and looked up to by the people of all classes and nationalities, regardless of their descent or religious belief. Although a consistent and positive Catholic, he is thoroughly liberal in his views and actions where others are concerned, conceding to everybody the right of full freedom in the matter of convictions and opinions. No better proof could be presented of his popularity or of the esteem and confidence in which he is so generally held than the fact that he was elected a member of the Board of Education three times in succession with steadily increasing majorities in a district where hardly ten per cent. of the voters are of his religious faith.

Mr. Oelkers has been married twice, first to Mary Helene Schmitt, who was born in Newark, of German parentage. By her he

had six children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Oelkers was married to Elizabeth Mary Jackes, who was also a

native of the United States but of German parents. To this second marriage have been born seven children, five sons and two daughter, all of whom are now living.

PHILIP DOREMUS

MONTCLAIR

PHILIP DOREMUS, who was long a prominent business man of Montclair, was born in West Bloomfield, now Montclair, New Jersey, October 29, 1825. He was the son of Peter and Rhoda (Crane) Doremus. His father was descended from Cornelis d'Oremus, who, according to the records of the Reformed Church of Middleburgh, Holland, married Jancke Joris, May 12, 1675. Cornelius d'Oremus and his wife came to this country, and according to the records in the Bergen Church in New Jersey, Thomas Doremus, son of this couple was baptized April 11, 1687. Cornelis Doremus, son of the preceding Thomas Doremus and grandson of Cornelis and Jancke (Joris) d'Oremus, was born April 10, 1714. In the fourth generation, Peter Doremus, son of Cornelis Doremus, was baptized, June 8, 1744. Peter Doremus, second of the name, son of Peter Doremus preceding, was born near Beavertown, New Jersey, now Lincoln Park, February 17, 1787. On October 3, 1810, he married Rhoda Crane, of West Bloomfield. He started a business of general merchandise in West Bloomfield in 1811, and this business still continues in the hands of his descendants. He died June 15, 1857. He had six sons and two daughters: Joseph, Thomas L., Owen, Hannah M., Edmund, Philip, Marcus, and Emma H.

Rhoda Crane, whom Peter Doremus married in 1810, was descended from Jasper Crane, who was one of the New Haven colony June 4, 1639. He was head of the colony of twenty-three families, which removed from Bramford Connecticut, and

settled in Newark, New Jersey, and was conspicuous in the early history of that town. He died in 1681. In the second generation, Azariah Crane, son of Jasper Crane, is recorded as living at his home place, at the Mountain, now Montclair, in 1715. He died November 5, 1730. He married Mary Treat, daughter of Robert Treat, who was also one of the earliest settlers of Newark. Nathaniel Crane, eldest son of Azariah and Mary (Treat) Crane, was born in 1680. He lived in Cranetown, now Montclair and had six children. He died in 1760. Noah Crane, son of Nathaniel Crane, preceding, was born April 18, 1719, and died June 8, 1800. He was active in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield. He married Mary Baldwin, and had nine children.

Joseph Crane, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Baldwin) Crane, was born in 1751. He lived in Cranetown, having inherited a large portion of the original Crane farm. He was a man of strong physique, and marked integrity of character, a promoter of religion and education and highly esteemed as a citizen. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, and of his eight children, two of his sons became Presbyterian Ministers. He died October 11, 1832. He married Hannah Lampson of Orange. Rhoda Crane, the youngest child of Joseph and Hannah (Lampson) Crane, was born December 17, 1760, and died February 28, 1841.

Philip Doremus was educated in the Mount Prospect Boarding School of West Bloomfield and also studied in the Bloom-

field Academy. Entering business life, he was for three years clerk in a grocery house in New York City, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of that line of business. In 1848, he succeeded his father in the general merchandise business, in the same store building, which the father had occupied from the beginning of his business career in 1811. In 1856, he built a larger store house in the same locality, an establishment, which at that time was supposed to be in advance of the growth of the town, but in the course of years the increase of population and the expansion of business necessitated large accommodations and in 1890, the present building occupied by the concern, was erected on the same site as that occupied by the original establishment, at the corner of Bloomfield and North Fullerton avenues. Mr. Doremus retired from business in 1904, and was succeeded by his nephew, W. Louis Doremus.

In early life, Mr. Doremus was attached to the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became affiliated with that, and has ever since maintained that political connection. His first vote as a Republican was cast for John C. Fremont, for President. For a term of several years he was a member of the Township Committee of Montclair, and also a member of the school board. For six years, he was a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and is now a member of the Board of Man-

agers of the Rosedale Cemetery, which connection he has had for many years. He has also been a member of the Board of Directors of the German Theological School of Newark since its organization. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Bank of Montclair, and has been president of the Montclair Savings Bank since its organization in 1893. He belongs to the Outlook Club of Montclair, being a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Montclair until 1886, being a ruling elder for twenty-eight years, and superintendent of the Sunday School for fifteen years. In 1886, he became one of the organizers of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a ruling elder from its organization.

On November 20, 1851, in Saint Bartholomew's Church, New York City, Mr. Doremus married Hester Ann Yarrington, of New York, daughter of Benjamin C. and Mary (Lawrence) Yarrington. His children are Mary Y., who married S. C. G. Watkins and has three children, Philip D., Ann and Lawrence; Caroline S., who married W. Louis Doremus, and has five children, Edmund, Elizabeth H., Philip, W. Louis, and Cornelia M.; Annette C., who married Edwin B. Goodell, lawyer, and has four children, Philip, Francis, Florence and Edwin B.; Adah D., who married Joseph B. Renwick and has four children, Annette, Joseph B., Hester and John P.

CLARENCE KELSEY

JERSEY CITY

CLARENCE KELSEY, counselor-at-law, of Jersey City, New Jersey, was born October 27, 1869, in Shelby County, Missouri. His father, Edward Payson Kelsey (named after the celebrated divine, Edward Payson), was a captain in the Merrill Horse Guards of Michigan, during

the Civil War, and his mother was Martha Toland Kelsey; both were of Battle Creek, Michigan. They settled in Shelby County, Missouri, shortly after the close of the Revolution. The family moved to Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1870.

The Kelsey family can trace its ancestral

line back to 1096. The ancient seat of the Kelsey family was Kelsale, in Suffolk County, England. The coat-of-arms of the family was: Gules, a cross maltese argent, surmounted by a band.

Clarence Kelsey was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, and after graduating from the High School, took up surveying with Lucien D. Fowler, publisher of state maps under the Martin Act. Mr. Kelsey, while in Chicago, Illinois, held a responsible position with Swift & Com-

pany. At another time he was engaged in railroad construction in the state of New York. Taking up the study of law he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in May, 1895, and became a counselor in June, 1906. His law practice is large and constantly increasing because of his fidelity to his work.

He married, October 30, 1901, S. C. Budd, daughter of Gilbert and Loretta Howell Budd, of Jersey City.

JAMES BAKER

JERSEY CITY

JAMES BAKER was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 2, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and St. Peter's College, Jersey City. He is at present employed in the office of the Register of Hudson county. For eleven years he has taken an active interest in politics, and has a reputation as a campaign speaker. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a

third term by a plurality of 3,667 over S. Smith, the second highest candidate on the Republican ticket. He received the highest vote on the Democratic Assembly ticket in the election of 1908. In that year he served on the Committees on Public Health, Elections, Passed Bills and Treasurer's Accounts.

GOTTFRIED KRUEGER

NEWARK

GOTTFRIED KRUEGER, who stands as an admirable type of the self-made man and of the German-American citizenship to which the United States owes so much, and who, in his own career, has done much to advance the material interests of Newark, New Jersey, his adopted city, was born in Sulzfeld, Baden, Germany, November 4, 1837. He is the son of William Krueger and Susan Laible, being descended through both father and mother from old and respected German lineage. His grandfather was Conrad Krueger, a resident of Sulzfeld, Baden, where he followed agri-

cultural pursuits. He had five children, William, Elizabeth, Christian, Michael and Julia. The eldest son, William, was born in Sulzfeld, Baden, September 9, 1809. He married Susan Laible and was the father of nine children, of whom Gottfried, William and Charles survived. He came to the United States in 1869 and located in Newark, New Jersey, where he died in 1872.

Gottfried Krueger received his education in the schools of his native country and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when, in 1853, impressed with the advantages to be obtained

in America, he decided to emigrate to the United States, thus preceding his father to this country. Arriving here, he located at Newark, where he has since made his home. He entered the service of a brewery, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the business and his present extensive enterprise is located on the identical spot which was the scene of his first labors in the brewing industry. Young Krueger applied himself to the duties assigned him with a zeal and intelligence that enabled him to readily master the business in every detail, and he became an expert in all relating to brewing processes and methods.

Seven years later he had made such progress and advancement in his knowledge of the trade that he was called upon to act as foreman for a neighboring brewery, in which capacity he again demonstrated his worth and value as an employee. In 1865, in association with a partner, he established the business that still exists as the Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company, the original firm being Hill & Krueger. In 1875 this copartnership was dissolved, Mr. Krueger remaining in control of the enterprise, which had been successful from the day of its inception, much of its success being due entirely to Mr. Krueger's personal efforts. The energy which he threw into the undertaking, coupled with his ability as a business man of sound judgment and unerring foresight, served to bring fruit in the shape of steadily increasing trade, and the industry grew and developed accordingly. Mr. Krueger paid attention to every department of the plant, insisting that the best of materials be used in the making of its product, which was as nearly perfect as could be. The output of the establishment consequently achieved both repute and demand, its uniform excellence commending it to consumers. The brewery became one of the largest in the country, no undertaking of the kind possessing finer or more complete buildings or a better equipped plant, in which every essential requirement has been fully provided for. Improvements

were begun the second year of its establishment and have been continued ever since. The enterprise was incorporated under the style of the Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company, with Mr. Krueger as its President.

The other interests of Mr. Krueger in Newark and vicinity are important and diversified. He has been president of the German Savings Bank of Newark, since 1884, an institution that owes much to his executive ability and capable administration of its affairs. He has served as President of the Brewers' Association of New York and vicinity, which, in itself, testifies as to his standing and influence in the trade of which he is so prominent a representative. He has been President of the New Jersey Brewers' Association since 1865, Director of the Union National Bank, and Director of the Federal Trust Company of Newark. He is connected with a number of other important organizations and the Gottfried Krueger Association, of Newark, one of the largest and most potential Democratic organizations in the country, is named in his honor.

Mr. Krueger is a staunch Democrat in his political principles and affiliations, and he has long taken an active part in politics. He was made a member of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County in 1876 and re-elected to that body in 1879, serving with credit and rendering valuable public service in his official capacity. He was elected to the Legislature in 1876 and 1880 and was an elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket in 1880. In the same year he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and again in 1884. He has served as a member of the Democratic State Committee and his opinions have carried weight in party councils.

He was also appointed by Governor Abbet to the Court of Errors and Appeals of this State for a term of six years and re-appointed by Governor Griggs, and later on when the time expired, after twelve years' service, Governor Murphy urged him to

accept a second reappointment, but under the pressure of business he would not accept. He founded "Greisenheim", a home for aged men and women, which has been in existence for the last eighteen years. It is conducted under his charge and in its management he has expended much money. The highest number of inmates in this Home has been seventy-six men and women. It is now considerably less, because it is the intention to let it die out, no additions to the number of inmates being admitted.

Mr. Krueger married, first, in 1861, Catherine Horter, daughter of Joseph H. Horter, who was a native of Ebingen, Baden, Germany. To this marriage were born seven children, of whom Gottfried F. and John C. alone survive. Mrs. Krueger died September 3, 1873 and Mr. Krueger married, second, April 21, 1874, Bertha F. Laible, daughter of Alderman John Laible, of Newark, by whom he has had eight chil-

dren: Bertha, Lilly, Maida, Ella, William, Olga, Margaretha and Dorothy.

A man of thorough integrity, Mr. Krueger enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lives and plays so active a part. He has aided to a very material degree in advancing the best interests of the city and county, taking part in every movement tending to promote the general welfare or increase the resources of the locality. He is a man of warm sympathies and liberal impulses, and he has contributed with an open hand, but without display, to religious, charitable, and philanthropic work. He is a citizen of whom the city of Newark has every reason to feel justly proud. The community has benefitted through his presence not only by his contributions to worthy purposes but through his public spirit and his efforts in behalf of material development and the upbuilding of many enterprises that have proved of common value.

ALFRED FRANCIS STEVENS

NEWARK

ALFRID FRANCIS STEVENS, who has acquired noteworthy distinction as an able and successful member of the New Jersey bar, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, August 20, 1860. He is a son of James Alexander Stevens and Julia I. Beasley, and on the paternal side is descended from the well-known Stevens family of Hoboken, his father being a grandson of John Stevens, famous in the early days of the republic as an inventor and engineer, being among the first to put steam into direct operation as a motive power for water and land transportation.

The founder of the American branch of the family was a John Stevens who came to this country from England in 1699. He had a son, John, who was born in New York City about 1768 and settled in New

Jersey, where he was one of the joint commissioners to whom was assigned the task of defining the boundary line between that State and New York in 1774. He was a Royalist Councilor but resigned that office in 1776 and served until 1782 as Vice-President of the Council of New Jersey, being elected to the Federal Congress in 1783 and presiding over the State Convention that ratified the United States Constitution in 1787. This second John Stevens was the father of John Stevens, the inventor, and the great-great-grandfather of Alfred Francis Stevens. The latter's grandfather, James Alexander Stevens, was born in New York City, January 20, 1790, and died in Hoboken, October 7, 1873. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1808 and was admitted to the bar of New

York in 1811. In association with Thomas Gibbons, he established the Union Steamboat Line between New York and Philadelphia, which led to the suit of Ogden vs. Gibbons, an action that is memorable for the decision which placed all the navigable waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Federal government.

The grandson, Alfred Francis Stevens, received his education in St. Paul's School, in Concord, New Hampshire, and afterward entered Columbia University but spent only the freshman year in that institution, as a student at the School of Arts. After leaving college, he was employed for a time by the construction company building the West Shore Railroad with a party of civil engineers, and subsequently was engaged with a surveying corps in the triangulation of the eastern coast of Long Island. He then went to the Western part of Oregon in 1883, remaining there for two years, part of that time connected with the surveying corps of the Oregon-Pacific R. R., after which, in 1885, he returned to New Jersey and was employed for the next five years as clerk and bookkeeper for various concerns.

In 1890, having decided to adopt the profession of law, he became a student in the office of his brother, Frederic W. Stevens, afterward Vice-Chancellor, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1895, becoming a counselor-at-law in June, 1903. He immediately estab-

lished himself in the practice of his profession and was successful from the outset, his unquestioned abilities attracting attention and drawing to him a large and influential support. He is now practicing for himself in Newark again, after having been associated with Mr. Philemon Woodruff in a partnership called Woodruff & Stevens, for about nine years. His earlier experience as a bookkeeper and in other capacities has proved of the fullest value to him in his profession, while his excellent training as a boy has stood him in good stead. He devotes himself to the interests of his clients with a zeal, fidelity and skill that have caused his legal services to be sought, and he is general counsel for a number of leading merchants, firms and corporations in Essex County and vicinity. He has been prominently and successfully identified with a great deal of important litigation, figuring in his cases with a capacity that has added materially to his professional repute and standing.

He is one of the counsel for the Children's Aid Society, of Newark, and is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County. He is a practitioner in Newark, where he lives. Personally he is a gentleman of culture and refinement, endowed with exceptional intellectual strength and rich in mental attainments. The family traits in this respect have been strongly inherited and well developed in him, and, in his own career, he has added to the honors of the name. He has never married.

RODMAN McCAULEY PRICE

HOHOKUS

RODMAN McCAULEY PRICE, brother of Edward Livingston Price, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, November 5, 1816. His elementary education was in the public schools

of New York City, and Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and he was prepared for Princeton College. He did not, however, pursue a college course on account of ill health, but studied law for a short time. In 1840 he was appointed purser in the United States



Mark R. Sullivan

Navy. In the naval service of the United States he was on the steamer "Fulton", on the "Missouri", which was destroyed by fire at Gibraltar, and on the sloop of war "Cayane", which was part of the squadron which took possession of California at Monterey in July, 1846. Mr. Price, detached from the naval ship, was appointed prefect and alcalde of Monterey, and thus began a civil career which particularly distinguished him. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of California, and being appointed naval agent in 1848, took an active part in organizing a government for the city of San Francisco.

Returning from California to the East in 1850, he was elected the same year a member of Congress from New Jersey. Four years later, he was elected governor of his native state. He was the nineteenth governor of the state, and history has recorded that his administration was one of the most beneficent which the state has ever known. Some of the important achievements of his administration were the establishment of the public school system, the organization of the geological survey, the revision of the militia system, the establishment of the life saving service on the New Jersey coast, and the improvement of the public roads. One of the greatest accomplishments of his career as governor, was the settling of the controversy between the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the state, in regard to the rights and privileges, which had been granted to that company in 1830.

In December, 1860, Governor Price was

elected a delegate for the state of New Jersey to the peace conference in Washington, District of Columbia. Representing New Jersey in conjunction with Governor Seymour of the State of New York, he was instrumental in having the clause relating to the bulkhead and pier lines of the Hudson River, fronting the city of New York, satisfactorily determined. He was also particularly interested in and made extensive researches into the matter of inland water communication from Sandy Hook to Cape May. He was also especially instrumental in securing the organizing of banks under the general law, which effectually disposed of the old state banks with special charters and unsecured circulation.

After his term of office as governor had ended, he became interested in business affairs. He established the ferry from Weehawken, New Jersey, to Forty-second Street, New York, and was also engaged in quarrying enterprises, and in the reclaiming of lands on the Hackensack River. In all of these enterprises he was successful, especially in the reclaiming of the Hackensack lands, which became profitable in agricultural productions. The ferry property and the reclaimed land ultimately became the property of Samuel J. Tilden, and finally of the West Shore Railroad. Governor Price was also particularly active in the movement to secure extensive railroad terminals on the Jersey shore of the Hudson, and he was a commissioner for New Jersey of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. He died June 7, 1894.

MARK A. SULLIVAN

JERSEY CITY

MARK A. SULLIVAN was born in Jersey City, November 23, 1878, and is a lawyer by profession, the son of Mark and Catharine (Driscoll) Sullivan. Educated at St. Peter's Parochial School, Jer-

sey City, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1898 from his alma mater. He was admitted to the bar of New

Jersey at the February term, 1903. He was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly for a fourth term in 1909. He served as leader of the Democratic minority 1908,

1909, 1910, and as a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Appropriations in the Legislature.

OSCAR MICHAEL

EAST ORANGE

OSCAR MICHAEL, a member of the firm of L. S. Plaut & Co., one of the leading dry goods concerns of Newark and New Jersey, is a native of Hudson, New York, where he was born in 1861. When he was one year old, his parents removed to Newburgh, New York, where his father, Simon Michael, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1855, was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1875. In the latter year, the elder Michael removed with his family to Newark, where he engaged in the wholesale business of ribbons and silks. Retiring from business, he is now, in 1909, living in Newark.

Oscar Michael received his education in the public schools of Newburgh and Newark, after which he entered the employ of Fox & Plaut, fancy goods merchants, which in the course of time was succeeded by L. S. Plaut & Co., and of which, upon the death of the senior member in 1886, Mr. Michael became a member. He has contributed no small part to the constant

growth of this large establishment; its popularity with the purchasing community is shown by its being known far and near as the "Bee Hive", and it is one of the staunch concerns of its kind in Eastern New Jersey.

Mr. Michael is a broad minded man and public spirited, and despite his close application to business for a period of thirty-five years, he has found time to apply himself to study and travel. He has repeatedly visited different parts of Europe, and in 1900, accompanied with his family made the trip around the world. In his political views, he is independent of strict party affiliations, supporting such men and measures as appeal to his better judgment. He is a liberal supporter of all charitable and other worthy objects. He married Sarah Stern of Newburgh, by whom he has three children, Benjamin R., a student in Princeton University; Herbert L., who is now preparing for a scientific course in Yale University; and Oscar, Jr.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY

JERSEY CITY

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY was born in Jersey City, May 5, 1879, and is a son of ex-Assemblyman Philip Tumulty, who served in the Legislature of 1887-1888. He attended St. Bridget's Parochial School in Jersey City, and subsequently entered St. Peter's College, conducted by the Jesuits of

Jersey City, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1899, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law in the offices of Bedle, McGee & Bedle, and John J. Mulvaney, County Attorney, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar of the State at the November term, 1902.



Joseph P. Drumulby

In 1904 he entered into partnership with George E. Cutley, with whom he is now, in 1909, practicing his profession under the name of Tumulty & Cutley, with offices in the Lincoln Trust Building, Jersey City. He is connected with many political and social organizations, chief among which are

the Knights of Columbus and the St. Peter's Alumni Association. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 3,276 over S. Smith, the second highest candidate on the Republican ticket. In 1908 he served on the Committee on Education and Soldiers' Home.

JAMES H. MCGRAW

MADISON

JAMES H. MCGRAW, publisher, was born in the village of Panama, Chautauqua County, New York, December 17, 1860. His ancestors were from Ireland. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, where he attended the old-fashioned district school; later he attended the State Normal School in Fredonia, New York, where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1884. After teaching school for some years in western New York, he came to New York City. Engaging in the publishing business, he was for a time Philadelphia representative of the American Railway Publishing Company, then the owner and publisher of three technical papers: "The Street Railway Journal," (now the "Electric Railway Journal,") "Power," and the "American Journal of Railway Appliances."

In 1889 Mr. McGraw became the sole owner of the "Street Railway Journal," and this may be said to be the beginning of the extensive publishing business developed and controlled by him. Under his management the "Street Railway Journal" soon came to be recognized as the leading paper in its field, a position it has since maintained. Owing to the enterprising policy adopted by him, the Journal rapidly gained in size, importance and influence, and it has kept pace with, and even led, the enormous development in electric railways which has taken place during the past twenty years. Under his direction the paper has grown

from one comprising some 500 pages annually to a journal whose annual volume exceeds 6,000 pages, and which is regarded as the standard authority in electric railway matters the world over.

In 1896 Mr. McGraw became the owner of the "American Electrician," a monthly periodical devoted to electrical and mechanical engineering. Three years later he acquired the two leading weekly electrical journals "The Electrical World," and "The Electrical Engineer." All these he has consolidated into one publication, the "Electrical World." In 1899 the McGraw Publishing Company, with Mr. McGraw as President and controlling stockholder, was organized to control these properties. The McGraw Publishing Company has headquarters in New York, with branch offices in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and London, and has in its employ as editors and writers some of the leading electrical and other engineering experts of the country, as well as a large staff of business managers and assistants.

Mr. McGraw has made several other ventures in the publishing business besides the properties which he now controls. His efforts have always met with marked success. In December 1890 he purchased the popular magazine "Success." He immediately reorganized its staff, changed it from a weekly to a monthly publication, and so succeeded in developing the property that

in June, 1901, when it was sold by him to the present Success Company, the magazine had multiplied its circulation six times, and had also built up a handsome advertising patronage.

Mr. McGraw has, since 1886, been a resident of Madison, New Jersey, and has taken a prominent part in the activities of his town and of the county and State. He is President of the Board of Directors of the Madison Academy, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. For several years he was President of the Madison Young Men's Christian Association and active also in the State work of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey. He was at one time Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

In politics he is a Republican of the broad and generous type, and has been,

since the day of his majority, an enthusiastic worker for the cause. He served as Chairman of the Madison Borough Republican Committee for a long term of years, and from January, 1901 to 1908, as Chairman of the Morris County Republican Committee. In 1904 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago which named Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican nominee for President.

In 1904 Mr. McGraw served as a member and Secretary of the Electric Railway Test Commission in connection with the St. Louis Exposition in honor of the Louisiana Purchase. He is a member of the Engineers' Club, the Aldine Association, the Railroad Club of New York, and American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He married in Corfu, New York, 1887, Mildred F. Whittlesey.

CHARLES P. DAY

NEWARK

CHARLES P. DAY, mechanical engineer of the city of Newark, is a lineal descendant of the Day and Pennington families. He is a son of Philip M. and Edna M. (Pennington) Day. His father, Philip M. Day, became a prominent wholesale merchant of Elmwood, Illinois, where the family was settled when the subject of this sketch was a boy. Philip M. Day was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the capacity of Quartermaster. He took an active part in politics, and was Mayor of Elmwood for a period of seven years. He was a broad minded man and did more for this city than any man before or after him. He died, aged fifty-five years, in 1899, at Urbana, Illinois, where he was universally esteemed for his many manly virtues. His wife survives in 1909 and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch, in East Orange. The paternal grandfather of

Charles P. Day was Lovila A. Day, who served as a Captain of the Twelfth Regiment, Ohio State Militia, in 1833, and afterward as a Captain of Cavalry in the Eighty-fourth Regiment in the State Militia of Indiana in 1837. The maternal grandfather of Charles P. Day was Charles W. Pennington, a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone. The Pennington family immigrated from Kentucky and settled in Illinois at an early day and becoming successful farmers at Pennington Point, a place named in their honor. Charles W. Pennington served throughout the Civil War and was in some of the most famous battles. He was a non-commissioned officer.

Charles P. Day was born in what is now Larchland, Illinois, January 7, 1878. He obtained his education at Knox College of Galesburg, Illinois, and the University of Illinois at Urbana. After leaving college

he immediately entered into the business of his profession, first in Providence, Rhode Island, and later in the city of New York in the employ of the American Tobacco Company, with whom he continued for a period of five years in the capacity of mechanical engineer. On January 1, 1909, he opened an office in the city of Newark, where he is successfully engaged in the business of his profession. He has designed many labor-saving machines in many industries, one of which was the first and so far the only, successful long filler cigar bunching machine, several hundred of

which are now in operation in different parts of the United States.

He is unmarried but maintains a residence on Munn Avenue, East Orange. He is fond of out-door sports and among other organizations is a member of the New Jersey Automobile Club. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the University of Illinois Alumni Club of New York City. His religious preference is Episcopal and he is a liberal supporter of church and school interests and all worthy subjects.

WILLIAM SEBASTIAN STUHR

HOBOKEN

WILLIAM SEBASTIAN STUHR, of Hoboken, whose prominence at the bar and in politics has gained for him distinction throughout the State, was born in Williamsburg, New York, October 1, 1850, and at very early age removed with his parents to Hoboken, where he has since resided. Here his father was for many years a commanding and influential figure in public affairs. Having spent his active life in Hoboken, he has contributed some of the best elements of American citizenship to its growth and welfare, to its leading institutions, and to the profession of which he is an able and honored member. He obtained his preliminary education in that city, and subsequently studied for three years at a prominent institution of learning in Germany, thus gaining good classical training as well as a liberal knowledge of the world.

Returning to the United States in 1874, he entered the law department of New York University, and was graduated therefrom with honor in 1879, receiving the degree of LL.B. He continued his legal studies in the office of James W. Vroom, of Hoboken, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November,

1880, and as a counselor in November, 1883.

Since 1880, Mr. Stuhr has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Hoboken. He rose rapidly to a leading place at the bar, not by any sudden freak of circumstances, but by his own efforts, by the exercise of recognized ability, and by those straightforward paths which lead to an honorable end. Careful and painstaking in the preparation of each case intrusted to his charge, industrious and indefatigable in collecting both facts and evidence, and sincere in all his arguments before a court and jury, he soon gained an enviable reputation for skill and ability, and for many years has been regarded as a leader of the Hudson County bar. He is one of the ablest and strongest advocates in the trial of causes in the State. Few lawyers have in this respect a higher or wider reputation. His masterful presentation of cases before courts and juries has frequently been noted. He is especially strong in argument and keen and adroit in the examination of witnesses. He is a public speaker of admitted eloquence. A man of unquestioned integrity, he possesses scholarly as well as legal attainments of a

high order, and at the bar, in public, and in private life has been eminently successful.

From 1883 to 1885 inclusive Mr. Stuhr was corporation counsel of the City of Hoboken. He served as assistant counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Hudson County in 1888. In these capacities he materially magnified an already high reputation, and discharged his duties with characteristic dignity. He has always been deeply and actively interested in the advancement of his adopted city.

Mr. Stuhr has always been a prominent Democrat, and for several years was president of the Jeffersonian Democracy of Hudson County. In 1889 he was nominated by that party as candidate for State senator; and after one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of Hudson County was declared defeated. He was not one to abide by this decision, which appeared at once to have been brought about by unfair means. He therefore determined to make a contest, and did, with the result that he was seated in the Senate in May, 1890, just as the Legislature was about to adjourn. Probably the most significant and important result of the testimony taken at this time was the indictment by the grand jury of more than fifty election officers of Hudson County, forty of whom were tried and convicted. These were among the most flagrant and noted election frauds ever discovered and prosecuted in New Jersey.

Senator Stuhr was not permitted, however, actively to fill the position which he had so honestly and dearly won. In January, 1891, the Democrats, gaining control of the Senate, unseated him, but not until he had made on the floor of the Senate one of the ablest and most brilliant defenses on record in New Jersey. For three hours on the fifteenth of that month, immediately after the election of officers, he defended his seat with a zeal and courage which challenged the admiration of his political adversaries and gained for him a host of friends from all parties. Packed galleries at first attempted to interrupt him, but after five minutes all were quiet, and the

closest attention was given to him to the end. His quiet dignity, his manly courage and commanding presence, his brilliant argument in defense of his rights, not only awed his hearers, but in numberless instances convinced them of the justice of his cause. Even the adherents of McDonald, his opponent, who crowded the Senate and galleries, accorded him their highest respect as a result of his logical and eloquent speech. The vote was taken in silence, but no argument was or could be advanced to show the constitutionality of the action of the majority.

The *Trenton Times*, characterizing this as "The First Revolutionary Act," said:

"It was unconstitutional, revolutionary, and entirely without precedent, and can only serve to inflict injury upon the party which performed the act. Senator Stuhr, it will be remembered, was seated by the Senate after a long and tedious investigation. In that investigation it was shown that the frauds of Hudson County were so great that they must have tainted the result and affected the seat of Senator McDonald. Whether wise or unwise, the Senate election committee decided then not to call a new election, but to declare that Mr. Stuhr had probably received a majority of the votes cast, and should be sworn into office, and the Senate solemnly, on its own responsibility as a judicial body, so adjudicated."

Again the same newspaper, in speaking of Mr. Stuhr's brilliant effort, remarked:

"Senator Stuhr's address in defense of his seat, yesterday, was at times burning with an eloquence which is rarely heard in the New Jersey Legislature. He has shown qualities of courtesy and manliness which have made for him hosts of friends. He came to the legislative halls a stranger, but his modest demeanor and pleasant manner, proving him at once a gentleman and a fair-minded, conservative man, won praise and friendship. He goes back to his home known and appreciated outside of Hudson County."

Mr. Stuhr is a large real estate owner in Hoboken and actively identified with the material welfare of the city. He is a mem-

ber of Euclid Lodge, No. 136, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hoboken, of the Quartette Club and of the Deutscher Pionier Verein of Jersey City, of the Jersey City Arion, and of the Alumni Association

of the Law Department of New York University. In February, 1886, he married Marietta Lindsay Miller, daughter of Thomas Miller, a prominent resident of Flushing, Long Island.

ELIAS SAYRE WARD

NEWARK

ELIAS SAYRE WARD, one of Newark's most representative men, was for many years identified with the various interests that promoted the greatness and prosperity of that city. He was prominent as a manufacturer, a railroad organizer and a politician. He was born at Afton, Morris County, New Jersey, November 28, 1842, the oldest son of Moses Dodd and Louisa (Sayre) Ward. He came of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having been among the first settlers of Newark, who came from Connecticut in 1666. Spending his boyhood and youth on the paternal farm he completed his education in the Bloomfield Academy and entered business life as a salesman for a New York house. In this capacity he became widely known. Through his efforts the Commercial Travellers Association was organized and his refusal to submit to the special tax levied in several States upon salesmen from other States led to a dispute carried on in his name, which was decided in his favor by the United States Supreme Court. Since then such taxes have not been levied.

Later in life Mr. Ward was, for a few years, a member of the firm of Butler and Ward. He was also for one year associated with T. P. Howell & Co. He severed this relation, to begin, in 1870 the manufacture of patent and enamel leather. This business he carried on till the time of his death since which this extensive plant, so successfully established by him, has prospered under the efficient management of his son Robertson S. Ward. Mr. Ward was a man

of great energy, keen discrimination and untiring perseverance, and these qualities made him a factor in the business world. He was a director of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, and for a number of years served as chairman of the Executive Committee. In 1889-90 he organized a Rapid Transit Railroad Company of Newark, and was elected its President.

The city of Newark is indebted to him for the introduction of the electric-trolley system of rapid transit. In 1892 he organized a Newark and South Orange Railway Company, of which he was chosen President, and in that capacity superintended the conduct of both enterprises until his death. In 1894 he was one of the organizers of the Bridgeport Traction Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was made its Vice-President.

Politically Mr. Ward was prominently identified with the Republican party and in 1895, received the unanimous support of the county for the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket. His opinions carried weight and influence in the councils of this party and he viewed all political questions from the broad and practical standpoint of the business man who is conversant with the public needs. He was very charitable and gave freely to benevolent enterprises.

On March 4, 1873, he married Anna D. Bonnell, only daughter of Joel M. Bonnell; of this union five children were born, Jessie

B., Robertson S., Allan B., Charles B., and Laurence. He died December 23, 1896, at the age of fifty-four and it may truly be

said that few men in private life round out a term of fifty years more useful to the world, and serviceable to their generation.

JAMES HENRY LOWREY

NEWARK

JAMES HENRY LOWREY, one of the youngest physicians of Newark, was born in the Fifth Ward of the city, July 12, 1880. He is the son of Henry and Mary Jane Lowrey. His elementary education was in the Lafayette Street Grammar School, from which he was graduated in 1894, and the High School of Newark, from which he was graduated in 1898. He then pursued his studies further in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. After receiving his degree, he served as an interne in the Newark City Hospital for a year and a half, and then entered upon private practice in June of 1904. He is still

connected with the Newark City Hospital as assistant gynecologist and is also assistant medical attendant in Saint Michael's Hospital in Newark. He was a City Physician from 1904 to 1909. Politically he is a Republican, and has been a delegate to various City, County and State Conventions, and he was elected to the New Jersey State Assembly from Essex County in 1908.

Dr. Lowrey is a member of the American Medical Association, the Essex County Medical Society, the Essex County Anatomical and Pathological Society, the Newark Medical League, and the Doctor's Club. In December, 1908, in Newark, he married Elsie Albertine Stengel, daughter of Carl August and Elizabeth Stengel.

FRANK G. DuBOIS

NEWARK

FRANK G. DuBOIS, of the City of Newark, President of the New Jersey State Board of Certified Public Accountants, and also an ex-President of the New Jersey State Society of Certified Public Accountants, was for some time one of the Executive Committee, and a trustee of the American Society of Public Accountants, which includes every State in the Union. He is also an inventor.

Mr. DuBois, of French Huguenot descent, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born July 27, 1855. He obtained his education in the public schools of

that city, and was graduated from the Thirteenth Street "Old 35" Grammar School. After a year spent at business, he took a course at Packard's Business College from which he was graduated with first honors in 1873. After leaving school, he worked at and mastered two trades, which have proved valuable assets to him in his present professional work. He has been connected with various lines of manufacture, and was the inventor of the vertical system of filing, which he patented in 1884. This system was years ahead of its time, as then it was almost impossible to sell a vertical filing

cabinet, but since 1900 its advantages have been generally realized, and the system has been universally adopted.

After opening an office in New York City as a certified public accountant, he speedily achieved an enviable reputation, and to-day 1909, stands among the foremost in the profession. He has handled many puzzles in tangled book-keeping and is the author of the Public Accountant Law of New Jersey. While his profession has made constant demands upon his services he has devoted considerable time to other matters. For fifteen years he was a member of the New York Seventh Regiment, being when honorably discharged in 1900, Sergeant of the hospital corps.

In 1901, Mr. DuBois opened an office in the city of Newark and has since maintain-

ed offices both in that city and in New York. His influence has always been exerted for the maintenance of a high standard for his profession and the development of the professional regard for accounting. In 1906 he served on the April Grand Jury and as one of the Business Committee improved the opportunity to "look into" the accounting methods of Essex County. He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and has acted on some of the most important committees. He is a member of several clubs, and is past regent in the Royal Arcanum, a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He married Ella Brewer and his children are Marjorie DuBois and Addison DuBois.

JOHN WAHL QUEEN

JERSEY CITY

JOHN WAHL QUEEN, recognized throughout New Jersey as one of the leaders of the Democratic party of the State and a representative lawyer whose abilities have been demonstrated at bench and bar, was born February 20, 1862, in Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He is a son of John W. Queen and Livera Apgar, and is descended through both father and mother from old and respected ancestral stock. He received his education in the State Model School in Trenton, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1883, subsequently entering Princeton University, from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1887, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy being conferred upon him by that university in 1889.

Deciding to make the law his profession, he became a student in the office of Collins & Corbin, in Jersey City, at the same time pursuing his studies in the New York Law

School. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1893, and was made a counselor-at-law in February, 1898. Establishing himself in the practice of his profession in Jersey City, he was not long in winning distinction as an able advocate, sound and thorough in his knowledge of law. His services were sought by many important interests and he figured conspicuously and with success in much litigation that involved issues of consequence and principles that were vital. His standing at the bar was soon acknowledged as that of a leader and he built up a practice that was both extended and influential in character.

From the outset of his career Mr. Queen took an active part in politics, and he participated in the campaign work of the Democratic party with an energy and effectiveness that caused his services to be appreciated at their true value. Nominated by his party and elected at the polls, he

was a member of the New Jersey Legislature in the House of Assembly during the session of 1895 and 1896, in which capacity he served with credit and ability. He was hailed as the leader of the Democratic minority in that body and rendered notable public service that added materially to his prestige and popularity. He introduced the equal taxation bill, which resulted in the appointment by Governor Griggs of a commission to investigate the taxation of railroad property. This fight made Mr. Queen one of the recognized leaders of his party in the State and won for him a wide and favorable reputation as a champion of the public interests. A bill which was recommended by this commission was introduced at the next session of the Legislature, became a law, and had the effect of returning

to Hudson county upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars annually which had previously been paid by the railroads to the State.

In January, 1897, Mr. Queen formed a copartnership for the practice of law with George G. Tennant, of Jersey City, under the style of Queen & Tennant. In May, 1898, he was appointed by Mayor Hoos to the office of City Attorney of Jersey City for a term of two years, in which position he served with fidelity and intelligence. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, the Palma Club of Jersey City, the Jersey City Board of Trade, and the University Club of Hudson County. He was married December 14, 1898, to Rebecca Bird Whitfield, daughter of Edwin H. and Susie (Bird) Whitfield, of New York.

HENRY YOUNG

NEWARK

HENRY YOUNG, son of Charles E. and Charlotte Denman (Wilbur) Young, was born in Newark, October 24, 1844. His ancestors for over one hundred and fifty years were residents of New Jersey. Paternally he traced his lineage to Scotland, and on the maternal side his forebears were English. The families were always patriotic and influential in the commonwealth, and representatives of both branches participated in the War of the Revolution.

After obtaining his preliminary education in the private school of William Bradley, he entered Princeton College in the sophomore class of 1859 and was graduated in 1862, ranking third in a class distinguished for high average scholarship. Having determined to make the study and practice of law his life work, he entered the office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as a student, and one year later continued his studies in the Harvard Law School. Ad-

mitted to the bar in 1865, he entered upon practice, and three years later became a counsellor. In 1865 he received the degree of master of arts from his alma mater. From the time of his admission to the bar, until shortly before his death, he was engaged in active practice, and employed on one side or the other in many of the important cases tried in northern New Jersey. As a constitutional lawyer, he ranked among the leaders; and he was considered an authority on questions of corporation law.

In 1867 he was Assistant United States District Attorney, a position which he held until 1873. In 1876 he became Corporation Counsel of the city of Newark, a position which he held under Mayors Yates, Fiedler and Lang, from 1876 until 1884, during which period he displayed a degree of ability which was commended by the entire bar. May 17, 1904, he was appointed Prosecutor of Essex County, and re-

signed the office of city counsel to which he had been appointed in 1903. He died March 30, 1908, after an illness of three weeks.

Mr. Young was a member of the Lawyers' Club, and chairman of the Committee on Admissions of the State Bar Association. He was also a member of the board of Governors of the Essex Club and

a communicant of the North Reformed Church. He married, in June, 1870, Margaret Hitchcock, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was survived by Mrs. Young and three sons: Henry, Stuart and Roger. His death was mourned by the entire community, and his pall bearers were chosen from the most prominent men of the State.

HENRY YOUNG, JR.

NEWARK

HENRY YOUNG, Jr., attorney and counselor-at-law, is the eldest son of Henry and Margaret (Hitchcock) Young of Newark. He was born in Newark, November 22, 1871. His early education was obtained in the Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in 1889. Subsequently he pursued his studies in Princeton University and was graduated from that institution in 1893. He has been a successful practicing lawyer, and interested in

public affairs. In 1908, he was elected to the Assembly, and his personal popularity was shown by his having a plurality of 13,188 over Herrmann, who was the candidate holding the highest vote on the Democratic ticket. In the Assembly he was chairman of the committee on Banks and Insurance and also a member of the committees on Election, and Home for Feeble Minded Boys and Girls.

SAMUEL F. WILSON

NEWARK

SAMUEL F. WILSON was born in Newark, October 21, 1870, and has always made that city his home. He attended the public schools, and after completing his studies therein took a course in the New Jersey Business College. Leaving college he started in to learn the plumbing trade, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of its various branches embarked in business on his own account as a master plumber. His standing with his fellow-craftsmen is best evidenced by the fact that he was chosen vice-president of the Master Plumbers Association of Newark, and holds that office at the present time.

In 1898 he was elected to the Board of Education from the Third Ward for the usual term of two years. This was his first essay at public office, and no better proof of his popularity can be offered than the election returns of that year. He was the only Republican elected from the ward. After serving the full term for which he was elected as School Commissioner, he removed to the Fourteenth Ward, where his place of business is located.

In looking for available men for the Assembly nominations in 1908, Mr. Wilson was made the choice of the district composed of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth

Wards. That he had not lost in prestige as a School Commissioner or in a business or social way was demonstrated by his nomination for the Assembly, he heading the ticket with a vote of 33, 285, as against 33, 279 for William Pennington, next highest on

the list. His plurality over Herbert, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, was 13, 390.

Mr. Wilson is a member of Cosmos Lodge 106, Free and Accepted Mason, and of the National Turnverein.

GEORGE H. LAMBERT

NEWARK

GEORGE H. LAMBERT, prominent among the active, successful and representative members of the Essex County bar, was born April 13, 1853, in Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey. He is descended from old and respected lineage through both his parents. He received his education at Mount Retirement Seminary, near Deckertown, and at the classical school of William Rankin in Mendham, New Jersey.

Having determined upon the law as the profession best suited to his tastes and abilities, he became a student and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1880, and as a counselor-at-law in June, 1896. Immediately after his admission in 1880, he opened an office in Newark, where he has since carried on a general practice, proving successful to a marked

degree. He has been prominently identified with a number of important cases, in all which he demonstrated his ability and served his clients' best interests with a skill that brought him prestige as a thoroughly able and qualified lawyer. He is counsel for some of Essex county's leading business men and corporations, and his standing at the bar is that of an honorable gentleman whose professional integrity is as high as his personal repute.

Mr. Lambert is a member of a number of organizations, in all of which he is popular and influential, and he is esteemed in Newark as one of the city's most public spirited citizens. He possesses the regard and confidence of all with whom he holds relations, and he thoroughly merits the enviable reputation that he has acquired as the natural fruit of an honorable and successful career.

LOUIS EDWARD HERRMANN

JERSEY CITY

LOUIS EDWARD HERRMANN, lawyer, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, July 6, 1876. His father was Louis E. Herrmann and his mother Mary A. Craven. His father was a native of Hoboken, New Jersey, and his mother was born in Jersey City. His father was widely known throughout the State of New Jersey as an expert title searcher. The son was edu-

cated in the public schools of Jersey City, being graduated from the High School in 1895. Afterwards he studied in New York University, being graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and he also studied law in the New York Law School. While a law student he taught in the night schools of Jersey City. Later he was engaged in newspaper work on the re-



Monte J. Morehouse.

portorial staff of the Jersey City News and the Jersey City Journal. He studied law in the offices of John L. Keller, John W. Week and Augustus Zabriskie. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1901, and formed partnership with Andrew J. Steelman, Jr.

In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, but the only office which he has held

was that of member of the Board of Education of Jersey City for two terms, under Mayor Fagan. He is a member of the University Club of Hudson County, the Jersey City Club, and the Downtown Club. On April 25, 1906, in Jersey City, he married Gertrude Helena Hinse, daughter of Herman G. Hinse, and Wilhelmina G. Hinse.

MONTE T. MOREHOUSE

NEWARK

MONTE T. MOREHOUSE, recognized in Eastern New Jersey as possessing expert knowledge of the subject of land titles, was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, that State, December 14, 1880. He is the son of James N. Morehouse and Anna Pell, both of whom were natives of New Brunswick. Mr. Morehouse the elder was long identified with the chemical engraving business. The family is an old and respected one in New Jersey.

Monte T. Morehouse received his education in the public schools of Newark, followed by a course in the Newark High School. Having decided upon the profession of law as the pursuit most congenial to his tastes and inclinations, he entered the Dickinson Law School, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, from

which institution he was graduated in the class of 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar but later became identified with the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company, of Newark, becoming its secretary and treasurer, a responsibility for which he was peculiarly fitted, both by reason of his training and his natural adaptability for the dual office. His knowledge of law, and especially that branch pertaining to real estate, has stood him in good stead in his connection with that company. In 1909 he resigned his position with the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company and became Secretary and Treasurer of the Newark Brass Plate Engraving Company.

OSCAR L. AUF DER HEIDE

WEST NEW YORK

OSCAR L. AUF DER HEIDE was born in New York City, December 8, 1874, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He came to West New York when fifteen years old. He served as Councilman for two terms and later was chosen a member of the Board of Education, of which body he served as President.

He entered commercial life with the firm of Park & Tilford, and later became manager of the cigar department in the Hotel Waldorf Astoria. For a time he conducted several stores on Broadway, and afterward went into the real estate business. He is a member of the Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrus Chap-

ter, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. of the Mystic Shrine; Court West New York, Foresters of America; Hudson County Democratic Committee, and many political and social organizations. Mr. Auf Der Heide was re-

ected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 2,303 over S. Smith, the second highest candidate on the Republican ticket. In 1908, he served on the Committees on Public Health, Stationery, Sinking Fund and State Prison.

CHARLES MANDRED LUM

CHATHAM AND NEWARK

THE ancestry of Charles Mandred Lum is remarkable not only because of his being able to trace his lineage in a direct line to the earliest settlement of America, but because for six or seven generations back all of his direct ancestors were born within a dozen miles of the city of Newark. He was born in Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, March 9, 1860. His parents were Harvey M. and Phoebe J. S. (Bruen) Lum. His paternal grandparents were Samuel D. and Hamutal (Genung) Lum. His paternal great-grandparents were Israel and Patience (Pierson) Lum. In the paternal line he is a descendant of Samuel Lum, one of three brothers who came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. The family name, however, is of Scotch origin. Israel Lum, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, participated on the patriotic side in the American Revolution.

Through his mother, Mr. Lum is descended from John Bruen of Stapleford, Cheshire, England, who was baptized December 25, 1606, and was a descendant of Robert le Brun, who came from Normundy to England in 1230. Obadiah Bruen, second son of John Bruen of Stapleford, emigrated from England to Connecticut. His name appears in the Connecticut charter of 1662. He removed to Newark, New Jersey with the Milford colonists in 1666, and his name appears second on the list of sub-

scribers to the Fundamental Agreement. Through his mother, Mr. Lum also traces his ancestry to a Revolutionary soldier. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Chandler, born May 23, 1762, was a drummer boy in the patriot army, was captured by the British, but on account of his youth was released after spending some time in prison in New York. Immediately after being released from prison, he rejoined the army, in which he performed good service. Mr. Lum's immediate maternal ancestors were: grandparents, Ashbel and Mary (Chandler) Bruen, and great-grandparents, Benjamin and Nancy (Harris) Bruen and Jonathan and Mary (Jewell) Chandler. Through his great-grandmother, Patience (Pierson) Lum, Mr. Lum is descended from the Reverend Abraham Pierson, the first pastor and so-called founder of Newark. In deference to him, the first settlers named Newark after his home town in England.

The plan of Mr. Lum's early education was outlined in preparation for a college course. He was fitted for admission to Columbia College, and was graduated with honors in 1881. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Lum takes an active interest in the affairs of his alma mater and is President of the class of 1881.

Having decided to make the study and practice of law his life work, he entered the office of Guild & Lum, in Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1884,

and as a counsellor in February, 1889. In that year he was admitted to partnership and has continued a member of that firm ever since, the style of the firm now being Lum, Tamblin & Colyer, with offices in the Prudential Building, Newark. Mr. Lum's firm has been connected, on one side or the other, with much of the more important litigation which has been brought before the courts of Essex County, but he has devoted most of his time to office practice, as counsellor. Energetic and earnest, and possessing a natural, logical, legal mind, he has won an enviable position in his profession. He is counsel for a number of important enterprises and for numerous estates.

He has been an active factor in the advancement of his native town of Chatham, where he still makes his home. The cause

of education has been greatly benefited by his influence. He is president of the Chatham Free Public Library, a position which he has occupied ever since its organization as a public library; he is president of the Chatham Fish and Game Protection Association; president of the Chatham Board of Trade, vice-president of the Canoe Brook Country Club, trustee and vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the Washington Society. He is chairman of the Chatham Republican Committee, and a member of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Lum married, October 4, 1894, Elizabeth S. Kirkpatrick, daughter of Jacob H. and Sarah H. (Swinerton) Kirkpatrick of Chatham. They have one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick Lum.

ROBERT SPENCER TERHUNE

NEWARK

ROBERT SPENCER TERHUNE, a prominent member of the Newark, New Jersey, bar, was born in that city October 12, 1871. He is a son of the late Albert Hammel and Gertrude Ann (Smith) Terhune. Albert H. Terhune, son of Albert and Mary (Southerland) Terhune, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 30, 1823. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and became a successful boot and shoe merchant from which business he retired in 1896. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and participated in a number of engagements, including Antietam and Fairfax Court House. His death occurred in Newark, New Jersey, October 10, 1906. His widow survives in 1909 and resides with her son, Robert S. and two daughters, Florence A. and Helen E. Terhune.

Robert S. Terhune, received his education in the public schools of Newark. He

began the study of law in the office of Malcom Mac Lear, now Judge of the District Court of Newark, and completed his law course in the New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1903, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Newark, associated with John P. Manning, ever since. In 1904 and 1905, he was Journal Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Terhune has been identified with politics for the past ten years, casting his first vote for Benjamin Harrison for President of the United States. He is a member of the Essex County Republican Committee from the Eighth Ward of Newark, where he has been district leader. At the regular election in November, 1909, he was elected to represent the Imaginary Assembly District, comprising the Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards, in the New Jersey Legislature.

Mr. Terhune is counsel for three local building and loan associations, namely: the Public Building and Loan Association, the Modern Woodmen Building and Loan Association, and the Municipal Building and Loan Association, and is also a member of the Northern Republican Club, of which he is one of the auditors; the Re-

publican Indian League, elective member of the Essex County Republican Committee and member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex county. He is a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Newark City Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

SETH B. SMITH

NEWARK

SETH B. SMITH, one of Newark's prominent citizens, was born in Boonton, Morris County, New Jersey, February 10, 1868. When he was four years old his parents moved to Dover, New Jersey, where the boy remained for the next five years. His primary education was secured in the Public and Parochial Schools of Dover. In 1877, when he was only nine years of age he was brought by his parents to Newark, and has ever since resided in that city. At the age of twenty years he accepted a position with the General Fire Extinguisher Company of Providence, Rhode Island, and in the course of time his faithful services with that corporation

gained for him the Superintendency in the State of New Jersey, which position he now retains.

A Democrat in politics, he has been active in the affairs of his party and devoted to public interests. In 1908, he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Newark from the Sixth Ward and in that Board is a member of the Committees on Poor and Aliens, Public Buildings, Licenses, Elections, Weights and Measures, and Fourth of July Celebrations. He is a member of the John J. Gaynor Association and the Knights of Columbus, and is President of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club of Newark.

JOSEPH F. SMITH

MILLVILLE

JOSEPH F. SMITH, Mayor of the City of Millville, was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, New Jersey, September 17, 1880. His father, Josiah F. Smith, was a veteran of the Civil War serving in Company K of the Twelfth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. His mother was Anna M. Smith. He was educated in the public schools of Millville, and began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Louis H. Miller in December, 1898. He

was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in the November term of the Supreme Court in 1903, and as a counselor-at-law in 1907. The Chancellor appointed him in 1908 an examiner and special master in Chancery.

Ever since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. A Republican in politics he was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1901, at which time he had just at-

tained his majority and had cast his first ballot at the polls. He was re-elected to this office in 1907. In November, 1907, he was elected Mayor of the City of Millville, and began his term of service the follow-

ing January. He is a member of Millville Lodge, No. 580, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Tuscola Tribe, No. 176, of the Improved Order of Red Men and Court Chamberlain of the Foresters of America.

WILLIAM H. SPEER

JERSEY CITY

WILLIAM H. SPEER was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, October 21, 1868. He was educated in Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City and in Columbia University in New York City. He studied law in the Columbia University Law School and in the office of John Linn in Jersey City. At the November term, 1891, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and was made a counsellor-at-law in June, 1895.

After being admitted to the bar he became a member of the firm of Linn & Speer, his partner being Clarence Linn, a son of John Linn. This partnership continued for a number of years. Mr. Speer was twice vice-president of the Hudson County Bar Association and became its president in 1903. On February 8, 1903,

having been appointed by Governor Franklin Murphy and confirmed by the Senate to the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson county, he qualified as such and held the office until December 30, 1907, when he was appointed by Governor Edward C. Stokes as a Circuit Court Judge to succeed Charles W. Parker. On January 22, 1908, he was appointed for a full term by Governor Fort.

Judge Speer has been active in politics, and is a member of the Republican party. At the time of his appointment as Judge he was a member of the firm of Speer & Kellogg, his partner being Frederick S. Kellogg. His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. His term will expire in 1915.

FRED WESLEY WENTWORTH

PATERSON

FRED WESLEY WENTWORTH, of Paterson, architect, was born in Boxboro, Massachusetts, August 22, 1864. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Elder William Wentworth, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire. The line of descent is as follows: Elder William (1), Ephraim (2), Ephraim (3), Ephraim (4), Jonathan (5), Stephen (6), William Trickey (7), and Fred Wesley (8). From Elder William Wentworth, the emigrant

ancestor, the family pedigree is traceable in a direct line through twenty-eight generations to the Norman Conquest. In the times of William the Conqueror, according to the Domesday Book, that most ancient register of the hereditary landed aristocracy of England, Reginald de Wynterwade was in possession of the lordship of Wentworth in the Wopentake of Stafford in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The place is thus referred to in the "Magna Britannica," published about 1800.

"The family of Wentworth hath long flourished in this place. They have been of the degree of knights for six hundred years, and were settled in this country four hundred years before that, in all likelihood in this town. As it is the ancient and chief seat of the noble family, so, from hence, all others of this name are descended, as appears by a pedigree preserved here."

Fred W. Wentworth's father, William Trickey Wentworth, was born in Hiram, Oxford County, Maine, April 11, 1832. He married Lucinda Phipps MacDonald, born in Chatham, New Hampshire, January 13, 1829. Her parents were Frederick Southgate and Susan (Abbott) MacDonald. In his MacDonald line Mr. Wentworth descends from the ancient Scottish clan MacDonald. His maternal grandfather, Frederick Southgate MacDonald, was a leading citizen of the town of Chatham, serving as Justice of the Peace, Selectman, and for many years as Town Clerk. In early life Mr. Wentworth's father removed from Maine to Dover, New Hampshire, where he became the proprietor of a considerable landed property known as Long Hill Farm, and where, with his wife, he still resides. He is one of the most substantial men of that locality and has always been conspicuous in its public affairs, having held the offices of Selectman, School Commissioner, Alderman, and, for two terms, representative in the New Hampshire State Legislature. He has recently been elected County Commissioner.

As already noted, the younger Mr. Wentworth was born in Boxboro, Massachusetts, where his parents were temporarily residing at the time. He was reared at the parental home in New Hampshire, and received his early education in the country school of the neighborhood. Later he attended the Dover Grammar and High Schools, being graduated from the latter institution in 1883. He then took the full course of the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, where he was graduated with honors in 1887. He was

one of the founders of the Casque and Gauntlet Senior Society of Dartmouth, which has since become the strongest and most popular students' fraternity of that college. After completing his collegiate education he came to New York City and entered upon a course of practical preparation for his chosen career, being employed for six years in the offices of prominent metropolitan architects. In 1893 he established himself as an architect in Paterson, where he at once became known as a man of exceptional ability in his profession. Almost immediately the commission to erect the Passaic Hospital building was awarded to him, and in a very brief time he found himself in the enjoyment of a highly select patronage. Among the structures of various kinds which have been built under his direction may be mentioned the People's Bank and Trust Company building of Passaic, the Young Men's Christian Association building of Passaic, the New York and New Jersey Telephone Exchange buildings of Paterson and Passaic; "Essex House", the beautiful colonial residence of the Honorable John W. Griggs; the residences of James Hinchcliffe, M. H. Ellenbogen, and James Simpson, all of Paterson; the palatial residence of Kimball C. Atwood in Oradell, New Jersey; and the fine residences of General Bird W. Spencer in Passaic and Quartermaster-General Richard A. Donnelly in Spring Lake. He was superintendent of construction on the recently completed Federal building in the City of Paterson, and had charge of the work of constructing the buildings on the ground of the New Jersey State Camp.

Mr. Wentworth enjoys a reputation for originality and sustained executive in the more refined branches of his profession and also for eminent artistic excellence in constructive design. The marked success which he has attained during the brief period of his independent professional work is essentially the result of general appreciation of these qualities. He thus occupies a position of well recognized prominence in the archi-

lectual profession in the State of New Jersey. He is an associate of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, the North Jersey Country Club, the Tourist Club of Paterson, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the

Acquackanonck Club of Passaic, and of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons. He owns a handsome residence in East Twenty-seventh street, Paterson. He married, July 9, 1893, Florence Agnes Maria Hurlburt, daughter of DeWitt Clinton and Fannie P. (Torrey) Hurlburt, of Georgia, Vermont.

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS LEONARD

NEWARK

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS LEONARD, one of the active merchants of Newark, was born in that city, January 1, 1857. He is the son of Theodore and Francis E. (Kearny) Leonard, the former born in Philadelphia and the latter in Newark.

Mr. Leonard was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after acquiring his education entered the employ of Parker and Mackin, a well-known banking firm at that time. Remaining with this concern until its failure in 1873, he was connected with the Merchant's National Bank for the ensuing two years. In the fall of 1875, he became connected with the firm of P. Lorillard & Co., manufacturers of tobacco, where he remained until 1899. When he resigned from that company on account of ill health in 1899, he was vice-president and treasurer. Two years after in 1901,

he became secretary and treasurer of the Automatic Weighing Machine Company, with which company he has ever since been connected.

Mr. Leonard is a Republican in his political affiliations, but he has never been active in public affairs. He is president of the Newark Mutual Benefit Building and Loan Association, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Posterity Company. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Union Club, and the Baltusrol Golf Club. He has been twice married, first to Jennie Allen, daughter of James and Augustus Allen. She died in 1880, leaving one son, Allen W. Leonard. Mr. Leonard married, second, Nellie T. Eleox, daughter of Harry and Ann Eleox, and by this wife has three children, Henry E., Clara A., and Aline G.

JOHN WILLIAM HUEGEL

NEWARK

JOHN WILLIAM HUEGEL, connected with the Feigenspan Corporation, was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 18, 1871. He is the son of John H. and Josephine Huegel. His elementary education was secured in St. Peter's Parochial

School, and in St. Benedict's College. Having completed his education, he entered upon a business career in the employ of the corporation, with which he is still connected. He has taken much interest in public affairs and was a member of the

Common Council in 1908 and 1909. In 1909 he was elected a member of the Legislature which begins its session in 1910. A man of strong social instincts, he is a member of several benevolent and fraternal organizations, among them being

Council No. 150, Knights of Columbus, the Royal Arcanum, and the Heptasophs. He is President of the Pride of Newark Building and Loan Association, and a member of other organizations of that character. He married Isabel Reble.

JAMES CHARLES CALVERT

ELIZABETH

JAMES CHARLES CALVERT, a descendant of the celebrated Calvert family of Maryland, which was conspicuously identified with the colonial history of that State, was born in Baltimore Maryland, November 26, 1861. His parents were Charles Wilbur Fisk and Elizabeth Cooper (Graham) Calvert. He received his education in the public schools and in the Central High School of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1882 began his business career with the Singer Manufacturing Company in Elizabethport. A Republican in his political affiliations, he has been active in public affairs, having been Secretary and Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Elizabeth, and Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-Chairman of the Union County Republican Committee, which last position he now holds in 1909. In May 1896, he was appointed Clerk of the Elizabeth District Court, and was re-appointed to the same position in May 1901. He was ap-

pointed County Clerk of Union County on November 6, 1904, and was re-elected to that position November 2, 1909.

Mr. Calvert is a member of Court Columbus No. 920, Independent Order of Foresters, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Elizabeth and many other social and fraternal organizations. As a representative to the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, he has travelled extensively in all parts of the United States and Canada.

On February 7, 1888, Mr. Calvert married Honora Bradley, daughter of Denis and Honora Bradley, both of whom were natives of Ireland. He has five children, Irene M., born November 11, 1888; Nellie B., born September 17, 1891; Charles Cecil, born July 16, 1893; Ruth, born August 19, 1896, and Dorothy, born November 4, 1898.

DAVID DODD CHANDLER

NEWARK

DAVID DODD CHANDLER, health officer of the City of Newark, was born August 25, 1854, in Caldwell, New Jersey. He is the son of the late Albert Stull and Eunice (Bond) Chandler. His paternal grandfather, David Dodd Chand-

ler, was well and favorably known as a hotel man in Essex County, New Jersey. At one time he was proprietor of the Ross House, which stood near the No. 1 Fire House, both of which have since then been destroyed. In later life, Mr. Chandler be-



David N. Chandler.

came the successful and popular proprietor of the Park House, which stood in Newark where Proctor's Theatre now is. Upon his death, his widow, Mary Sayre Chandler, continued the business, and it was under her efficient management that the Park House became one of the best known and most successful hostelrys in New Jersey, entertaining in its day General Isaac Ward, Doctor John S. Darcy, Moses Bigelow, William B. Kinney, Mathias Ward, Henry William Herbert and Colonel Alvan Helden and some of the most prominent personages of the United States.

David Dodd Chandler received his education first in the public schools, after which, at the age of sixteen he accompanied his father on a start for a trip around the world. This trip was broken by the death of his father in San Francisco, and the young man then returned home and supplemented his public school education by a course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College. Then he was engaged for a time with the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

In politics, Mr. Chandler is a Republican, and in 1884 upon the re-organization of the Board of Health, of Newark, he became clerk to the health officer, and two years later was promoted to the responsible position of superintendent of the sanitary force. In 1896 he succeeded to the highest position within the gift of the Board of Health—that of health officer—which he has held continuously ever since.

He has, probably, the peculiar distinction of being the only health officer in the United States who is not a physician; or at least, such instances, if they exist are very rare. His appointment was conferred by a board that was composed of non-partisan leading physicians and citizens of Newark, solely upon the ground of his pre-eminent qualification to manage the office, and the honor was entirely without solicitation upon his part. His admirable administration of the office has received the warmest commendation of the State Board of Health.

Mr. Chandler is a charter member of the Roseville Athletic Club, a member of the Lincoln Club, the New York Club, the North End Club, the Forest Hill Club and the Union Club, and belongs to the Episcopal Church. From boyhood he has been a lover of out-door and athletic sports and for years played base ball with the Roseville Athletic Association, and in that pastime he still finds great enjoyment, while his two sons are likewise inclined. He is a gentleman of fine presence and courteous manner and at all times affable and entertaining. He is a continuous contributor to charitable and other worthy causes.

On September 10, 1882, he married Adelaide Rhoades Mariott, daughter of William and Mary A. (Rhoades) Mariott, and they have three children, Albert Frederick, David D., Jr., and Julia Adelaide.

EUGENE VAN A. MAGEE

HOBOKEN

EUGENE VAN ARTSDALEN MAGEE, of Hoboken, was born in Jamesburg, New Jersey, December 21, 1852. He is the son of Joseph C. and Elizabeth (Van Artsdalen) Magee and a grandson of Jonathan Magee and Daniel Van Artsdalen, and springs from a family

whose members have long been active and prominent in the State.

Mr. Magee was educated in Freehold Institute, Freehold, New Jersey, and for a time was in the First National Bank of Jamesburg. In 1871 he went to New York City, where he added to his practical

knowledge of business affairs. He engaged in the business of clothiers' trimmings in 1880, and so continued with marked success until 1894, when the death of his brother-in-law caused a change in his commercial relations. He then associated himself with his father-in-law, William H. Harper, in the real estate and insurance business in Hoboken, of which he is the manager and proprietor. This agency dates back to 1860, and conducts an extensive business throughout Hudson

county. Mr. Magee is an expert in all matters connected with real property and, whenever differences of opinion in respect to values arise, his judgment is accepted as final. He is a resident of East Orange, a gentleman of excellent social and financial standing, and is held in much respect by all with whom he has business or personal relations. He is a member of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange. He married Minnie Harper and has two children.

JAMES FLEMMING

JERSEY CITY

JAMES FLEMMING, a prominent lawyer and influential citizen of Jersey City, was born in that city, January 24, 1834. He always resided in the city of his nativity and was intimately connected with much of her life and better interests. He came of English ancestry, his father, James Flemming, having emigrated from Lamworth, England, and settled in Jersey City about the year 1830. His grandfather sailed in the British navy under the great commander, Nelson, and was wounded in the battle of Copenhagen. His grandmother was a West, and related to the Earl of Delaware. His mother, Alice Amy Edge, was a daughter of Isaac Edge, an Englishman, who fled from England on account of his republican principles, coming to America and settling in Jersey City about the year 1804. He served with the United States forces in the war of 1812.

James I. Flemming,—or James Flemming, as he more commonly wrote his signature,—supplemented the instruction he received in the public schools of his own city by a course in the New York High School, after which he entered upon the study of law in the office of E. B. Wakeman, a well known lawyer of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar about the year

1857, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in connection with his preceptor, Mr. Wakeman. This relation continued about two years. He then formed a partnership with W. B. Williams which was likewise maintained for a period of about two years. From that time forward he conducted his business by himself up to a period of four years prior to his death during which he associated with himself Joseph Anderson.

Mr. Flemming enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, and merited the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens for his manly stand in defence of their interests as opposed to the encroachments of grasping corporations and monopolies. He was placed on the Democratic ticket for representative, though he had formerly been accounted a Republican. In fact he was not inclined to partisanship, but found it more in consonance with his principles, and his earnest desire to promote the real interests of the community, to take a leading part in various independent and reform movements. Accordingly he was prominent and active in the Anti-Monopoly Union, and largely instrumental in securing the insertion of the taxation clause in the general railroad law. He was also one of

the principal contestants against the famous, or infamous "Bill 167," or water-front bill. Later he put forth efforts to secure a state control of the watersheds, a subject of vital importance, as connected with the proper and healthful water supply for the cities of New Jersey. Among the many important law cases in which Mr. Flemming was employed may be mentioned the Margaret Hoyan and the Smith-Bennet murder cases and the Vreeland-Beeland bond case, all of which were of especial public interest. In the last a fraudulent claim was defeated by Mr. Flemming's discovery and proofs of the fraud in the use of a revenue stamp of a particular issue. He died suddenly at his summer residence at Monmouth Beach, New Jersey, October, 1894. In 1859 he married Sara

Latou, daughter of Robert Latou, of New York City, but a native of Scotland. Two daughters, and one son survive him. For many years he was a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church of Jersey City, and president of the Cosmos Club. He was a good example of the able, solid, reliable, and public spirited citizen, whose presence was a conserving force, and a bulwark of justice and truth for the city chosen as his home.

Mr. Fleming was a man of literary tastes and extensive reading, and delivered occasional lectures upon literary subjects and travels. He made with his family three visits to Europe, during which he made a study of the principal cities and objects of interest. Many of his observations were embodied in letters to the press.

JOHN HEMSATH, M. D.

NEWARK

JOHNS HEMSATH, a popular and successful member of the medical profession of Newark, was born in Zehner, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1872. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Washburn) Hemsath. His father was born in Westphalia, Germany, and removed to New York City in 1841, subsequently settling at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. There he became a contractor in large operations, and built the towns of Eckley, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Jeddo, and Pond Creek. About 1854 he purchased an extensive tract of land in Zehner and permanently located there.

Both of Dr. Hemsath's parents were members of the Lutheran Church, and conspicuous for their active interest in church matters as well as in educational development. Their large family of children were all brought up in the same religious faith and were given a liberal education. Charles H. Hemsath became a Luth-

eran minister in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and State head of the Lutheran Board of Missions; Samuel A. Hemsath became an attorney-at-law and is now retired; and John Hemsath, subject of this sketch, became a physician. The daughters all married professional men, and occupy high social positions. The sons and daughters have carried out their parents' plan of education, and a number of their children are now students in colleges and universities.

Dr. Hemsath spent his early youth at his birthplace, and began his educational course at Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Thence he went to the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and, after a two years' course in its Scientific Department, entered its Medical School, where he was graduated in 1894. He began practice in the borough of Luzerne, but a few months later, in September, 1894, he removed to Newark,

where he has since resided and practiced. He is a member of the New Jersey State and Essex County Medical Societies, of the Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and of various alumni associations. Officially he has been connected with a number of clinics, and at the time of the present writing (1909) has been for fourteen years visiting surgeon at the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary; and he was also Assistant Surgeon at the St. Barnabas and St. James Hospitals.

In politics Dr. Hemsath affiliated with the "New Idea" wing of the Republican party in New Jersey, whose object was to secure Legislative enactments establishing the principles of "Limited Franchises and Equal Taxation." He became a member of the Republican League, formed to

promote the popular acceptance of those principles, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Second Ward of the city of Newark. In 1896, an "off year" for the Republican party in New Jersey, he was induced to become a candidate for the lower house of the State Legislature, and was defeated by only eleven votes.

Dr. Hemsath married in April, 1904, Elizabeth Powell Evans, a daughter of Thomas Evans, principal of the Public School in Freeland, Pennsylvania. Her mother was the daughter of William Powell, a large owner of coal lands. Mrs. Hemsath, like her husband, received a liberal education, being graduated from Bucknell University, in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Two sons, John and Henry, have been born of this marriage.

WILLIAM HENRY BEIDELMAN

NEWARK

WILLIAM HENRY BEIDELMAN, Certified Public Accountant, is a resident of the City of Newark. He is of Dutch extraction on his father's side, being the son of Solomon and Maria Elizabeth (Sargeant) Beidelman. His mother was a native of the Delaware Water Gap.

Mr. Beidelman was born in Newark, April 8, 1879, and his elementary education was received in the public schools of his native city. He was graduated from the high school in 1897. Subsequently he pursued his studies under private tutors, and for a time thereafter was associated with Frank G. Dubois in the early practice of the profession which he had adopted, that of accountant. For the purpose of securing a practical knowledge of the details of different lines of business and professions, he gave his services to different manufacturing, mercantile and professional concerns for several years. Thus he obtained a grasp of business affairs, and an intimate

acquaintance with business methods, which was a sound foundation for his future professional pursuit.

Opening an office in Newark in 1906, he quickly advanced to the front in his profession, and a year later obtained his degree as a Certified Public Accountant in the State of New Jersey. In the time which has elapsed since then, he has built up for himself a very large clientele, numbering among his clients many important business concerns, and corporations of that State. For these he acts as auditor and consulting accountant. Not yet satisfied with his attainments and his success, in his chosen pursuit, and desiring to acquire greater efficiency therein, he has applied himself for special instruction in the Newark University Board, a school of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Newark and serves on the Committee of County Affairs. His standing in his profession

is shown by his membership as a Fellow of The Society of Certified Public Accountants of the State of New Jersey and also a Fellow in the American Association of Public Accountants. He is Secretary

of the Indemnity Building and Loan Association of Newark, and a member of the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearny. He is also a member of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club.

MARTIN BROSS

NEWARK

MARTIN BROSS, long prominent in the business life of Newark, and a factor in the Republican politics of Essex County, was a native of Germany, where he was born May 22, 1839, dying in Newark, January 24, 1909. He was a son of George Martin Bross and Sybill Henrietta Schnepf, and was descended from old and respected German families on both sides. He received his rudimentary education in his native country, but came to the United States as early as 1857, when he was eighteen years of age, locating in Newark, which then had a population of barely fifty thousand, in which city he ever after made his home.

During the greater part of his life Mr. Bross was engaged in the butchering business, in which he attained great success, his energy, progressiveness and business ability enabling him to build and retain a large and important trade. He was the founder of one of the original butcher routes whereby the "down neck" citizens were supplied with meat during the early fifties, and he conducted his business along enterprising lines that made it in the course of time one of the leading and best known concerns in Newark. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Bross was among the first to offer his services to the Government in defense of the Union, and he went to the front with the first seventy-five thousand troops as a member of the Twentieth Regiment of New York, that being a German Turnverein regiment, with which command he had considerable active service and acquitted himself of his mili-

tary duties with a gallantry and general credit that won him the praise and approval of his superior officers.

Mr. Bross was always an earnest Republican in his political views and took an active interest in the campaigns of his party, being regarded as one of the local leaders of the organization, his influence being strong and his services valuable to the cause. He was at one time the chairman of the German Central Committee and was a member of the County Committee for many years. His opinions were sought and carried weight in party councils, and he was prominent in party work in his section. In 1875 he was the nominee of his party for Alderman in the Seventh Ward of his city, but was defeated. For a period of nine years he held the office of clerk of the Centre Market, in which capacity he served with intelligence and satisfaction, and was superintendent of the city stables at the time of his death. He was a representative Newark citizen who possessed the esteem and confidence of all with whom he held relations, and was public spirited to a noteworthy degree, being at all times ready to lend his aid and co-operation to every movement that promised to advance the welfare or material interests of the city.

He was a man of warm sympathies, liberal in his charities, and his benefactions, quietly bestowed, were without number. He belonged to various local fraternal lodges and political clubs, holding membership in Diogenes Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark; Tentoma Lodge, Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows; Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Veteran's Association of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York; and the Seventh Ward Republican Club of Newark. He was interested in the Reliable Building and Loan Association, of his city, of which he was a ruling spirit, and he was also one of the organizers of the Fremont Verein, a German organization. He played an important role in the upbuilding of the city and no man in Newark stood higher than he in general estimation. He was endowed with intelligence of a high order and was a man of exceptionally broad information.

Mr. Bross married, April 21, 1861.

Pauline Hoyer, daughter of Gottlieb Hoyer and Elizabeth Baumann. Two daughters, Matilda and Julia, born to this union, still survive. After the death of his first wife, he married, on August 18, 1872, Susan Schweinfurth, daughter of Christian Schweinfurth, and Katherine Pfenninger, by whom he was survived. Of this union there still survives one son, Martin G. and two daughters, Catharine and Henrietta. In his demise the city of Newark was deprived of one of its best and most estimable citizens, a man whom his fellow citizens looked up to and who thoroughly merited the high repute in which he was so generally held.

PETER H. JAMES

JERSEY CITY

PETER H. JAMES was born in New York City, February 10, 1875, and is a lawyer by profession. He has resided in Jersey City since about 1880, was graduated from Public School No. 1, Jersey City, and afterwards attended the Jersey City High School, graduating in the class of 1893. In his early years he was engaged in business with his father, Simon James, one of the oldest mineral water manufacturers, in Hudson County, New Jersey. Then he attended the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897, with a degree of LL.B. During the time he was in attendance at the Law School he was a law student in the office of the late Henry S. White, former United States District Attorney for the State of New Jersey, was admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar in June, 1897, and a few days later was appointed a Master in Chancery by the late Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, since which time he has been in active practice of his profession.

Mr. James is a Democrat in his political affiliations. In 1908, he was elected a

member of the Assembly from Hudson County. In the Assembly he served on the Committees of Labor and Industries, State Hospitals, Home for Feeble Minded Women, and Bill Revision. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a second term in November, 1909. Interested in military affairs, he was one of the organizers and was Captain of the two Cadet companies attached to the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, of the State of New Jersey from which Company B and Company L of this regiment were recruited. He is a veteran of the Fourth National Guard of the State of New Jersey, and is Colonel and Assistant-Inspector General of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, and in 1909 was commissioned Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary of the Fourth Regiment, of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant. He has had important business interests, being connected with the Commercial & Realty Company, the Telephone Company, the Gas Pressure Regu-

lation Company, the National Hide and Tallow Company, the Hudson County Bottlers' Protective Association, the Merchants' Realty Company, the Newark Leather Company, and other corporations.

Mr. James belongs to many fraternities and other organizations, among them being Highland Lodge No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Masons, Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias, New Jersey Lodge No. 211, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Progress Club, the

Robert Davis Association, the Pontiac Club, the New Jersey Consistory Association, Charlott Chapter O. E. S., the New Jersey Athletic Club, the University of the State of New Jersey, the Jersey City Board of Trade, the Business Men's League, and the Jackson Democratic Association. He belongs to the Temple Beth El, and is interested in benevolent and philanthropic institutions, particularly the National Farm School of Philadelphia, the Hospital for Consumptives in Denver, Colorado, and the Clara De Hirsch Society.

HENRY DOHERTY

PATERSON

HENRY DOHERTY, one of the prominent silk manufacturers of Paterson, was born in Macclesfield, England, February 6, 1850. His parents were Henry and Jane (Yarwood) Doherty. His education was secured in his native city and early in life he became identified with the silk manufacturing business. In that pursuit he began at the foot of the ladder, and step by step advanced in the work until he attained to skill in the completion of the finest fabrics. In the end, there was not a branch of the silk weaving industry in which he had not become proficient, and he was the master of this line of manufacture in every detail.

Coming to this country when a young man of nineteen Mr. Doherty continued to follow the silk business and later, in 1870, with Mr. Joseph Wadsworth founded the firm of Doherty & Wadsworth, in Paterson, New Jersey. In 1901 he started an independent silk manufacturing business in his own name which he incorporated in 1909 as The Henry Doherty Silk Company. Of that company he is president, and under his direction the corporation has attained the highest reputation, and Mr. Doherty is recognized as one of the experts in his line of

business in the United States. His business occupation has been confined entirely to silk manufacturing.

Politically he is associated with the Republican party and in 1892 was the Republican candidate for Congress in the district in which he resides. He is a man of liberal thought and inclination, and has been identified with charitable and benevolent enterprises, being particularly interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the working men of the city with which he is identified. He was active in the work of securing the foundation of the Working Men's Institute, and his relations with the working men in his own establishment have always been of the most cordial character. He is a man of enterprise and of high character and is held in the best esteem by his fellow citizens and with all who come in contact with him. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the North Jersey Country Club, and the Mecca Club of Paterson, and the Merchants' Central Club of New York, and the Japan Society of New York.

In 1871, Mr. Doherty married Annie Hough of Paterson, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hancock) Hough. The children of this union are William H.

Doherty, who is treasurer of the Henry Doherty Silk Company, and who married Clare R. Jones, his children being Randolph, Douglas, and Henry 3rd; Harriet, who married Paul G. Schoonmaker of the firm of Schoonmaker & Hoering, of New

York, their one child being Paul G. Schoonmaker, Jr.; Henry D., Jr., vice-president of the Henry Doherty Silk Company, who is unmarried; and Raymond D., secretary of the Henry Doherty Silk Company, who is also unmarried.

JOHN F. FITZSIMMONS

NEWARK

JOHN F. FITZSIMMONS, a prominent business man of Newark, is a native of that city where he was born June 25, 1867. His grandfather, Hugh Fitzsimmons, came with his family from Ireland and settled in Newark in 1839, becoming a successful mason contractor, who was universally esteemed for his correct business methods and sterling qualities as a citizen. His entire business life was spent in Newark, and he did not retire from active business until he was seventy years of age. He died at his residence in the Tenth Ward of Newark at the age of eighty-four years. His wife Rose Fitzsimmons died in Newark at the family home at an advanced age.

Matthew Fitzsimmons, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ireland, and came to America with his parents. His early life was spent in Newark, where he acquired his education in private schools. Then he learned the trade of boiler maker. He died at the age of forty-three years, at the old homestead, where some members of the family still continue to reside. There

his wife Mary (Wright) Fitzsimmons died at the age of sixty-seven years.

John F. Fitzsimmons, son of Matthew and Mary (Wright) Fitzsimmons acquired his education in the public schools and in St. James Parochial School. At the age of seventeen, he engaged in the butcher business, and in 1893 established himself in business on his own account. In this he has continued successfully until the present time (1909), being at the same location, No. 57 Bowery, where he started when a young man. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Columbus, the Road Horse Association of New Jersey, and the Harrigan Association. In 1909, he was elected a member of the Newark City Common Council from the Twelfth Ward and in that body is a member of several important committees. He married in October, 1897, Alice Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, and they have seven children: Alice, Frances, Regina, John, Joseph, Agnes and Gertrude.

JAMES McNEIL TRIMBLE

MONTCLAIR

JAMES McNEIL TRIMBLE, a lawyer of high attainments, rich promise, and delightful personality, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 22, 1847. He was the only son of Henry William and Mary

Jane Trimble. In his private and professional life he manifested the combined characteristics of his Southern and New England ancestry. The Trimble family were esteemed residents of Charleston,

South Carolina, in the early part of the last century. The great-grandfather of James, —Thomas Trimble,—was a well-known sea captain in his day; the grandfather, Charles Trimble, left Charleston in early boyhood, and settled in Oxford, Connecticut; and the father, born in Oxford, left that town also in early youth and made his permanent home in Newark. James' grandmother on his father's side was a daughter of Phineas Johnson, who served during the entire period of the Revolutionary War with the Connecticut troops and was buried at Oxford. James' mother was Mary Jane McNeil, a native of Newark.

Mr. Trimble was educated in the Newark High School in 1864; in the Newark Academy in 1865; and in Williams College in 1868, and then entered upon the study of law in Newark. In 1870 his father was appointed by President Grant United States Consul at Milan, Italy, where he remained for six years, and during this period James resided with the family, holding the office of Vice-Consul. While at Milan James not only acquired a practical proficiency in the Italian language, but became an enthusiastic student of the national literature and arts, and a strong natural fondness for the Latin language was so intensified by his associations and environments that he found a pleasurable diversion from his official duties in translating many of the writings of the early poets and other authors. An in-born propensity to flights of fancy was also highly stimulated, and under this impulse he produced a number of original poems, of which *Ho Theos Agonistes* is especially noteworthy.

On his return to Newark in 1876, Mr. Trimble resumed his legal studies and was admitted to practice at the bar of New Jersey in 1878, at the bar of New York soon afterward; and at the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1906. Of him it may be truly said that he was thoroughly enraptured with his profession. He cared naught for politics or other official preferences. In his political affiliations he was a

Republican from the time he attained his majority till the nomination of James G. Blaine for the Presidency, when he united with and ever afterward remained in the Democratic party. This change was one of personal conscientious choice. He realized that it would cost him any political honors to which he might aspire; but with him principle was stronger than policy, and he made the change without a regret.

During his practice two incidents in particular occurred that brought him conspicuously before a wide public and greatly increased his prestige. The reader will doubtless recall that a few years ago the Italian Government after the assassination of King Humbert requested the United States Government to undertake an investigation of the associations of anarchists in Paterson and West Hoboken, as Breschi, the assassin, was a resident of Paterson, and belonged to both these societies. The American State Department referred the request to Governor Voorhees of New Jersey for action, and he selected and urged Mr. Trimble to make the investigation, because of his familiarity with the Italian language and people, and the respect and affection felt by them toward him. Despite the knowledge that he was taking his life in his hands in undertaking the commission, Mr. Trimble made a thorough personal investigation and became satisfied, and so reported, that the alleged plot had no existence. For this service he received the commendation of both governments. Another, more recent and self-satisfying employment was that in behalf of Anna Valentina, an Italian woman convicted of murder in Hackensack, New Jersey, whom he thrice rescued from the gallows. He took the case less than four days before the day set for her execution, carried it from court to court up to the Supreme Court of the United States, (1906) and finally after two years of appeals to the courts, secured a commutation of her sentence to imprisonment for life (1907). The case attracted wide attention because of his persistency, in defending

this friendless woman, who was shown to have been "more sinned against than sinning;" and of all his life work Mr. Trimble was proudest of this achievement.

Mr. Trimble united with the South Park Presbyterian Church in Newark in boyhood, went to the Second Presbyterian Church in the same city in early manhood, and in his later years was closely affiliated with the Unitarian Church of Montclair, where he resided from his marriage till his death on June 14, 1909. He was a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Essex County Lawyers' Club, and the High School Alumni Association. He was married in Summit, New Jersey, August 30, 1883, to Lucy Raymond Weeks, daughter of Robert Dodd Weeks, of Newark, and Elvira Jerusha Crafts, of Whately, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of the Reverend William R. Weeks, D. D., of Newark. Both the Weeks and Crafts families were settled

in Massachusetts prior to 1636. Two sons were the issue of this union: Henry Weeks, born March 23, 1886, graduated from Princeton University June 15, 1909, a few hours after his father's death, and entered the Harvard Law School in September of the same year; and Rufus James, born October 10, 1888, who left Princeton while a junior in 1908, and entered the actuarial department of the New York Life Insurance Company, leaving there in October, 1909, to enter Columbia College to finish his course for the degree of B. A.

Mr. Trimble was quick in speech and action, endowed with a clear analytical mind, and oratorical powers of a high order, wholly devoid of affectation, and in manners always polite, dignified, receptive, hearty and sincere. He was truly a philanthropist of the noblest order, as he gave himself, his powers of mind and his time to those who needed; and he was deservedly called "the lawyer of the poor."

WILLIAM HARRIGAN

NEWARK

WILLIAM HARRIGAN, who in 1908 was elected Sheriff of Essex County, New Jersey, for a term of three years, is a native of Ireland, born in Dublin County, October 31, 1838. His father was Thomas Harrigan and his mother Bridget Fiuan. He received his early education in Ireland, and coming to America at an early age, completed his education in the common schools of New Jersey. Early in life employed in trucking, subsequently he became a dealer in horses and in 1873 started in the soda water manufacturing business, in which, in 1909, he is still engaged.

Interested in public affairs at an early period of his life, he served on the Essex County Road Board six years and was a member of the New Jersey Assembly continuously from 1883 to 1887, and again in 1893 and 1894. During the session of 1891

and 1892, he was sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly. He also served two terms in the Board of Aldermen of Newark and was Tax Commissioner of that city. In 1909 he was appointed Police Commissioner of Newark, being President of the Board. His term of service as sheriff began in 1908. During his legislative career he always took special pride in upholding the interests of the wage workers. He introduced the bill which became a law providing for the establishment of Police and Fire Commissioners in Newark, the operation of which law was left optional with the people and was afterwards approved by a strong popular vote. He married Elizabeth McNally and had six children. His wife and all his children except one daughter are no longer living.



Joshua Brinkley

JOSHUA BRIERLEY

NEWARK

JOSHUA BRIERLEY, of Newark, is the son of Joshua and Ellen Brierley, and was born in England November 27, 1856. He comes from an old family, who were largely farmers, and whose sterling characteristics maintained for them a high place in the community. Mr. Brierley is a self-educated man, his boyhood days being devoted to work to the exclusion of any regular attendance at school. He improved his opportunities, however, and by perseverance gained a practical knowledge of men and affairs as well as a thorough mastery of his profession.

As a boy, Mr. Brierley entered the employ of John Bright & Brothers, of Lancaster, England, in the cotton weaving department of that concern, after which he started in the undertaking business in which he has been continuously engaged, and during the past quarter of a century in the city of Newark. He has always stood in the front rank of undertakers and embalmers, and at No. 402 Broad Street, Newark, are the finest parlors and mortuary chapels to be found in the state.

Mr. Brierley is enterprising and progressive, active in advancing the profession

which he has honored, and loyal to all the obligations of a public spirited citizen. He is a member of Northern Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the Foresters, the Sons of St. George, the Heptasophs, and other organizations. He has been active and fearless in his political affiliations, the same degree of honor and aggressiveness having characterized his every action in this particular as in his business and social relations. He was a Board of Health commissioner for a term of three years; president of the first Parents' Association of the Franklin School; and is now, in 1909, president of the Federation Association, and vice-president of the Eighth Ward Improvement Association. In 1905 Mr. Brierley was a candidate for the mayoralty of Newark on the Independent Democratic ticket. He personally defrayed all the expenses of his campaign but was defeated. He married, June 1882, Ellen Greenwood, and three children have been born to them; Beatrice, James Gladstone, and Elvena G. Brierley.

JOHN INSLEY BLAIR

BLAIRSTOWN

JOHNSON INSLEY BLAIR, born at Foul Rift, a landing-place on the Delaware, two miles below Belvidere, New Jersey, August 22, 1802, was descended from the Blairs of Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland. Representatives of the family came to America as early as 1720, and settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Among them were two lads, brothers, Samuel and John Blair, both of whom were educated

in the Log College on the Neshaminy under the celebrated William Tennant. They became distinguished ministers of the Presbyterian Church. The Reverend Samuel Blair was called to Fagg's Manor in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1739, where, in conjunction with his pastoral work, he conducted a school that was among the most noteworthy of the early Presbyterian academies. His son, also the Reverend

Samuel Blair, was pastor of the old South Church in Boston before the Revolution. He became Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen that participated in the siege of Boston. The Reverend Samuel Blair, the second, was offered the presidency of the College of New Jersey, (Princeton), but declined in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. The Reverend John Blair was ordained pastor of Big Spring, Middle Spring, and Rocky Spring in the Cumberland Valley in 1742, but resigned in consequence of the frequent Indian incursions on the frontier, 1755-57, and succeeded his brother at Fagg's Manor. In 1767 he became Professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy at Princeton, and was acting President of the College until the accession of Dr. Witherspoon in 1769. He died in Walkkill, in the New York Highlands, in 1771.

While one branch of his family was devoting its energies to the work of the ministry, and the dissemination of knowledge, another was molding the commerce which has since become one of the mainstays of the State of New Jersey. In the latter part of the eighteenth century another Samuel Blair was sent by a Philadelphia firm to take charge of the iron industry at Oxford Furnace, in Warren County, New Jersey. This Samuel Blair was John I. Blair's great-grandfather. Three generations of the family were engaged in the development and management of this enterprise, and it was while Mr. Blair's father was settled at Foul Rift, attending to the shipping of the ore from Oxford Furnace, that John I. Blair was born.

When Mr. Blair was a mere lad his father removed to a farm of some five hundred acres, a few miles from Oxford Furnace, on a small stream called Beaver Brook, and it was here that his youth was passed. At the age of eleven years he started life as a clerk in a country store at Hope, a village some six miles from home. The death of his father recalled him, at the age of fourteen, to the management of the farm; he becoming the mainstay of his mother, who

was left a widow, with ten children to care for, John I. being the third of seven sons. As soon as possible he resumed mercantile life at Hope, where he remained till the year 1819. During this period he passed one year in the service of Squire James Dewitt, where, being brought into close contact with the forms and proceedings of law, the method of collecting debts, compromising suits, and the drawing of legal papers, he derived much practical knowledge of business.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Blair established himself in business at Blairstown, New Jersey, then known as Gravel Hill. In conjunction with his cousin, John Blair, he started a general country store. The partnership lasted only two years, John I. Blair purchasing his cousin's interest in the business. For forty years Mr. Blair devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, constantly extending his business until it covered all the northern part of New Jersey, and reached far into Pennsylvania and New York. While engaged in merchandising, Mr. Blair's attention was attracted to the importance of railroad construction for the development of the resources of the iron and coal regions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and he devoted much of his energy and capital to building the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1851-59. The breaking out of the Civil War rendered this road one of the most prosperous in the country. Its profits were so great that its stock, the par value of which was \$50, rose from 54 in 1860, to 230 in 1864. The road has always been one of the leading lines for carrying coal from the mines to the seaboard, and it enabled Mr. Blair to acquire a fortune variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Although he met with great losses during his long business career as well as acquired vast profits, he never worried over his reverses, nor was unduly elated over his gains.

In his early mature years Mr. Blair was an ardent Whig; when, after the disruption

of the Whig party, the time was ripe for the formation of the Republican party, he was among the first to cast his fortunes with the new movement. In the National Convention in Philadelphia, in 1856, it was mainly through his influence that New Jersey obtained the honor of naming the candidate for the second place on the ticket, in the person of one of her sons, William L. Dayton.

For many years Mr. Blair attended every National Convention of the Republican party, either as representative of his district, or as a delegate-at-large. In the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln at Chicago, in 1860, he exerted his influence in Mr. Lincoln's behalf so effectively that New Jersey was among the first of the Eastern States to drop her favorite candidate, and start the stampede in support of the Western rail-splitter. Not only was he always faithful to the principles laid down in the platform of his party, and thus always true to its standard-bearer, but he was also an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and one of his trusted advisers on all financial questions. At one time his name was favorably mentioned in connection with the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Blair's faith in the ultimate success of American institutions never wavered, even in the darkest days of the war, and when Jerseymen were advising her to follow her sister States of the South in their effort to destroy the Union, and writing letters urging action in that direction, he was lending the Government money to assist it in the struggle for existence. One of his loans to the Government was over one million of dollars; when his associates in business objected to what they consider an unwise and foolhardy procedure, he asked, "What would be the value of all our securities if the Government should be destroyed?"

Mr. Blair never became a politician, in the popular sense of that term. He had not the time to be more than a true patriot. His business ventures (and he never speculated) occupied his time fully. He took an interest in politics only so far as his firm beliefs in the principles underlying our Government and the extension and growth of the nation commanded his attention. Firmly believing in the principle of protection to American industry, he always found time to advocate, with all the energy for which he was noted, the faith that was in him. Only once in his life did Mr. Blair enter the arena of politics. This was as a candidate for the governorship of his native State, in 1868. The contest was a very close one, many persons claiming that he was counted out by fraud; yet, by his friends, his defeat was considered a blessing in disguise, as he was thus left to continue his favorite work of opening up the territory of the West, through the agency of his system of railroads, which will ever be considered his life-work.

Mr. Blair's married life was a very happy one. In 1826 he married Nancy Locke, the daughter of John Locke, whose father, Captain Locke, a soldier of the American Revolution, was killed in a skirmish at Springfield, in Morris County, New Jersey. Mrs. Blair died in 1888. Their children were Marcus L., DeWitt Clinton, Emma L., wife of Charles Scribner, the New York publisher, and Aurelia, wife of Clarence G. Mitchell, lawyer. DeWitt Clinton is the only child living.

Mr. Blair lived to a ripe old age, enjoying the evening of his days in the retirement of his home, in democratic simplicity, in the same house that he occupied for over seventy years, with all his faculties unimpaired to the last.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 009 296 048 1